



**East Suffolk House, Riduna Park, Station Road,
Melton, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 1RT**

Cabinet

Members:

Councillor Steve Gallant (Leader)

Councillor Craig Rivett (Deputy Leader and
Economic Development)

Councillor Norman Brooks (Transport)

Councillor Stephen Burroughes (Customer
Services, ICT and Commercial Partnerships)

Councillor Maurice Cook (Resources)

Councillor Richard Kerry (Housing)

Councillor James Mallinder (The Environment)

Councillor David Ritchie (Planning & Coastal
Management)

Councillor Mary Rudd (Community Health)

Councillor Letitia Smith (Communities, Leisure
and Tourism)

Members are invited to a **Meeting of the Cabinet**
to be held in the Deben Conference Room, East Suffolk House, Melton,
on **Tuesday, 7 June 2022 at 6.30pm**

This meeting will be broadcast to the public via the East Suffolk YouTube
Channel at <https://youtu.be/f1yd-ELI1Yg>

An Agenda is set out below.

Part One – Open to the Public

1	Apologies for Absence To receive apologies for absence, if any.	
2	Declarations of Interest Members and Officers are invited to make any declarations of Disclosable Pecuniary or Local Non-Pecuniary Interests that they may have in relation to items on the Agenda and are also reminded to make any declarations at any stage during the Meeting if it becomes apparent that this may be required when a particular item or issue is considered.	
3	Announcements To receive any announcements.	
4	Minutes To confirm as a correct record the Minutes of the Meeting held on 5 April 2022	1 - 8
KEY DECISIONS		
5	Resilient Coasts Project ES/1162 Report of the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning and Coastal Management	9 - 140
6	East Suffolk Economic Strategy ES/1163 Report of the Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member with responsibility for Economic Development	141 - 178
7	Extension to existing Thorpeness Conservation Area and proposed adoption of the Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan ES/1164 Report of the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning and Coastal Management	179 - 296
8	Anti Social Behaviour Policy ES/1165 Report of the Assistant Cabinet Member for Community Safety	297 - 316
NON-KEY DECISIONS		
9	Public Space Protection Order for Latitude ES/1166 Report of the Assistant Cabinet Member for Community Safety	317 - 338
10	Appointments to Outside Bodies 2022/23 (Executive) ES/1167 Report of the Leader of the Council	339 - 350

11 Exempt/Confidential Items

It is recommended that under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended) the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act.

Part Two – Exempt/Confidential

12 Exempt Minutes

- Information relating to any individual.
- Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

KEY DECISIONS

13 Lowestoft Town Investment Plan

- Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).
- Information relating to any consultations or negotiations, or contemplated consultations or negotiations, in connection with any labour relations matter arising between the authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or office holders under, the authority.

14 Plumbing Supplies Contract

- Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

15 Lowestoft Beach Hut Refurbishment

- Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

16 Southwold Enterprise Hub

- Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

Close



Stephen Baker, Chief Executive

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Unconfirmed



Minutes of a Meeting of the **Cabinet** held in the Deben Conference Room, East Suffolk House, on **Tuesday, 05 April 2022 at 6:30 pm**

Members of the Cabinet present:

Councillor Norman Brooks, Councillor Maurice Cook, Councillor Steve Gallant, Councillor Richard Kerry, Councillor James Mallinder, Councillor David Ritchie, Councillor Craig Rivett, Councillor Mary Rudd, Councillor Letitia Smith

Other Members present:

Councillor Edward Back, Councillor Peter Byatt, Councillor Judy Cloke, Councillor Tony Cooper, Councillor Linda Coulam, Councillor Frank Mortimer, Councillor Steve Wiles

Officers present:

Stephen Baker (Chief Executive), Ruth Bishop (Senior Planner (Policy and Delivery)), Duncan Colman (Interim Asset & Investment Manager), Karen Cook (Democratic Services Manager), Phil Harris (Strategic Communications and Marketing Manager), Teresa Howarth (Principal Environmental Health Officer), Andy Jarvis (Strategic Director), Nick Khan (Strategic Director), Matt Makin (Democratic Services Officer), Andrea McMillan (Principal Planner (Policy and Delivery)), Sue Meeken (Political Group Support Officer (Labour)), Brian Mew (Chief Finance Officer & Section 151 Officer), Joss Mullett (Health Projects Officer), Agnes Ogundiran (Conservative Political Group Support Officer), Nicole Rickard (Head of Communities), Samantha Shimmon (Tenant Services Manager), Heather Tucker (Head of Housing), Paul Wood (Head of Economic Development & Regeneration)

1 Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Burroughes and Councillor Cackett.

2 Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

3 Announcements

The Leader reiterated the announcement that he had made at the last Full Council meeting; the appointment of Councillor Cloke as the Assistant Cabinet Member -

Refugee Support. The Leader emphasised the importance of this position for East Suffolk Council (ESC), stating that it wanted to do all that it could to support refugees, both in Ukraine and indeed in respect of Afghanistan. The Leader welcome the wealth of experience that Councillor Cloke brought to this new role. Councillor Cloke, after thanking the Leader, referenced the work that she was already undertaking to ensure that she was fully briefed and ready to start work and provide assistance where she could. Councillor Cloke referred to the importance of following Government guidelines at all times and she stated that she would provide updates as more information became available.

The Deputy Leader provided clarification and reassurance regarding the recent reporting of ESC's relationship with the company 'Click it Local'. He referred to ESC's contract for services with a national company which had contracts with other local authorities to provide similar services; ESC did not invest in 'Click it Local', as reported. ESC, like others, was trying to establish the current status of 'Click it Local' and legally must be cautious to only state what it knew to be factually accurate. At this time 'Click it Local' was showing to be active on Company's House. The Economic Development Team had been reaching out to businesses affected. The Deputy Leader stated that he was grateful to those reporters who had amended their articles accordingly.

The Deputy Leader referenced offshore wind and stated that the previous week the Secretary of State had issued a decision on two wind farms off the East Suffolk coast, EA1N and EA2, with proposed landfall in the East Suffolk district; he stated that they would contribute up to 1.7 gigawatts of renewable energy and contribute towards the Government's target of 40 gigawatts of offshore wind by 2030. The Deputy Leader added that officers were reviewing the documentation and they would continue to work with the developer to ensure that the projects would be developed in accordance with the Development Consent Order.

Lastly, the Deputy Leader announced the sale of the former Council Offices site at Melton Hill, with 'completion' having taken place on 4 April 2022. The Deputy Leader was pleased to report that the sale had taken place to a local family run developer; he was keen to see that the development would forge a close working relationship with the local community and that any plans would include the provision for at least 33% affordable housing.

The Cabinet Member with responsibility for Community Health provided a reminder in respect of Covid-19; she referred to restrictions having been lifted but the current high number of infections. Councillor Rudd reiterated the importance of hand washing etc and also the importance of everybody receiving vaccinations and boosters etc.

The Cabinet Member with responsibility for Transport announced that he had received a number of requests for parking dispensations related to the forthcoming Jubilee weekend; he was pleased to state that these would be provided if they were connected to official events and he welcomed further requests from towns / parishes etc.

The Cabinet Member with responsibility for the Environment announced two new projects, Clean for the Queen and, in its third year, Pardon the Weeds We Are Feeding the Bees. Councillor Mallinder provided information in respect of the projects and was

pleased to confirm that all details were available on the ESC website and via social medial.

The Cabinet Member with responsibility for Resources, after referring to the earlier announcement by the Deputy Leader, expressed his pleasure at the sale of the former Councillor offices in Melton.

4 Minutes

RESOLVED

That the minutes of the meeting held on 1 March 2022 be agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman, subject to one amendment - page 3 - second paragraph - "£20" be deleted and replaced with "£20m".

5 Tackling Long Term Empty Homes

Cabinet received report **ES/1106** by the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Housing, the purpose of which was to set out the business case for additional resources to tackle the problem of long term empty homes and to seek Cabinet approval for the revenue resources required to deliver a three-year trial programme.

Following the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Housing's presentation of the report, the Leader emphasised that the homes in question were not owned, or within the direct control, of ESC; they were private sector homes; however, he stated empty homes caused a number of issues, ie apart from there being a shortage of homes, often they caused a great deal of consternation and concern for neighbours in that they could be unkept and they could bring anti-social behaviour issues; as such, it was an important initiative for ESC.

Cabinet gave its full support for the initiative, noting that a dedicated officer would enable ESC to offer a suite of solutions for people, depending on their circumstances.

Councillor Byatt gave his full support for the initiative and following that the Leader emphasised that it had come forward as a recommendation from the Scrutiny Committee for which he gave thanks and expressed how he valued its work.

On the proposition of Councillor Kerry, seconded by Councillor Smith, it was by unanimous vote

RESOLVED

That the revenue funding to deliver a three year long term empty homes programme be approved.

6 Acceptance of funding from Suffolk County Council for management of the Holiday Activity and Food (HAF) programme for 2022/23 and the following two years

Cabinet received report **ES/1108** by the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Communities, Leisure and Tourism, the purpose of which was to seek approval to accept funding of just over £520,000 from Suffolk County Council (via the Department

of Education) for the Holiday Activity and Food (HAF) programme in East Suffolk for the financial year 2022/23 and similar amounts in the following two years.

The Leader commented on the importance of the project and he stated that it was right and proper that it was delivered by ESC; he welcomed the many activities that would lead to a healthy lifestyle, better living and making sure that the money would be used and invested in the health and wellbeing of young people.

The Cabinet Member with responsibility for Communities, Leisure and Tourism highlighted the fantastic opportunity for the community partnerships to make sure that they were involved in the project.

Cabinet was in total support of the project, welcoming the seven priorities; officers confirmed that the events would take place at various venues, including schools, leisure centres, sports centres, open green spaces etc.

Debate took place regarding the percentage of free school meals within the East Suffolk area and officers confirmed that there were almost 7000 children in East Suffolk currently receiving free school meals. Cabinet acknowledged the importance of good nutrition to children's learning and stated that ESC should do all that it could to assist in that area.

Councillor Byatt welcomed the initiative and had a number of queries and observations relating to rural areas and fuel costs, and free school meals and poverty, which were responded to by officers. Councillor Byatt asked if the Project Officer could provide an update report to the Council at the end of the year. The Leader emphasised that the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Communities, Leisure and Tourism would monitor the programme going forward and she would provide updates to Full Council as part of her Cabinet Member report.

On the proposition of Councillor Smith, seconded by Councillor Rudd, it was by unanimous vote

RESOLVED

That it be agreed that the Council accept funding of £522,562 (£486,562 for delivery and £36,000 for staffing) from Suffolk County Council to administer the Holiday Activity and Food programme for East Suffolk for 2022/23 and the following two years (the funding amount in 2023/4 and 2024/5 may vary slightly).

7 Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document

Cabinet received report **ES/1104** by the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning and Coastal Management, the purpose of which was to recommend the adoption of the Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The SPD supported the implementation of policies relating to sustainable construction in the ESC – Suffolk Coastal Local Plan and East Suffolk Council – Waveney Local Plan. The SPD provided guidance on a range of topics including energy efficiency, renewable energy, water conservation, and use of materials.

The Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning and Coastal Management highlighted the consultation that had taken place and the importance that ESC placed on this; he also gave thanks to the Local Plan Working Group, and officers, for their input into the SPD.

Cabinet gave its support for the document, welcoming the consultation responses and the guidance provided. The Cabinet Member with responsibility for the Environment highlighted how ESC put the environment at the heart of everything that it did.

Councillor Byatt gave his full support for the document and he stated that he was particularly pleased to read "The Council is seeking to improve its own buildings and ensure new build housing stock contributes to the Council's aim to become carbon neutral by 2030."

On the proposition of Councillor Ritchie, seconded by Councillor Kerry, it was by unanimous vote

RESOLVED

1. That the Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document be adopted.
2. That the Head of Planning and Coastal Management, in consultation with the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning and Coastal Management, be authorised to make any presentational or typographical amendments to the Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document prior to it being published.

8 Changes to the Financial Procedure Rules

Cabinet received report **ES/1111** by the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Resources, the purpose of which was to enable the Cabinet to review and comment on proposed changes to the Financial Procedure Rules in the Council's Constitution.

The Cabinet Member with responsibility for Resources, during his presentation of the report, reported that the Audit and Governance Committee, at its recent meeting, recommended the changes to Full Council for approval.

There being no questions or debate, on the proposition of Councillor Gallant, seconded by Councillor Brooks, it was by unanimous vote

RESOLVED

That the proposed changes to the Financial Procedure Rules be recommended to Full Council for approval.

9 Environment Task Group - Quarterly Update

Cabinet received report **ES/1107** by the Cabinet Member with responsibility for the Environment, the purpose of which was to advise Cabinet on the work of the cross-party Environment Task Group, since its last report on 4 January 2022. Confirmation

was also sought that the Task Group was continuing to deliver on the task it was set to investigate ways to cut ESC's carbon and other harmful emissions.

The Cabinet Member with responsibility for the Environment, in presenting his report, emphasised the importance of not just talking about the environment, but taking positive actions and focussing on carbon neutrality for 2030. He highlighted what he saw as two very important points from the report, ie ESC was monitoring its carbon footprint through the greenhouse gas report and that the climate action plan would be one of the top priorities for the new Environmental Lead Officer. Secondly, he referred to the motion that was discussed at a recent Full Council meeting related to ESC Councillors thinking about transport issues; this he said was now a year long educational programme to assist ward members in understanding all issues.

In conclusion, Councillor Mallinder emphasised the importance of ESC's environmental policy and the importance of councillors coming together and empowering communities, building environmentally sustainable communities, for new and for future generations.

The Leader, joined by Cabinet, gave thanks to the Cabinet Member with responsibility for the Environment, the Task Group, and officers, for their work and dedication. The Leader highlighted that this was a cross-party initiative and all members acknowledged the importance of delivery for this environmental challenge.

Councillor Byatt referred to the walking and cycling strategy, and the consultation responses, and asked if the number of responses had been broken down into rural / urban areas etc. The Cabinet Member with responsibility for the Environment responded that he would look into this.

Councillor Byatt referred to the home energy audit pilot and enquired about home energy assessments. The Cabinet Member with responsibility for the Environment provided examples of how assessments could be undertaken, ie with thermal cameras and through surveys etc.

On the proposition of Councillor Mallinder, seconded by Councillor Gallant, it was by unanimous vote

RESOLVED

1. That the report from the Environment Task Group be accepted and approved.
2. That it be confirmed that the Environment Task Group is to continue to deliver the task it was set to investigate ways to cut East Suffolk Council's carbon and investigate positive environmental policy.

10 Exempt/Confidential Items

The Leader stated that in exceptional circumstances the Council may, by law, exclude members of the public from all, or part of, an executive decision-making meeting. The Council should, unless there were urgent circumstances, give notice of its intention to do so via the Forward Plan, which was updated and published on its website 28 clear days prior to the meeting. There were various reasons, the Leader added, that the

Council, on occasions, had to do this and examples were because a report contained information relating to an individual, information relating to the financial or business affairs of a particular person, or information relating to any consultations or negotiations.

Tonight, the Leader stated, Cabinet had three substantive exempt matters to consider and they were as outlined on the published agenda – items 12, 13 and 14.

Firstly, agenda item 12 related to Oulton Broad Yacht Station and The Boulevard, The Crescent and part of The Nicholas Everitt Trust Car Parks. The purpose of this report was to seek Cabinet approval to enter into a lease and management agreements, for the continued operational management of the sites.

Secondly, agenda item 13 related to the Freeport East Full Business Case. The purpose of this report, the Leader advised, was to seek Cabinet approval for the submission of the Freeport East Full Business Case to Government. This was an important part of the process as, should the Government approve the Full Business Case, it would be the penultimate step in the Freeport East set up phase and would result in the release of the seed capital funding which had been allocated to Freeport East. For those of you who may not be aware, the Leader added, Freeport East was an exciting development, which would attract inward international investment and drive domestic growth, propelling the country's economy forward. It covered Britain's busiest container port, two major ferry ports and was located close to the East Coast green energy cluster, Freeport East offered a unique combination of advantages to benefit traders, manufacturers and clean energy suppliers. It would create 13,500 new jobs and generate a Gross Value Added (GVA) of £5.5 billion over 10 years.

Finally, the Leader stated, agenda item 14 related to the sale of land between 2 and 3 Glebe Cottages in Homersfield. The purpose of this report was to seek Cabinet approval for the sale of this small strip of land, which would provide a small capital receipt to the Council and reduce its management and maintenance responsibility.

On the proposition of Councillor Gallant, seconded by Councillor Rivett, it was by unanimous vote

RESOLVED

That under Section 100A(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended) the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act.

11 Exempt Minutes

- Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).
- Information relating to any consultations or negotiations, or contemplated consultations or negotiations, in connection with any labour relations matter arising between the authority or a Minister of the Crown and employees of, or office holders under, the authority.

12 Oulton Broad Yacht Station and The Boulevard, The Crescent and part of The Nicholas Everitt Trust Car Parks

- Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

13 Freeport East Full Business Case

- Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

14 Sale of Land between 2 - 3 Glebe Cottages, Homersfield

- Information relating to any individual.
- Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

The meeting concluded at 8.15 pm

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Chairman



CABINET
Tuesday, 07 June 2022

Subject	Resilient Coasts Project
Report by	Councillor David Ritchie Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning and Coastal Management
Supporting Officer	Karen Thomas Head of Coastal Partnership East Karen.thomas@eastsoffolk.gov.uk Mobile: 07920 411955

Is the report Open or Exempt?	OPEN
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Category of Exempt Information and reason why it is NOT in the public interest to disclose the exempt information.	Not applicable
Wards Affected:	Aldeburgh & Leiston Deben Eastern Felixstowe Gunton & St Margarets Harbour & Normanston Kessingland Kirkley and Pakefield Lothingland Rendlesham and Orford Southwold Western Felixstowe

Purpose and high-level overview

Purpose of Report:

1. Give an overview of the Resilience Coasts project
2. Update and inform the cabinet members
3. That Cabinet approve the Outline Business Case for the Resilient Coasts Project.
4. That Cabinet accept the role as lead authority and the financial responsibility and scrutiny of £9.1m, supported by the additional scrutiny of GYBC's Environment Committee.

High level Overview:

The Resilient Coasts project will deliver practical solutions to deal with climate change and sea level rise that are co-created and implemented by communities along East Suffolk and Great Yarmouth coastal frontages. The project aims to facilitate a sense of ownership that increases community resilience to tidal flooding and coastal erosion.

High risk communities with no resilience options will benefit from a suite of innovative tools that will allow them to plan and transition in response to coastal change to viable, sustainable places whilst delivering wider outcomes of local plans and strategies. Through eight work packages we will create much needed tools and options for those affected by coastal change so we can co-create new community-led resilience master plans. (see diagram below).



Our project will add value to traditional coastal management and planning approaches and go beyond other resilience work initiatives by offering the first dedicated joint UK erosion and tidal risk resilience project. This will generate significant learning locally, nationally, and across public and private sectors. The project will provide evidence for policy change and underpin how coastal practitioners manage the

coast as we learn to adapt to coastal change now and in the future.

The £9.1m Resilient Coast project is funded by the Defra and Environment Agency (EA) Flood and Coast Resilience Innovation Programme (FCRIP) and is one of 25 projects across England to be funded and one of only 5 dedicated coastal projects.

The draft Outline Business Case is currently being technically reviewed by the EA assurers and it has been proposed that East Suffolk Council act as Lead Authority for the project in partnership with Great Yarmouth Borough Council with work being delivered by the

Coastal Partnership East officers. Additional resources to support project delivery will be necessary and paid for by the FCRIP fund.

Although the Environment Agency (EA) has already given approval for the project to commence and allocated the funding the project requires, government processes stipulate that we must submit a detailed Outline Business Case for technical 'assurance' by the EA's national panel. When this process has been completed, we will have approval to move into the delivery phase and claim the remaining funding over the course of the project.

The project will focus on finding practical solutions to enable adaptation to coastal erosion, flooding and climate change risk. The funding is not available to spend in locations that already have flood and coastal solutions through existing funding routes.

The project's work will be focused on four core pilot locations and the outputs will also feed-in to three 'twin' locations. These are:

- **Southwold**, a defended coastal town between the mouth of an estuary at flood risk and soft eroding cliffs- focus is on the transition between hard defences and soft/natural coast where defences.
- **Hemsby**, an undefended coastal resort with properties at risk behind an eroding sand dune with significant environmental designations.
- **Great Yarmouth**, a defended urban zone at flood risk with areas of uneconomic frontage that need resilience solutions and potential for enhanced biodiversity and alternative flood management solutions.
- **Thorpeness**, a partially defended rural coastal heritage village at both erosion and flood risk

The twin locations are:

- The undefended cliff top community in **Pakefield** at significant erosion risk.
- The rural community at erosion risk in **Shotley Gate** within an estuary environment.
- The area from **Corton to Gunton**, with key infrastructure, holiday parks, failed historic coastal defenses and a village at future erosion risk.

Wider coastal community benefits;

Outside the pilots and twins we aim to work strategically with communities across the whole East Suffolk and Great Yarmouth frontage to establish coastal change science and potential impacts and raise awareness about coastal risk.

We will develop and share visualizations of future coast scenarios to support community understanding of the constraints and opportunities for a resilient coast to support future discussions when coastal impacts increase. We will share new coastal erosion risk mapping to support planning and development decisions.

We will also be engaging infrastructure and third-party asset owners to establish where infrastructure is located along the whole coast and work with these partners to establish

longer term investment plans that support more resilient infrastructure for our coastal communities and economies for the future.

We will be exploring the natural capital of our coast and establishing wherever possible ways that support the natural coastal areas and potential funding routes to enhance biodiversity and local nature recovery.

Governance to this stage has been provided by the CPE Board which includes Cllrs David Ritchie and James Mallinder and Senior Officers Nick Khan and Philip Ridley. A Resilient Coast Project Board will be established upon approval of the OBC by the EA and following approval by ESC Cabinet. Wider project Governance is already being established with officers' partners and stakeholders and includes a new Coastal Community group for our pilot locations at Thorpeness, Southwold, Great Yarmouth and Hemsby and will extend to other key coastal communities including Pakefield, Easton Bavents, Corton and Gunton.

The project meets a significant number of ESC Local Plan and Strategy objectives and delivers outcomes across all 5 ESC Strategy themes. The project is aligned with National Defra Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Strategy and LGA Coastal Specialist Interest Group work plans and links to wider government place-making and levelling-up agendas.

Options:

Option 1. To proceed with the Resilient Coasts Project

Option 2. To proceed with the Resilient Coasts Project with Great Yarmouth BC as the Lead authority

Option 3. To not proceed with the Resilient Coasts Project

Recommendations:

1. That the Resilient Coast Outline Business Case, attached at Appendix A of the report, be accepted as a basis for a £9.1m programme of innovative coastal adaptation along the East Suffolk and Great Yarmouth coastal frontages.
2. That it be acknowledged that the Outlined Business Case approval by the Environment Agency will release the allocation of funding to East Suffolk Council and the Cabinet's approval of the Outline Business Case is therefore required by the Environment Agency to release funds.
3. That the role as lead authority and the financial responsibility and scrutiny of £9.1m, supported by the additional scrutiny of GYBC's Environment Committee, be accepted.

Corporate Impact Assessment

Governance:

Partial project governance has been established as we developed the OBC. This has been primarily through the existing CPE Member Board and Operational Officers Group which

includes Cllrs David Ritchie and James Mallinder and Senior Officers Nick Khan and Philip Ridley.

A Resilient Coast Project Board will be established upon approval of the OBC by the EA and following approval by ESC Cabinet. Wider project Governance is already being established with officers, partners and stakeholders and includes a new Coastal Community group for our pilot locations at Thorpeness, Southwold, Great Yarmouth and Hemsby and will extend to other key coastal communities including Pakefield, Easton Bavents, Corton and Gunton.

We are seeking additional officer resource and external professional expertise. Through a recruitment campaign and using ESC-approved procurement routes. All additional resources will be fully funded by the FCRIP programme and managed by CPE.

There are already well-established community groups that we already work closely with at the pilot locations and wider coastal communities will also be invited to join the Coastal Community Group to form a strategic stakeholder group.

The Suffolk Coast Forum has provided overview of progress to date and will continue to do so to completion. We have also had verbal support from the Suffolk Coast Acting for Resilience Group.

ESC policies and strategies that directly apply to the proposal:

East Suffolk Council Constitution
East Suffolk Strategic Plan
East Suffolk Economic Growth Plan
East Suffolk Environment Plan
CPE Business Plan 22-25 (in draft)

Environmental:

Environmental studies and surveys and in some cases a full Environmental Impact Assessment will be carried out as appropriate. Liaison with critical organisations such as the Environment Agency and Natural England and other statutory and non-statutory bodies the project intends to explore natural capital value of the coast and its role in sustainable coastal management for people wildlife and the economy. We aim to develop guidance on biodiversity net gain and link to Nature Recovery Plans.

Equalities and Diversity:

An Equality Impact Assessment is being undertaken for the project. The development of the appraisal work being undertaken has no impact. This may change as the impacts are further assessed once a preferred option has been identified, particularly if this means a significant change. Any option identified however, will be open to public scrutiny and seeks to enhance and enable inclusive growth and enhance community development.

Financial:

- By accepting the recommendations, Cabinet gives approval for ESC to received £8.4m in total of external funding to deliver the activities set out in this paper.
- This funding will be received over a 5-year period and will be subject to the Environment Agency's financial checks and claims approval processes.

- All income and expenditure will also be subject to the usual internal and external audit and scrutiny processes.
- CPE will also contribute the equivalent of £750k of officer time as an in-kind contribution over the 5-year programme. This will be covered by existing officer team. Salaries for additional posts will be covered by the external funding.
- All income and expenditure will be managed by the project manager in close collaboration with the Head of CPE (Karen Thomas).
- Income and expenditure will also be monitored by Members and senior officers as part of CPE Board, through the project governance structure set out above.

Human Resources:

The project will require additional officer recruitment and we are already advertising for some roles on a 5-year fixed term contract basis. The FCRIP officers will be embedded into the wider CPE teams in ESC and GYBC to ensure learning is shared and we embed new adaptation and resilience approaches across our existing programmes and LA outcomes. The project will also require additional specialist support and we have several partners from public private and academic sectors to support us and our communities over the next 5 years. We will work closely with wider Council service areas and funds area available to support additional resources if required.

ICT:

There are no ICT implications related to the recommendations in this report.

Legal:

No legal implications for the recommendation included in this report are foreseen.

Risk:

The project has a full developed risk register. The new project board will regularly review risks with the project team and partners.

External Consultees:

For ESC we have fully consulted with the community groups at our pilot locations including Thorpeness and are already working on adaptation approaches with groups in Corton, Gunton, Pakefield, Easton Bavents and Southwold. Partners include Anglian Water Groundworks, LGA Coastal SIG, EA, Balfour Beatty, UEA, Marsh, London School of Economics and Zurich. The Suffolk Coast Forum have been updated on progress of the project to OBC and are supportive as are the RFCC and CPE Member Board. National colleagues at the LGA Coastal SIG and Coastal Group network also endorse this work. GYBC Environment Committee and Norfolk Coastal Forum area also in support.

Feedback has been positive, with community members supporting the need for an innovative and focussed approach to adaptation and resilience.

Strategic Plan Priorities

Select the priorities of the Strategic Plan which are supported by this proposal: <i>(Select only one primary and as many secondary as appropriate)</i>		Primary priority	Secondary priorities
T01	Growing our Economy		
P01	Build the right environment for East Suffolk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P02	Attract and stimulate inward investment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P03	Maximise and grow the unique selling points of East Suffolk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P04	Business partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P05	Support and deliver infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T02	Enabling our Communities		
P06	Community Partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P07	Taking positive action on what matters most	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P08	Maximising health, well-being and safety in our District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P09	Community Pride	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T03	Maintaining Financial Sustainability		
P10	Organisational design and streamlining services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P11	Making best use of and investing in our assets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P12	Being commercially astute	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P13	Optimising our financial investments and grant opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P14	Review service delivery with partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T04	Delivering Digital Transformation		
P15	Digital by default	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P16	Lean and efficient streamlined services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P17	Effective use of data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P18	Skills and training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P19	District-wide digital infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T05	Caring for our Environment		
P20	Lead by example	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P21	Minimise waste, reuse materials, increase recycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P22	Renewable energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P23	Protection, education and influence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
XXX	Governance		
XXX	How ESC governs itself as an authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How does this proposal support the priorities selected?

Growing our Economy

1. Attract and stimulate inward investment

In the 2019 House of Lords Select Committee on the regeneration of coastal towns it was recognised that, to attract inward investment into coastal areas, it is crucial to manage coastal change. Managing coastal change effectively requires a periodic review of evidence, data and policy to ensure that the right decisions are being made for the future of that area and that protection or adaptation maximises opportunities for future growth to the local economy. The proposed Resilient Coasts Project will not only attract FCRIP

funding but also identify new ways to attract inward investment to support coastal change management.

2. Maximise and grow the unique selling points of East Suffolk

Arguably, the jewel in East Suffolk's crown is its beautiful coast; wild and untouched in some areas and developed to accommodate the growth of coastal communities in others. Whether natural or populated, the coast requires review and management to ensure that actions taken or plans for adaptation enhance this most unique of selling points. The proposed Resilient Coast project will find new ways to re-naturalise our coast and support coastal change as well as ensure evaluation of the natural capital value, so our coastal environment is central to climate adaptation going forward.

Business partnerships

Support and deliver infrastructure

Enabling our communities

P06 Community partnerships- we will support the Community Partnerships approach taken by ESC for the coastal communities we need to work with. We will take a community-led approach to problem solving and enable co-created and co-owned solutions that CPE and ESC officers can facilitate led by those affected most by coastal change risks.

P07 Taking positive action on what matters most.

Our coastal communities need to feel reassured that we are supporting the management of the Suffolk coast. Suffolk has one of the fastest eroding coastlines in western Europe. The 2021 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report recognises the increased risk to coastal communities of increased erosion. The Resilient Coasts project will draw together new and existing evidence to support local decision making to determining option for the future of our coastal communities and businesses. The project will raise awareness of the likely impacts of coastal and climate change and ensure adaptive responses are found to transition the ESC and GYBC coast to a more resilient place for the future.

P08 Maximising health, well-being and safety in our District

The Local Government Association working with Sir Chris Whitty produced a report in 2021 that identified higher than average prevalence of mental health issues in many seaside communities and called on government to support greater understanding and support for this issue. The Resilient Coasts project will be linking with Defra R&D on the impacts of coastal erosion and coastal change on mental health and well being and embedding findings into our work. In addition, the project will work alongside the existing health and safety work of CPE and the Asset Management teams to look at reducing H&S risk from failing assets and consider new ways to recycle or decommission old assets out of the public realm.

P09 Community Pride

Many of our coastal erosion frontages are facing blight. The properties are less likely to be maintained and upgraded and the environment and amenities suffer as erosion impacts the confidence of property owners' businesses and new investors to spend funds on maintenance and improving their 'place'. The Resilient Coast project will support new initiatives to give communities pride in their 'place' and offer solutions to avoid the cycle

of blight and deprivation that affects many seaside locations. (Seaside Towns report 2021).

P10 Organisational design and streamlining services

The Resilient Coasts project will ensure ESC and CPE are in a better position to deliver coastal management services in the face of increased technical and financial challenges presented by climate change and the international economic position. We will have additional support to gather new and existing data and evidence to set out a 30-year vision for coastal management as well as better inform annual and short-term investment plans for our Coast. We will also be working alongside industry specialists to strengthen the skills and capacity of the team and have dedicated resource to progress adaptive rather than reactive approaches to coastal change.

P13 Optimising our financial investments and grant opportunities

The Resilient Coasts project is a great example of drawing in grants and funding to support a significant programme of innovation for our coast. Within the project we will also seek to establish ways to create sustainable funding and finance mechanisms so there is a legacy fund after the project to roll out learning across the coast- its hoped we will create a self-financing Coastal Adaptation Fund.

Digital

P17 Effective use of data

We will be using data-led approaches to give us a baseline of our current coastal management issues and opportunities that we can use in discussion with wider council services to inform other service area plans and decisions- notably through a new coastal management spatial map that will be underpinned by new erosion risk data and can support Supplementary planning and coastal change management area planning and investment decisions. This will also be used to inform third party asset owners and developers about the coastal risks we face and encourage early discussions on resilience and adaptive measures that may be needed.

P18 Skills and training

We will improve the knowledge and skills of the Coastal Management workforce in relation to digital through the use of new mapping virtual reality and augmented reality tools that support visualisation of a new and different coast in the future.

Caring for our environment

P20 lead by example

The Resilient Coasts project is one of only 5 coastal projects in the national FCRIIP programme to have been allocated funding and is the only project dealing with coastal erosion and its impacts on coastal communities and environment. The work of CPE is considered nationally important by our peers and this project will allow us to take a huge step forward in our adaptation and resilient work to become a national if not international exemplar for coastal change solutions.

P23 Protection, education and influence

As previously mentioned, our coastal communities need to feel reassured that we are supporting the management of the Suffolk Coast. Managing the coast is not necessarily building hard defences; this may not be an appropriate course of action. Coastal

processes, environmental considerations and financial constraints may mean that, longer-term, we will need to work with our coastal communities to create options for an alternative future, an adaptation of their community. Adopting adaptation pathways takes time. Coastal communities need to feel that they are architects of change not victims of change. This means working closely with them to explore data, evidence and potential options.

The proposed Resilient Coasts will support conversations around coastal and climate change and potential options for coastal communities as critical areas of focus. Once we have established routes for communities to adapt, we will be better able to support re-naturalisation of key coastal zones in more rural locations that support natural coastal management and SMP policies. We will also endeavour to get the real value of our natural coast to attract investment that supports biodiversity net gain natural capital and nature recovery outcomes.

Background and Justification for Recommendation

1 Background facts	
1.1	<p>Ongoing erosion of our coast</p> <p>Properties at risk</p> <p>Lack of tools we have</p> <p>Limited options for communities</p> <p>Reaching a point, no further technical and financial solutions</p> <p>SIG reports need for adaption and resilience at the coast due to climate change</p> <p>FCRIP programme designed to meet the governance flood and coast resilience agenda</p> <p>FCERM strategy</p>
1.2	<p>There is an urgency amongst the communities in these areas to move forward swiftly to identify what options are available. Project start for each area was impacted upon by delays caused by COVID 19. However, all projects have made good progress since November 2020 despite those difficult circumstances.</p>
1.3	<p>Thorpeness has experienced long periods of erosion. In 1976 gabion baskets were put in place by Suffolk County Council. In 2010 the community worked with Suffolk Coastal District Council and contributed funds to install geo-textile bags to help slow the erosion to the northern end of Thorpeness beach. This intervention was designed to last up to 20 years. Unfortunately, the increased erosion here has meant that the geo-textile bags have lasted less than 10 years.</p> <p>Royal Haskoning DHV were contracted in February 2021 to develop options for this frontage. It is accepted by the local community that any option will not be a long-term solution. The pressure on coastal processes and the need for a defence to be removed before it is detrimental to natural processes, means that the design life will be for no longer than 25 years with continual monitoring.</p>

	The well-established community steering group (now a Community Interest Company) are raising funds to progress with a rock revetment.
1.4	It is note-worthy that all three projects are part of the Norfolk and Suffolk Coast Transition Programme (NSCT); either as a pilot area or a twinned area. NSCT was awarded £8.4m as a winning bid as part of Defra’s Innovative Resilience Fund.

2 Current position

2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Following a successful Expression of Interest to EA in January 2021 and ministerial approval for the project we began progressing an OBC with £40k of funding in June 2021. ▪ We have received a further £569k in March this year to fund the work of CPE to date in developing the OBC with our key partners. ▪ We submitted a draft OBC on 29th April to EA’s assurance team for a technical review. ▪ We are now awaiting OBC approval from EA at which point sign off from ES Cabinet will be required. ▪ The aim of sharing this paper is to ensure that the ESC and EA approvals processes are aligned to facilitate the project starting in June 2022 which will then run until March 2027.
2.2	<p>Establishing a full, clear open, honest and transparent governance structure is crucial to decision making. It is good practice to ensure that decisions made about future coastal management are open to scrutiny, giving confidence to communities and statutory partners such as Defra, the Environment Agency and Natural England.</p> <p>To date we have sought regular oversight from the CPE Board OOG and Suffolk Coastal Forum and will create a new Board and Governance structure once approvals are in place for the OBC.</p>
2.3	Community projects for Southwold, Corton & Gunton, Pakefield and Thorpeness are developing. They are at a crucial stage and would benefit from the additional funding available from the Resilient Coasts project. These communities are at high coastal management risk and will need to consider different approaches to coastal management that include property replacement relocation and roll back as well as opportunities to enhance access amenities and local environment and economy.

3 How to address current situation

3.1	<p>Option 1: ESC leads the Resilient Coasts project</p> <p>We think ESC is best placed to lead as it has the capacity and capability to lead a project of the scale and innovation. The majority of CPE officers delivering this project are based in ESC and are well linked to wider local and national teams to take this project forward. ESC arguably has the most open coast communities at imminent erosion risk and well-advanced community approaches with those places and people.</p>
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	<p>Option 2: GYBC leads the Coastal Resilience project</p> <p>GYBC is a committed partner to the project and 1/3 of the CPE partnership- however they do not currently have the infrastructure to support this programme of work with key CPE officers already largely based at ESC. We would potentially need to encourage CPE officers into new GYBC roles to manage the project which could lead to ESC losing key staff.</p> <p>Option 3: We do not proceed with the project</p> <p>Reputationally we would find ourselves in a difficult position with national and local partners if we were to not progress the project and we would need to return funds already paid. We would have to explain to our willing communities why we cannot take their plans forward for adaptation and CPE’s reputation would also be impacted leading to loss of confidence in wider coastal management initiatives and funding opportunities. we would need to continue to manage the coast in a reactive way which is no longer sustainable and there will be ongoing impacts to local people and the economy as well as a missed opportunity to enhance the environment. We also risk losing experienced officers to other more innovative programmes of work elsewhere.</p>
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4	Reason/s for recommendation
4.1	<p>The implementation of Option 1, that ESC agrees to Lead the project and approve the OBC will allow the partnership to progress the Resilient Coast Project and attract £8.4M external funding into ESC and GYBC for the most at-risk coastal communities and environments.</p> <p>The project supports vulnerable, eroding frontages where homes and businesses are at risk and that risk heightens each winter. It is therefore essential that we move forward swiftly with identifying new adaptive and resilient options that are technically feasible, environmentally sounds and economically possible.</p> <p>It will not always be possible to defend eroding frontages. Adaptation pathways will be explored. Long-term master-planning is a sensible approach to give people time to adjust and transition to a change.</p> <p>The experience of ESC and GYBC local members and officers is aligned with the objectives and ambition of the Coastal resilience programme.</p> <p>Our communities are ready for this as they are already engaged and willing to take a new approach to coastal resilience.</p> <p>This is seen as a positive project by local people Suffolk Coast Forum and the stakeholder group SCAR (Suffolk Coast Acting for Resilience).</p>
4.2	<p>ESC through CPE has gathered best practice from coastal projects in East Suffolk such as the Gorleston to Lowestoft Coastal Strategy and the Lowestoft Flood Risk Management Project. These projects demonstrate that we can progress schemes to manage erosion risk on a place-by-place basis but it’s very resource hungry and we now need a more strategic approach to engage people about broader climate</p>

and coastal change messages as well as create the architecture for new innovative approaches so we no longer solely rely on emergency response and short-term solutions.

By taking a more strategic and longer-term approach in Resilient Coasts our communities and partners are reassured that decision making will be based on good evidence and we hope a broader range of options and outcomes can be made available and delivered.

Appendices

Appendices:	
Appendix A	'Resilient Coasts' FCRIP Outline Business Case
Appendix B	DRAFT CPE Business Plan
Appendix C	Norfolk and Suffolk Coast Transition Plan Expression of Interest

Background reference papers:	
Type	Available From
Shoreline Management Plan 7 – Lowestoft Ness to Landguard Point	Shoreline Management Plan 7 (suffolksmp2.org.uk)
Pakefield progress report	www.coasteast.org.uk/projects
Thorpeness progress report	www.coasteast.org.uk/projects

Resilient Coasts

ES/1162

Outline business case

East Suffolk Council in partnership with Great Yarmouth
Borough Council & Coastal Partnership East

29th April 2022



Issue and revision record

Revision	Date of Issue	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description

Comment sheet

Changes from EoI Submission to OBC
1. Change in title due to need to distinguish project from the NNDC CTAProgramme
2. Change in pilot locations due to need to distinguish project from the NNDC CTAProgramme
3. Costs have been reprofiled in light of the OBC stage being introduced post-EOI.

Summary of submission

Project name: Resilient Coasts

Project short name: N/A

Project reference: **ESF008**

Total project value: **£9,131,724**

OBC submission value for approval: **£9,131,724**

Public contributions (£): **£720,000**

Private contributions (£): **£0**

Primary source of risk:

Coastal erosion

Secondary sources of risk:

Coastal flood risk

Milestone Full Business Case Approval TBC

Milestone – Readiness for service **July 2028**

Project completion **July 2028**

Short description of the project

Our Vision is to create a toolkit of options that enable the people, economies and environment of Norfolk and Suffolk to transition to a climate resilient coast. Our Legacy will be to create a 30 year catchment-based, coastal management approach that creates climate resilient place by 2045

Managing East Anglia’s soft eroding coast is currently challenging and reactive. With 2500 homes at risk of erosion, and thousands more relying on infrastructure and utilities in coastal change management areas, we need a broader approach to coastal management. This project will allow our coast to transition from reactive to planned solutions that deliver improved outcomes. Our Coastal Adaptation Toolkit will plug existing gaps, offer a suite of tools based on new evidence, and support co-created community resilience ‘master plans’ for pilot areas. Ultimately, this project will create a sustainable transition framework, serving as a blueprint for resilient coasts that are socially, economically and environmentally viable, while having the scope to flex and develop as coastal change occurs.

Short description of the benefits

The Resilient Coasts project will deliver practical solutions to deal with climate change and sea level rise that are co-created and implemented by communities. the project aims to facilitate a sense of ownership that increases community resilience to tidal flooding and coastal erosion.

High risk communities with no resilience options will benefit from a suite of innovative tools that will allow them to plan and transition in response to coastal change to viable, sustainable places whilst delivering wider outcomes of local plans and strategies.

Our project will add value to traditional coastal management and planning approaches and go beyond other resilience work initiatives by offering the first dedicated joint UK erosion and tidal risk resilience project. This will generate significant learning locally, nationally, and across public and private sectors. The project will provide evidence for policy change and underpin how coastal practitioners manage the coast as we learn to adapt to coastal change now and in the future.

Lead authority	East Suffolk Council
Delivery partners	Great Yarmouth Borough Council and Coastal Partnership East
Project risk (£)	1,184,400; 20%
Optimism bias value (£)	1,776,600; 30%

Expenditure Profile:

Costs per year (£k)	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	Total (£k)
Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme Funding	569.5	1,526	2,370.9	2,195.	1,182.2	567.8	8,411.7
Contributions		140	140	150	150	140	720
Total Project Expenditure	569.5	1,666	2,510.9	2,345.3	1,332.2	707.8	9,131.7

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Contents page

<i>Summary of submission</i>	2
<i>Contents page</i>	5
1. Executive Summary	7
2 Strategic case	15
2.1 Strategic context	15
2.2a Environment and other considerations	18
2.3 Objectives (programme and project)	20
Summary project description and mix of actions.....	24
2.5 Key innovation learning and main benefits.....	27
Strategic risks and learning from past projects	31
Constraints and dependencies	33
Stakeholder engagement.....	34
Monitoring and evaluation framework, and dissemination	37
3. Economic case and benefits framework	40
Description of the business as usual baseline	40
3.3 Summary description of the investment proposal	41
3.4 Description of how the proposed solution was optimised	43
3.5 Description of: invest less and invest more	43
3.6 Investment costs	44
3.7 Investment benefits framework including learning and innovation	44
3.8 Comparison of costs and benefits	49
3.9 Sensitivity of the benefits to the level of investment	51
3.9c Critical success factors.....	51
4 Commercial case	54
4.1 Summary of procurement strategy and timescales	54
4.2 Contractual terms and risk allocation.....	56
4.3 Innovation and commercial issues	57
5 Financial Case	60
5.1 Summary of Project Cost and Whole Life Cost	60
5.2 Financial risks and optimism bias	61
5.3 Funding sources and contributions	62
5.4 Expenditure and Funding Profile (2021-2027)	63
6.0 Management case	64
6.1 Governance and partnership arrangements.....	64
6.3 Project management roles and responsibilities	66
6.5 Skills and capacity.....	68

Coastal Partnership East is an embedded service of local authority officers based across 3 local authorities offering skills and expertise to manage the coast on behalf of NNDC, GYBC and ESC. The partnership formed in 2016 following discussions about the need to build skills and capacity in coastal management given the current and future challenges and opportunities facing our coast. 68

6.7 Communications, stakeholder and community engagement 69

6.10 Contract management..... 74

6.11 Assurance..... 74

6.12 Innovation and learning: monitoring, evaluation and dissemination 75

6.13 Contingency plans 76

Appendices

2A	Communications and engagement plan
2B	Environment and wider strategic framework report
2D	Summary of the Pilot projects and benefits
3C	Investment and innovation key risk register
3D	Economics report
3E	Strategic Risk Register
4A	Procurement strategy
5A	Detailed expenditure profile
6B	Project management and Quality Plan
6C	Route map and programme summary
6D	Detailed programme
6F	Working Glossary
6H	Readiness Assessment

1. Executive Summary

1.1 Strategic Case

- The Climate Change Committee Risk Assessment (CCCRA,2021) states that much of the UK coast is at high risk of climate change impacts through increased storminess and sea level rise. The report highlights significant impacts to communities, businesses, infrastructure and loss of coastal habitats. The report also flags that the viability of our coasts is not well understood and recommends we that action is taken now to deliver adaptive and resilient approaches.
- Norfolk and Suffolk have some of the fastest eroding coasts in Europe, with over 2500 homes at risk. Thousands more properties are at direct and indirect erosion and flood risk including tourism accommodation, business premises and nationally and locally important infrastructure, utilities and assets that support viable communities and economies within the lifetime of the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP).
- Recent national reports and enquiries have highlighted the limited options available to those facing property loss through erosion compared to flood risk areas. There are currently no financial mechanisms to support property owners individually or collectively to adapt their homes and businesses or support roll-back and relocation. Erosion risk mapping data is not up to date and many people living and working on the coast are unaware of the risks of a changing coast and how it can affect them. The CCCRA (2021) report also signposts the need to broaden our approach from 'properties at risk' data to the viability of a place.
- The impacts of coastal change on mental health and wellbeing are also not well understood but early evidence suggests erosion impacts have a significant impact. Nature based solutions for the open coast are also extremely limited with no equivalent natural flood management frameworks for coastal erosion frontage. The value of eroding cliffs to sediment supply and natural coastal management is documented in Shoreline Management Plans as critical on some frontages to the overall sustainable management of the coast. However, there are currently no natural capital evaluations of this benefit and therefore no financial mechanisms to support this approach.
- There have been several national reports and enquiries into coastal towns and management. Recommendations that more is done to support coastal adaptation and resilience have been integrated into the government's Flood and Coast Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy (2020) and subsequent Action Plan (led by the Environment Agency) alongside new government coastal policy (2020) (led by Defra).
- The national policy and strategy framework for transitioning our coast is now in place and the Flood and Coast Resilience Innovation Programme (FCRIP) funding for our Resilient Coasts project will support the delivery of innovative approaches to overcome coastal management challenges with our coastal communities along the East Suffolk and Great Yarmouth coastal areas.

- The project will achieve practical changes which increase coastal resilience and deliver wider public benefits such as enhanced knowledge of risk, improvements to mental health and well-being, greater coastal access, flexible property and coastal defence solutions, enhanced public realm and amenity and overall reduced risk of coastal change impacts.
- The project will be consistent with delivery of the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) actions for the Suffolk SMP7 managed by East Suffolk Council and parts of the Norfolk SMP6 that relate to the Great Yarmouth Borough Council frontage.
- The Resilient Coast project will go beyond other resilience work programmes to deliver a revolution in coastal management that is needed to meet the challenges of climate change and sea level rise.
- The project will deliver a complete suite of mapping, planning, engagement, technical, financial and policy tools to support coastal transition for Norfolk and Suffolk communities, which could be applied to the rest of the UK coast.

1.2 Core themes of project and work packages

The Core themes of the project align with the ambitions of the Environment Agency’s FC RIP programme and FCERM Strategy as well as several key national, regional and local plans, policies and strategies summarised in table 1.2.1.

Resilient Coasts aims to support the creation of climate ready places, people and policy supported by resilient innovative funding and finance approaches through the following six themes:



Figure 1.2.1 Summary of the Resilient Coasts project Strategic Themes.

Our six themes will be delivered through a series of 8 work packages

WP1	WP2	WP3	WP4	WP5	WP6	WP7	WP8
Understanding Risk	Coastal Spatial Mapping	Adaptation Funding and Financing	Community Transitioning Toolkits (behavioural change)	Integrated investment Strategy	Community Adaptation Masterplans	Policy Challenge	Costed Asset Management Plan

Figure 1.2.2 Summary of the Resilient Coasts project work packages

These work packages will be developed with our communities and partners and are designed to lead to a suite of co-created tools that can be used by communities and practitioners to produce community resilience masterplans for any coastal location. Further details on the project deliverables that will underpin the masterplans are provided in section 1.3 below.

The programme will create a resilient coast in Norfolk and Suffolk by:

- engaging with our communities
- creating emergency and incident response plans
- seeking to minimise damage and disruption to local businesses
- creating new tools for monitoring and managing our coast
- delivering options that support naturally functioning coastal areas
- investigating areas for improvements to policy and practice, notably, innovative funding, finance, and behavioural change.

Programme Outputs

The Resilient Coasts project will embed FCRIIP resilience actions into a series of outputs that are summarised in figure 1.3.1 below

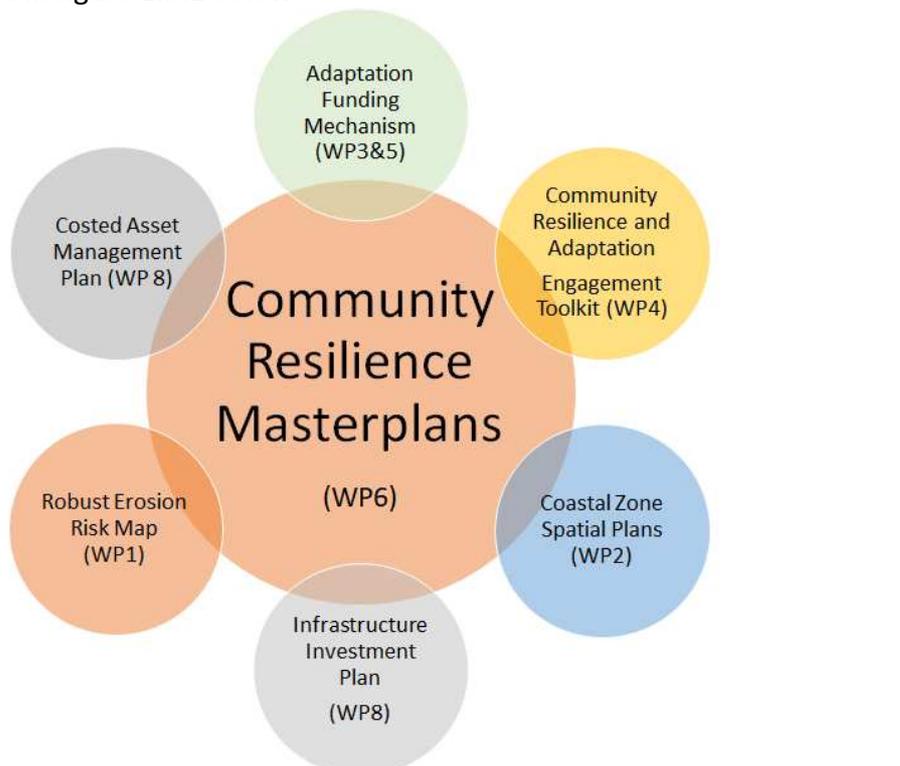


Figure 1.3.1 The key outputs of the Resilient Coasts project

Each of the above outputs is now described in more detail:

- **GIS Coastal Zone Erosion Risk map and Spatial Plan** that informs planning and development decisions and includes new erosion and flood risk data, SMP policies, location of property and infrastructure, social and economic information, planning policies, land available for relocation and roll back and nature-based solutions. It will form the basis of future decision making supporting more integrated local community and central and local government policy ambitions.
- **Engagement toolkit** that builds upon current good practice and new approaches to support our coastal communities transitioning towards greater local and strategic understanding of resilience and adaptation to coastal change. The toolkit will be for communities and practitioners to co-create solutions over different timescales from imminent erosion risk to longer term change and include visualisations and virtual tools to support how our coast may change and how we can respond.
- **Adaptation Funding Mechanism** will bring together new innovative funding and finance approaches to support resilience and adaptation measures for communities, businesses, nature and individuals facing coastal change. The tools will include different options for at-risk communities depending on the level of risk and time available to implement options. Through identification of broader benefits (including natural capital evaluation) and beneficiaries mapping it will include new funding sources to create a sustainable fund to implement coastal resilience.
- **Integrated Infrastructure Investment Plan** will draw together 3rd party information about investment plans for infrastructure, assets and utilities that are in the coastal zone and support coastal communities and economies. The IIP will encourage 3rd parties to consider their resilience response to coastal change and aim to align investment across different sectors to co-invest in resilience measures and deliver wider outcomes.
- **Costed Asset Management Plan** will include the costs of implementing a range of coastal asset management approaches that support coastal resilience. The Plan will include the costs of decommissioning existing assets that need to be removed to support SMP policy as well as identify where asset removal will be needed and when. In addition, the plan will also include costs for innovative technical solutions that offer short term erosion protection or include broader environmental and social benefits that could attract alternative funding and support wider outcomes. The plan will support coastal management funding discussions with existing central government funds alongside new funding routes.

All the above outputs will support co-created community discussions for each coastal place. The communities and practitioners will have access to the tools above and be supported to create the **Community Adaptation Masterplan** which will encompass the options and opportunities available in any specific coastal location based on the communities needs and the offer of their place. The Masterplan will be the local resilience route map in each place that sets out the technical solutions, planning and development needs, engagement requirements and funding availability based on the risk data and SMP policy. Our pilots will all have a Masterplan in place by the end of the FCRIP programme.

All the above deliverables will form a new **Resilient Coasts Adaptation Toolkit** which will be shared locally and nationally through so that lessons learnt can be applied around the UK coast well before the programme ends. We aim to deploy and share adaptation tools as they are created.

Finally, we will also identify any potential policy and legislative challenges and opportunities throughout the project. It is hoped that Resilient Coast will offer the evidence to inform more streamlined routes for adaptation and resilience delivery post-FCRIP.

1.2 Economic case

For erosion, the business as usual (BAU) baseline is a reactive approach. This results in limited rollback opportunities because there is no proactive engagement with communities to encourage them to consider adaptation when there is time to adapt. As a result, the local authority incurs significant costs dealing with emergency interventions once properties get to the point where they are at imminent risk of erosion. For flooding, BAU involves no direct intervention with a gradual increase in flood risk over time due to climate change and sea level rise.

For erosion, the Resilient Coasts Project looks to build on the time before erosion is projected to occur to work with communities to encourage them to prepare and implement community masterplans that will mean they are ready to roll back and adapt to coastal erosion. Work to develop a funding mechanism will mean Rollback opportunities are affordable to all, rather than just those who can finance Rollback themselves. For flooding, the project will work with the community of Great Yarmouth to explore future flood risk options, including improved visual amenity in the form of Millennium Terraces as well as improvement to resilience and flood risk reduction.

The costs of the Coastal Transition project are £9.1 million, with 75% of this targeted at the erosion aspects (£6.8 million) and 25% at the flooding aspects (£2.3 million).

Under BAU, the value at-risk erosion damages are £7.4 million over 100 years for erosion and £36 million over 50 years for flooding. There are no value potential or learning benefits. Under Coastal Transition, value at-risk damages avoided for erosion are £7.4 million, plus £4.4 million value potential benefits. Value at-risk damages avoided for flooding are £8.8 million. There are also an estimated £0.3 million learning benefits for the local community.

This gives giving total benefits of £20.9 million (£12.1 million from erosion aspects and £8.8 million from flooding aspects). The benefit-cost ratio for the Coastal Transitions project (erosion) is therefore 2.3.

The learning benefits are conservatively estimated at this stage and there is significant potential to roll-out the learning to other areas looking to adapt. This includes areas at risk of coastal erosion but could also cover the need to adapt to flooding or, with further research, potentially other issues as well.

1.3 Commercial case

The lead local authority for the Resilient Coasts project is East Suffolk Council in partnership with Great Yarmouth Borough Council and delivered by Coastal Partnership East officers from across the two councils. Procurement strategies and approaches for Coastal Partnership East members (East Suffolk Council, and Great Yarmouth Borough Council) are included as links in Appendix 4A. Our Local Authority Procurement processes comply with all those required by local government and include European Union directives and regulations (and any successive changes), Public Contract Regulations 2015, individual local authority financial and contract procedures. All our work is subject to regular scrutiny and audit internally and externally and must demonstrate value for money to the taxpayer.

Due to the innovative nature of the Resilient Coasts project our procurement approach requires our flexible and efficient procurement routes to market based on specific programme objectives to ensure value for money. We have considered the contractual and procurement risks associated with delivery in section 4.2. As we already have a range of well-established routes to market and access to all the specialist services we need through these routes we are confident we can mitigate these risks and demonstrate efficient routes to market to both test costs and procure services.

To mitigate some key risks, we have endeavoured to build skills and capacity within the area through FCRIP funded resource that's dedicated to the Resilient Coast project. This serves to protect the project from external factors that could impact procurement listed in 4.2 and embeds skills and capacity where it's needed. We will also be utilising resource in kind from several partners to increase innovation and further mitigate procurement and capacity risks.

Procurement needs and routes to market are given in the Commercial Case section 4.4. We will demonstrate efficiencies and commercial and innovation opportunities throughout the project which are summarised in section 4.5. We have undertaken pricing and scoping work for all aspects of the project with industry leads and tested the market using Scape Framework and advice from our stakeholders. We also have existing information on community-led approaches and delivery costs that demonstrate value for money.

Full details of our management and governance structure are provided in Section 6.2 of the Management case and Appendix 6A, which outline governance in relation to decision making and procurement outcomes.

1.4 Financial case

Table 11 outlines the headline costs. Further detail can be found in section 5 (Financial case) and appendix 5A (detailed costs breakdown).

The costs totals are in-line with:

- the revised EOI submission
- the FCERM7 OBC studies application
- the project FCRIP funding allocation

Table 11: Expenditure Profile (2021-2027)

Costs per year (£k)	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	Total (£k)
Outline Business Case Development cost *See project FCERM7 and 3 for itemised breakdown.	569.5	-	-	-	-	-	569.5
Staff costs	-	286	345.5	350.5	350.5	317.7	1,650.1
External consultant costs	-	482.7	583.7	383.7	115	94	1,659
Full-Business Case Development Cost	-	-	-	-	-	40	40
Construction, supervision and delivery costs of resilience actions	-	195	425	1,130	345.3	-	2,095.3
Monitoring, learning, evaluation and dissemination	-	85	95	40	45	30	295
Risk (20%)	112.5	227.8	391.8	162.8	175.8	113.7	1,184.4
Optimism Bias (30%)	240.6	341.7	587.7	244.2	263.7	98.7	1,776.6
Inflation	33,8	47.8	82.28	34.8	36.9	13.8	248.7
Total	569.5	1,666	2,510.9	2,345.3	1,332.1	707.8	9,131.7

Table 12 outlines the current project funding profile. The contributions are in the form of officer time being provided to the project by Coastal Partnership East.

It is anticipated that further funding will be drawn-in, particularly through the Adaptation Funding Mechanism.

Table 12: Funding Profile (2021-2027)

Costs per year (£k)	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	Total (£k)
Funding allocation	569.5	1,526	2,370.9	2,195.3	1,182.2	567,836	8,411.7
Contributions (CPE Officer time)	-	140	140	150	150	140	720
Total	569,5	1,666	2,510.9	2,345.3	1,332.2	707.8	9,131.7

1.5 Management case

The purpose of the management dimension of the Resilient Coasts outline business case is to demonstrate that robust arrangements are in place for the delivery, monitoring and evaluation of the project (Appendix 6D) including feedback into Coastal Partnership East and the partner local authority's strategic planning cycles.

Demonstrating that the project can be successfully delivered requires evidencing that it can be delivered in accordance with best practice, subject to independent assurance and that the necessary arrangements are in place for change and contract management, risk management and evaluation. A detailed readiness assessment is in Appendix 6H and demonstrates the readiness of the team, our partners and communities to manage the Resilient Coast project.

The management case includes a summary of risk and has a full programme, clearly highlighting the critical path. A statement of project assurance outlines scrutiny at both project and constitutional level. Contract management is outlined, citing examples of where this might be applied through NEC3 and NEC4 contracts in addition to the lead authority's own contract management system.

The project is spread across eight work packages, each providing a different product or outcome a project plan is included in Appendix 6G. Multiple methods for monitoring and evaluation are required and included in Appendix 6C. Robust project governance is critical to the project and this case provides the framework to ensure an open, honest and transparent system of governance, which is open to scrutiny. The Governance structure and arrangements are detailed in Appendix 6A and section 6.1. The inclusion of the Section 151 Chief Finance Officer for the lead authority on the Resilient Coasts Board, ensures financial assurance and scrutiny at a high-level.

1.6 Recommendations

- We recommend that the EA assurance team approve the Resilient Coasts Project to a total value of £9,131,7000.
- We recommend that the EA assurance team allocate £8,411,700 to East Suffolk Council as the Lead Authority to enable the delivery of the Resilient Coasts Project.
- We recommend that the EA assurance team acknowledge the CPE officer time in-kind contribution of £720,000.
- We recommend that the EA assurance team support the involvement of the national team across their relevant programmes of work into the Resilient Coasts projects to maximise any synergies and learning.

2 Strategic case

2.1 Strategic context

2.1a Overview

Climate change risk

The coast of England and Wales is at high risk of coastal change and the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment report (CCRA21) for flood and coastal change recognises that urgent action is needed to adapt and prepare our coasts to these risks. The report recommends action across all sectors for the next five years but the flood and coast sector briefing is specific about several approaches we need to take. These include engaging communities about the risks, raising awareness about potential impacts, exploring managed realignment and relocation away from the coast, increasing infrastructure and asset resilience and taking integrated approaches to managing adaptation approaches.

Context-Climate Evidence

- UKCCRA3 June 2021
- Highlights High Risk to much of England and Wales
- Habitats will be adversely impacted or lost
- Local and national infrastructure will be interrupted, damaged or lost
- Coastal communities may no longer be viable in some places
- Businesses and industry will no longer be viable in many places
- No national mechanism to assess Coastal Viability



Risk or opportunity	England	N. Ireland	Scotland	Wales
Risks to aquifers and agricultural land from sea level rise, saltwater intrusion (R10)	Red	Green	Green	Red
Risks and opportunities to coastal towns and villages (R17)	Red	Red	Red	Red
Risks to infrastructure services from river, surface water and groundwater flooding (R2)	Red	Red	Red	Red
Risks to infrastructure services from coastal flooding and erosion (R3)	Red	Red	Red	Red
Risks to bridges and pipelines from flooding and erosion (R4)	Red	Red	Red	Red
Risks to transport networks from slope and embankment failure (R5)	Red	Red	Red	Red
Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding (R6)	Red	Red	Red	Red
Risks to the viability of coastal communities from sea level rise (R4a)	Red	Red	Red	Red
Risks to business sites from flooding (R8)	Red	Red	Red	Red
Risks to business locations and infrastructure from coastal change (R2)	Red	Red	Red	Red



UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3) Evidence Report 2021 for Flood and Coastal Change

Norfolk and Suffolk have some of the fastest eroding coasts in Europe, with over 2,500 homes at direct risk of erosion. Thousands more properties and businesses will be indirectly affected by loss of property, infrastructure and utilities within the lifetime of the Shoreline Management Plans.

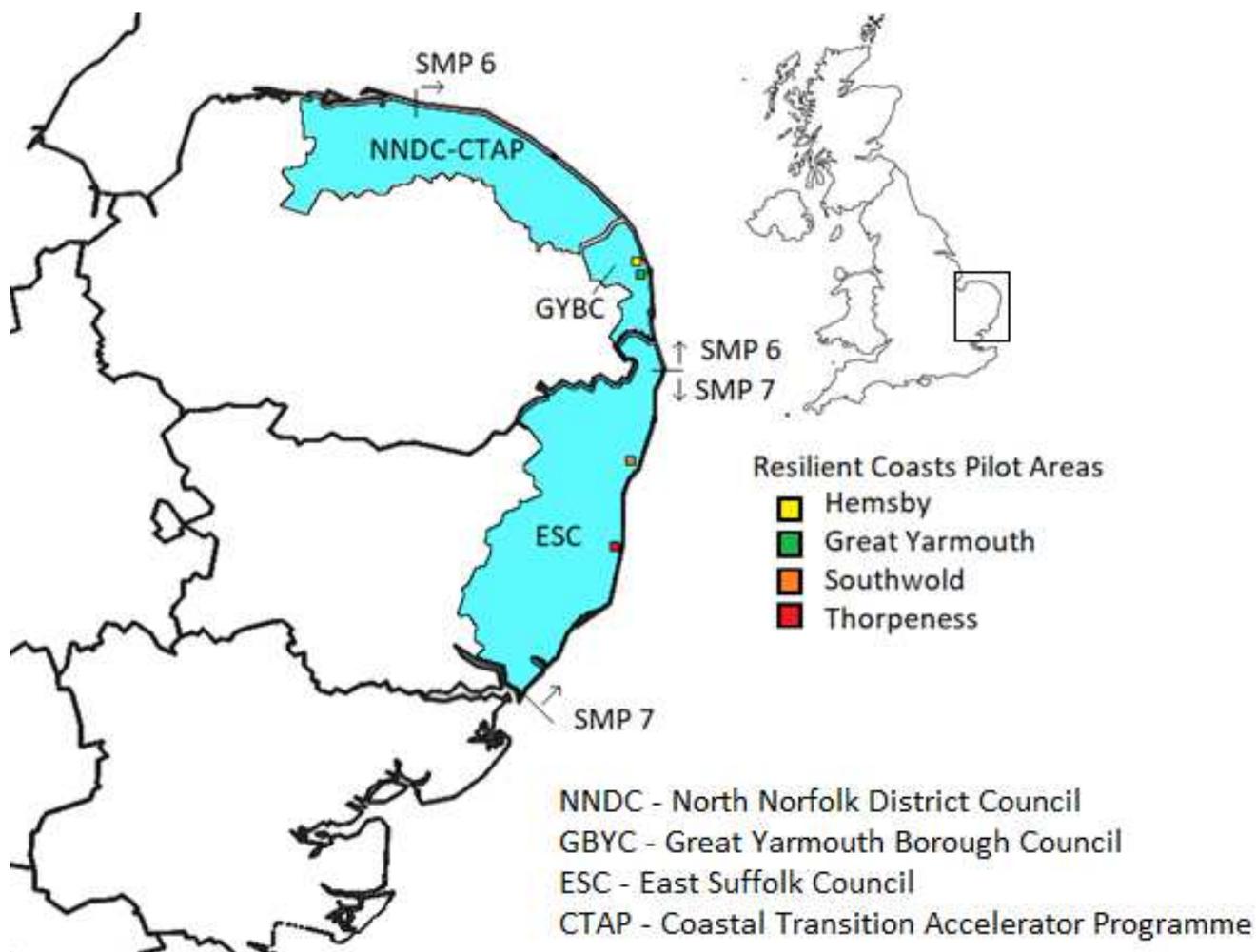
Recent national reports and enquiries have recommended that more is done to support coastal adaptation and resilience. The national policy framework for transitioning our coast is now in place.

The project partnership is led by East Suffolk Council with Great Yarmouth Borough Council and work will be delivered by Coastal Partnership East (CPE). CPE are a shared service of officers across these councils along with North Norfolk District Council. Already responding proactively to coastal change, the three councils cover most of the Norfolk and Suffolk coast, agreed to a partnership model in 2016 to address the jointly shared coastal management issues. The partnership enables resources to be managed more effectively and with a higher degree of efficiency resulting in more positive and sustainable outcomes for our communities in the long-term.

The project will implement an ambitious resilience programme for the Norfolk and Suffolk coast, along the East Suffolk Council and Great Yarmouth Borough Council frontages delivering real adaptation and resilience options for our communities.

The Resilient Coasts project will deliver a complete suite of planning, engagement, technical, financial and policy tools to support coastal transition for Norfolk and Suffolk communities, which could be applied to the rest of the UK coast.

The project places are with the Great Yarmouth Borough Council and East Suffolk Council areas, as outlined in the map below. As illustrated, the project will take into account the other projects and plans, such as the Shoreline Management Plans SMP 6 and 7.



2.1.b How does this investment align with the national ambitions of the Programme and associated policies and plans?

The following table outlines how the project investment aligns with the national ambitions of the FCRI Programme:

OBC key aspects for the Resilience Innovation Programme

Aspect	Key review questions	OBC Case	PMO	Spatial Map	Adaptation Fund Scope	Behavioural Change	Investment Strategy	Community Masterplan	Policy Change	Costed Asset Plan
			WP0	WP1&2	WP3	WP4	WP5	WP6	WP7	WP8
1	Place-based resilience and investment	Strategic	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-
2	Community and partnership	Strategic	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-
3	Optimising the investment	Economic	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
4	Benefits framework, learning and innovation	Economic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
5	Procuring outcomes	Commercial	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓
6	Funding and finance	Financial	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-
7	Governance	Management	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
8	Managing innovation	Management	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-
9	Delivery route map	Management	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓
10	Managing risk and uncertainty	Management	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
11	Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination	Management	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Alignment with national policies and plans

The Resilient Coast project aligns with, and in some case is delivering on behalf of, several national policies and plans which are summarised in Appendix X. Notably the project is delivering key actions from the governments FCERM strategy and associated action plan in relation to coastal adaptation and innovative funding and finance tools. The project will be trialling new government coastal management policy, notably for property rollback and relocation. The project also meets key recommendations set out by the CCRA (2021) sector briefing for the flood and coast sector in relation to advancing adaptation options and the need for broader community engagement about coastal change over the next five years. The Resilient Coasts project is also delivering actions within the Local Government Association 2022/23 Workplan under Coastal Adaptation and FCERM funding and policy.

2.1c. How does this investment align with regional and local plans and ambitions?

The Resilient Coasts project aligns with, and in some case is delivering on behalf of, several regional and local policies and plans which are summarised in Appendix 2B.

The project is delivering a range of outcomes for the Local Authority partner plans and strategies which have coastal adaptation and resilience embedded in their Communities, Environment and Economic strategies. The project will also shape new planning policies including refreshing Coastal Supplementary planning Documents, Coastal Change Management Areas and informing the next round of Local plan reviews. the investment will support delivery of existing SMP policies and any subsequent need for policy reviews. The project also supports community and stakeholder

engagement ambitions on behalf of the Anglian RFCC who already support all 4 of our pilot project communities. Biodiversity net gain and natural capital opportunities will be explored and linked through to the Local Nature Recovery Framework and Biodiversity Action Plans. The project will also produce new policies, funding mechanisms and adaptation tools that will be deployed and tested at regional levels.

2.2a Environment and other considerations

Our whole coast is incredibly valuable to wildlife, highly prized for its wild landscape and geologically and geomorphologically important for its cliffs, shingle beaches and nesses, dune complexes and estuarine intertidal habitats.

Most of the coast is nationally and, or internationally designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and afforded significant legal protection as a result. In addition, a variety of additional planning and consenting needs are required as a result of these areas being within the Norfolk Broads National Park, Norfolk Coast AONB and the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB.

As coastal protection authorities (CPA's) we operate under the Coastal Protection Act (CPA, 1949). The Act sets out the roles and responsibilities of CPA's and gives us permissive powers to undertake certain coastal management activities. Outside of these powers CPA's are subject to the same environmental, planning and marine consents and licences as other developers through the lead planning authority and Marine Management Organisation respectively and subject to the same statutory and non-statutory consultations.

Our Shoreline Management Plans SMP 6 and 7 which cover the ESC and GYBC coastal and estuarine frontages and our East Inshore, East Offshore and South Inshore Marine Plans, have identified all the designated and special areas and potential implications of delivering these strategic plan policies along our coast. Our SMPs have been agreed with all the relevant statutory and non-statutory bodies associated with the natural and historic environment, notably Natural England (NE), and Heritage England (HE). We ensure that all our activities meet SMP policies, and we are following all the appropriate environmental regulation, consenting and permitting processes with our partners NE, HE, the lead local planning authority, the Marine Management Organisation, and Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority.

We appreciate the issues associated with coastal management within the constraints of heavily designated areas and have significant experience of working in this environment.

We will seek opportunities within the programme to enhance the environment, habitats and landscapes wherever possible. We will ensure we add value through new initiatives in order to understand how we can value the natural capital of our coast, enhance biodiversity and support local nature recovery where there are opportunities to do so.

What is the regional/local environmental context for this investment?

Coastal Partnership East are responsible for 92km of the 173km of coastline in Norfolk and Suffolk, from Holkham in North Norfolk to Landguard Point in Felixstowe. There are approximately 352,000 people who live in the direct coastal zone and many more that work on and visit our coast. Over 2500 homes are at erosion risk (based on current NCERM data) with significantly more affected by

indirect coastal change impacts to critical infrastructure like water treatment works, coastal access roads and utilities.

The nature of the coast is varied with a range of undefended soft eroding cliff frontages, sand dunes, shingle ridges and largely sand and shingle beaches many of which are highly designated. In terms of the distribution of population the coast is largely rural interspersed with several smaller seaside towns like Thorpeness, Aldeburgh, Pakefield and Hemsby and a few large Victorian resorts and ports like Felixstowe, Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth. These communities vary greatly in their socio-economic demographic with pockets of high wealth often alongside areas of high deprivation.

The Resilient Coast Project will encompass two thirds of this frontage with the remaining North Norfolk District Council frontage taking forward further adaptation work in the £11M FCRIP Coastal Transition Accelerator Programme. See map in section 2.1a.

The Norfolk and Suffolk coast is of recreational, environmental, economic and cultural importance but it is also home to industry (energy, ports and logistics, digital, food and drink and creative sector) agriculture and tourism. In addition, there are many second and holiday homes situated in our coastal towns and villages.

As our coast is at high erosion risk it is one of the best places to trial innovative approaches and really test what is possible. The learning from this project will be timelier for other coastal locations who are not facing such significant coastal change at this time.

The Resilient Coasts project will develop and deliver a suite of adaptation and resilient tools that will bridge existing gaps and barriers to increasing the physical and societal resilience of our coastal places. This coastal adaptation toolkit can be applied to all coastal management frontages and at-risk communities in Norfolk, Suffolk and the UK.

2.2b What key environmental requirements will this investment need to meet?

The programme will need to demonstrate increased resilience in our coastal environment. For the purposes of this project, we take this to mean:

- no significant environmental impact to our coast or heritage through our short-term or long-term activities
- compliance with existing SMP policies
- reduction in the use of carbon in all we do or mitigation to offset impacts
- reduction in the potential for property loss and damage to impact coastal environments
- innovation in engineering design to minimise environmental impacts
- robust evidence that can support any policy or legislative change requirements raised in the project.
- no disruption to the national coastal path and public rights of way
- reduction in health and safety risks to the public from coastal change

2.2c What are the key environmental opportunities related to this investment?

This project will create significant environmental opportunities including:

- evidence of natural capital value of eroding cliffs for habitats, biodiversity, natural coastal defence value and public amenity which currently does not exist for eroding frontages.
- evidence for natural erosion management approach that is equivalent to the existing natural flood management delivery framework
- evidence for a biodiversity net gain framework that currently doesn't exist for the open coast
- evidence to support erosion risk as a nationally important risk to public health and wellbeing
- evidence to support any potential SMP policy review that improves resilience from an existing SMP policy position

These opportunities will support potential investment towards a resilient coastal environment that supports natural coastal management and creates sustainable coastal landscapes and habitats for wildlife and people.

These opportunities will also support delivery of SMP managed realignment and no active intervention policies and local plan policies notably to unlock the interdependence of the wider coast for sediment release and a balanced coastal system.

These opportunities could also link to regional habitat creation programmes and wider local nature recovery plans to create viable coastal environments that attract broader investment.

2.3 Objectives (programme and project)

The work delivered in the FCRIP proposal will enable our **coastal communities** in the Resilient Coast project area **to transition to a lower risk and climate-resilient future over the next 20 years.**

The pilot communities businesses and environments will transition to become resilient to climate change and sea level rise by 2045 to do this we will co-create costed Community Adaptation/Resilience Masterplans to provide their adaptation route map by 2026/27

All our Coastal Communities will have access to Adaptation Toolkit and Masterplan approaches that allow them to **plan for transition and create Sustainable Resilient Places by 2026/27.**

We aim to identify the value of natural capital on our coast to support the naturalisation of SMP NAI frontages along our pilots and twins **by 2045** and for remaining coastal communities in line with SMP policy.

We will have identified **infrastructure at risk including coastal management assets** in our pilots and twin locations, considered adaptive solutions and developed high level costed investment plans to **address/mitigate the risk by 2026** with asset owners.

We will have a new erosion risk database based on NCERM2 that is linked to flood risk mapping. This will link to a **new Resilient Coasts spatial map** identifying adaptation and resilience actions, including land availability and SMP policies. This will inform communities, partners and practitioners of the joint coastal risks and opportunities along our coast by 2025.

We will **raise community awareness** about detailed coastal change risk in all our pilots by 2024 and to the wider coastal communities through strategic engagement approaches to create climate – ready people and support climate ready places by 2027.

All our work will be aligned with EA Strategy, Defra policy and SMP refresh to support delivery of National and Local Coastal adaptation and resilience on our coast linked to wider local authority and community aspirations for society, economy and the environment.

All our work will be aligned with our ESC and GYBC wider Local Authority plans and strategies to deliver broader social, economic and environmental outcomes. We will inform the next review of the ESC and GYBC Local Plans by 2027. We will update the local coastal planning policy with new resilience and adaptation learning by 2024.

CPE will use the Resilient Coasts project to develop a legacy- a **30-year plan of adaptation and resilience actions to support transition to a more resilient coast by 2045 using the Coastal Adaptation Toolkit.**

To enable us to effectively measure improvements in resilience an initial baseline will be undertaken using the Zurich Flood Alliance approach and methodology. This is led and supported by the London School of Economics and although widely used internationally, was first piloted in the UK in Lowestoft.

The table below shows the objectives over the course of the project, the outputs and how this influences each stage of the establishment and improvement of place-based resilience levels.

Year(s)	Objective	Output
Years 1 & 2	Establish initial resilience level baseline: Workshops – community, businesses, partner and responder Surveys as above Collection and examining of flood risk/erosion risk data from existing sources.	Baseline resilience established. Action plans in place
Years 3 & 4	Action plan recommendations embedded into pilot area plans across all work packages.	Pilot area work package plans reflect resilience actions. Evaluation points in work package plans include progress against actions. Master plans demonstrably include resilience actions.

Year 5	Re-evaluation of resilience baseline. Workshops – community, businesses, partner and responder Surveys as above	Current resilience level established. Further actions and recommendations identified. Action plans updated
Year 6	Embed further actions and recommendations into Master Plan progress in pilot areas. Map across learning and outputs to twin project areas.	Clear directional actions have shaped the pilot area Masterplans and an improvement in level of resilience can be demonstrated based upon a firm initial baseline. Clear directional actions will shape twin area Master Plans and a baselining of resilience, where this doesn't exist, will be established to ensure future progression to a position of evidence-based improved resilience.

What are the objectives of the investment?

Aims & Objectives



Taking a Place-based Approach across different archetypes to get the widest range of examples and tools across CPE frontage

The overarching programme outcome is to create a resilient coast in Norfolk and Suffolk.

We will do this by:

- engaging with our communities to ensure they have the information they need to understand erosion and tidal flood risk and have the support to co-create community infrastructure resilience solutions, which reduces risk based on innovative data analysis and the use of virtual tools
- creating emergency and incident response plans to better prepare communities and businesses for the risks they face
- seeking to minimise damage and disruption to local businesses by developing and promoting economic options that allow our coastal economy to thrive and build on the opportunities the coast provides
- creating new tools for monitoring and managing our local coastal defence and infrastructure and utilities assets with partners and seeking opportunities for integrated investment to deliver resilience
- delivering options that support naturally functioning coastal areas that provide sediments to the wider coastal system and naturalise defended areas through new asset management planning and monitoring
- investigating areas for improvements to policy and practice, notably innovative funding and finance and behavioural change to better support the resilience actions, we need to undertake to deliver a more resilient Norfolk and Suffolk coast

CPE will deliver our initial outcomes for our four pilots in the Resilient Coasts project but also seek to draw in additional funding to deliver to more locations if possible.

Programme overarching outputs and outcomes:

- we will deliver a Coastal Adaptation Toolkit that includes planning, development, asset management, monitoring, funding and finance, engagement and behavioural change tools
- the core innovative resilience elements of which are a co-created Community Adaptation Masterplan supported by an Innovative Adaptation Funding Mechanism, a Behavioural Change Toolkit, Costed Asset Management Plan and an Infrastructure Investment Plan
- the toolkit will also include coastal management planning and development policies and evidence-based GIS risk mapping to underpin decision-making. These are detailed further in Section C

Are the objectives SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound)?

All elements of the programme will have agreed SMART objectives and are set out in section 2.3. This will ensure that a measurable reduction in social, environmental and physical risks will be delivered in all pilot locations.

Summary project description and mix of actions

The project will gather new evidence and test new approaches to create an adaptation toolkit that can be used by communities and coastal practitioners to support resilient coastal change. The project will deliver Climate Ready people, places and policy through a series of work packages and themes working to ensure integration across themes. All activities will be co-created with relevant communities and partners to ensure the project delivers a robust approach that can be tailored for any coastal location locally or nationally. The project takes a “business as usual economic baseline and we will demonstrate benefits from learning, damages avoided and value potential to ensure there is an uplift in the resilience of coast and its communities over the course of 2021-2027. We also aim to have a long-term plan to 2045 to ensure we have adaptation and resilience embedded in the delivery of all our coastal, terrestrial and marine management activities.

The project aims to achieve the following outputs and outcomes:

- **GIS Coastal Zone Erosion Risk Map and Spatial Plan** that informs planning and development decisions and includes new erosion and flood risk data, SMP policies, location of property and infrastructure, social and economic information, planning policies, land available for relocation and roll back and nature-based solutions. It will form the basis of future decision making supporting more integrated local community and central and local government policy ambitions.
- **Engagement toolkit** that builds upon current good practice and new approaches to support our coastal communities transitioning towards greater local and strategic understanding of resilience and adaptation to coastal change. The toolkit will be for communities and practitioners to co-create solutions over different timescales from imminent erosion risk to longer term change and include visualisations and virtual tools to support how our coast may change and how we can respond.
- **Adaptation Funding Mechanism** will bring together new innovative funding and finance approaches to support resilience and adaptation measures for communities, businesses, nature and individuals facing coastal change. The tools will include different options for at-risk communities depending of the level of risk and time available to implement options. Through identification of broader benefits (including natural capital evaluation) and beneficiaries mapping it will include new funding sources to create a sustainable fund to implement coastal resilience.
- **Integrated Infrastructure Investment Plan** will draw together 3rd party information about investment plans for infrastructure, assets and utilities that are in the coastal zone and support coastal communities and economies. The IIP will encourage 3rd parties to consider their resilience response to coastal change and aim to align investment across different sectors to co-invest in resilience measures and deliver wider outcomes.
- **Costed Asset Management Plan** will include the costs of implementing a range of coastal asset management approaches that support coastal resilience. The Plan will include the costs of decommissioning existing assets that need to be removed to support SMP policy as well as identify where asset removal will be needed and when. In addition, the plan will also include costs for innovative technical solutions that offer short term erosion protection or include broader environmental and social benefits that could attract alternative funding and support wider outcomes. The plan will support coastal management funding discussions with existing central government funds alongside new funding routes.

All the above outputs will support co-created community discussions for each coastal place. The communities and practitioners will have access to the tools above and be supported to create the following:

Community Adaptation Masterplan which will encompass the options and opportunities available in any specific coastal location based on the communities needs and the offer of their place. The Masterplan will be the local resilience route map in each place that sets out the technical solutions, planning and development needs, engagement requirements and funding availability based on the risk data and SMP policy. Our pilots will all have a Masterplan in place and be delivering outcomes by the end of the FCRIP programme in 2027.

All the above deliverables will form a new **Resilient Coasts Adaptation Toolkit** which will be shared locally and nationally through so that lessons learnt can be applied around the UK coast well before the programme ends. We aim to deploy and share adaptation tools as they are created.

Finally, we will also identify any potential policy and legislative challenges and opportunities throughout the project. It is hoped that Resilient Coast will offer the evidence to inform more streamlined routes for adaptation and resilience delivery post-FCRIP.

How do the mix of actions work together to maximise resilience?

The following resilience actions will be addressed by the project:

- **Joint community and voluntary sector** action to improve preparation and recovery – we will embed innovative measures that engage communities and the voluntary sector in collaborative decision making, so that they are empowered to manage the risk of flood and coastal change. This joint approach will enable communities to better prepare for and manage the risks they face
- **Nature based solutions** – we will implement nature-based solutions which increase resilience to coastal flooding and coastal erosion and mitigate the impacts of climate change
- **Community infrastructure resilience** – we will undertake activities which improve the resilience of existing public or community owned infrastructure to flooding and coastal change
- **Monitoring and management of local assets** - we will create new innovative monitoring approaches and asset management systems to better understand coastal erosion risk, in order to create resilient asset management plans for the decommissioning of defences at no active intervention frontages
- **Minimise damages and disruption to small and medium sized businesses** - we will work with small and medium sized businesses to identify resilience actions which could minimise disruption and damage to businesses from flooding and coastal change
- **Investigate policy challenge areas** – we will continue to investigate and conduct a thorough local assessment of selected policy challenge areas. In particular, we aim to create innovative funding and finance mechanisms from the public and private sector to support coastal adaptation in Norfolk and Suffolk. We also aim to build resilience into major new developments in areas with flood risks, for example, in Great Yarmouth, and consider sustainable planning and development in Coastal Change Management Areas through new planning, development and building control policies

2.4a What new evidence will be established to support a broader range of future FCERM actions?

- We will translate national and SMP policy into reality in order to prepare the coast for a climate change resilient future. The programme will evidence the value of better information, based on local knowledge and reduce uncertainty. This is particularly important for businesses, who need greater certainty to invest in coastal resilience and adaptation projects. It will also provide confidence to those looking to invest in adaptive coastal properties or in affected communities more broadly.
- We will deliver large scale community engagement to enable behavioural change in relation to climate change and coastal risk. The programme will develop evidence around the social benefits gained from coastal adaptation. This includes testing new techniques, such as the Behavioural Change Toolkit, which aims to generate community co-creation and buy-in, and significantly improve engagement, whilst developing a sense of community in a changing place.

The toolkit will be delivered by working in close partnership with a diverse range of community members. This will help address future challenges and empower communities to consider the full range of benefits that coastal adaptation can enable, while providing organisations and agencies to understand the rationale and origin for negative opinions and behaviours. This community-led approach can also generate lower costs and better value for money by delivering more sustainable and acceptable solutions at community level, as opposed to only focussing on those at short-term risk.

- The programme will deliver solutions that allow families and businesses to move out of at-risk areas sooner by reducing financial and social barriers that prevent them from adapting. The result will be a reduction in cost to the public as the number of people, homes and buildings that are displaced, destroyed or demolished through erosion and flood will be minimised.
- We will work directly with those most affected by risk to agree practical solutions. The programme aims to reduce the stress and uncertainty faced by those (in particular) with limited options by empowering communities with the knowledge to help themselves and their wider community. This in turn will help other stakeholders to understand the rationale and origin of negative mindsets and behaviours and lead to cost savings through reduced (resource) costs of dealing with multiple issues, concerns and complaints. The programme will also draw on evidence from studies carried out during the COVID-19 pandemic that analyse the costs resulting from the loss of access to key community and social networks, as well as facilities.
- We will investigate and prepare financial tools to create an adaptation or transition fund to finance short-term and long-term coastal actions. The programme will pilot the options being developed by the Coastal Loss Innovative Funding & Finance (CLIFF) project which tests financial products created to facilitate coastal adaption in communities at risk, at the household level. This project has been developed by taking a detailed cost and benefits approach, based on the financial viability of the products, which will be tested and evidenced as part of the Resilient Coasts Project.
- We will work with communities, businesses, planners, infrastructure owners and developers to co-create long-term flexible transition masterplans and actions. The programme will evidence better, broader data on the costs and benefits of coastal change that will facilitate improved planning by reducing uncertainty. This will enable the delivery of long-term plans with broad benefits by encompassing different land uses. By avoiding issues such as coastal blight that can potentially impact the value and saleability of coastal property, this will maximise the value of land, allowing different uses and supporting communities for longer. This is compared to short-term solutions that benefit a smaller number of at-risk properties or avoid damages at the expense of delivering more sustainable and broader long-term benefits.

- We will gather a full and publicly accessible baseline understanding of our coast, what and who is at risk and when. By developing a strong, proven evidence base, better information will be made available for decision-making at all levels (local authority, community, business, individuals), reducing uncertainty and so helping to manage short-term thinking and community concern. This will enable more informed decisions around costs versus long-term benefits of coastal adaptation and lower the risk of making wrong decisions based on a narrow range of benefits.
- We will plan and adopt long-term decommissioning plans for coast protection assets to enable naturalisation of the coast. The programme will develop the evidence around the value and benefits of a natural coast based on the real-world benefits delivered. An example is the benefit of natural, larger beaches as opposed to narrow beaches in front of hard defences. The aim is also to test how these approaches are likely to reduce cost elsewhere along the coast, based on the release of sediment and reduction of pressure in other locations (depending on the robustness of data).
- We will develop practical evaluation tools to measure improvements in resilience and adaptation. The programme will develop a stronger evidence base to understand the benefits delivered by the coastal adaptation that will be delivered across social clusters (for example, benefits to individuals, families, local communities, and wider society) alongside the commercial and economic benefits for the public and private sectors. This framework will enable policy makers and other decision makers to make better informed judgements on the rationale for opting for coastal transition versus traditional short-term engineered solutions.

How will the project support an increasing uptake and delivery of future FCERM actions?

By delivering the Resilient Coasts project we will be able to share learning locally and nationally on the different approaches available to support resilience and adaptive coastal change. The toolkit will be available for all to use and this will give the framework for national coastal approaches outlined in the government's FCERM Strategy (2020) and address many of the recommendations of the CCCRA (2021) risk review briefing for the flood and coast sector. By testing out new approaches on one of the most challenging eroding coasts in the UK across a range of coastal pilot archetypes we aim to have a breadth of learning and tools to cover most coastal adaptation requirements.

Finally, by both raising community awareness about coastal change strategically alongside the establishment of strategic funding mechanisms we aim to create a sustainable legacy from the Resilient Coasts project that will sustain coastal adaptation and resilience in our area that can be replicated elsewhere.

2.5 Key innovation learning and main benefits

2.5a Summary description of the key innovation learning and investment benefits.

The learning outcomes are detailed further in section 3.6. In summary the main learning outcomes are across 5 themes as follows:

Learning on cost- Better understanding of costs of activities and by identifying those activities that are most efficient we have estimated a 20% saving through identifying what works well.

Learning on benefits- Better understanding of benefits of activities by identifying those that are most effective we have estimated 125% increased benefits through identifying what works well.

Learning on management and governance at project level- Learning on how to better engage and collaborate with infrastructure owners demonstrates reduced costs through joint working and shared programmes and delivery of multiple objectives. This also reduces impacts and damages to communities, business and environment.

Learning on skills and tools- Skills developed in local communities on co-designed activities will be useful for adaptation to future risks and working with authorities. This leads to better understanding of how to roll-out the most effective activities for the most efficient costs and development of tools that can enable roll-out to cover adaptation pressures post-project. Also, the development of functioning funding mechanism to enable roll-back means that both these outcomes will develop tools that can be used by others creating efficiencies and costs savings on future FDGIA and other investment.

Learning on management and governance at strategic level- Knowledge of how funding mechanisms could be developed to help encourage adaptation to other risks. Bringing together all the learning outcomes to provide a suite of outputs that can be used by others to work with communities at risk, with worked examples from the case studies to follow

2.5b What are the expected main benefits of the investment?

- Our Resilient Coasts project pilots will all benefit from a co-created community masterplan that sets out the route-map for adaptation in that place. All four pilots will have the relevant financial, planning, engagement and technical information that they need through a series of supporting tools shown in the diagram below:



Figure 1.3.1 The key outputs of the Resilient Coasts project

Strategic benefits:

We will deliver a Coastal Adaptation Toolkit that includes planning, development, asset management, monitoring, funding and finance, engagement and behavioural change tools.

The core innovative resilience elements are a co-created Community Adaptation Masterplan supported by an Innovative Adaptation Funding Mechanism, a Behavioural Change Toolkit and an Infrastructure Investment Plan.

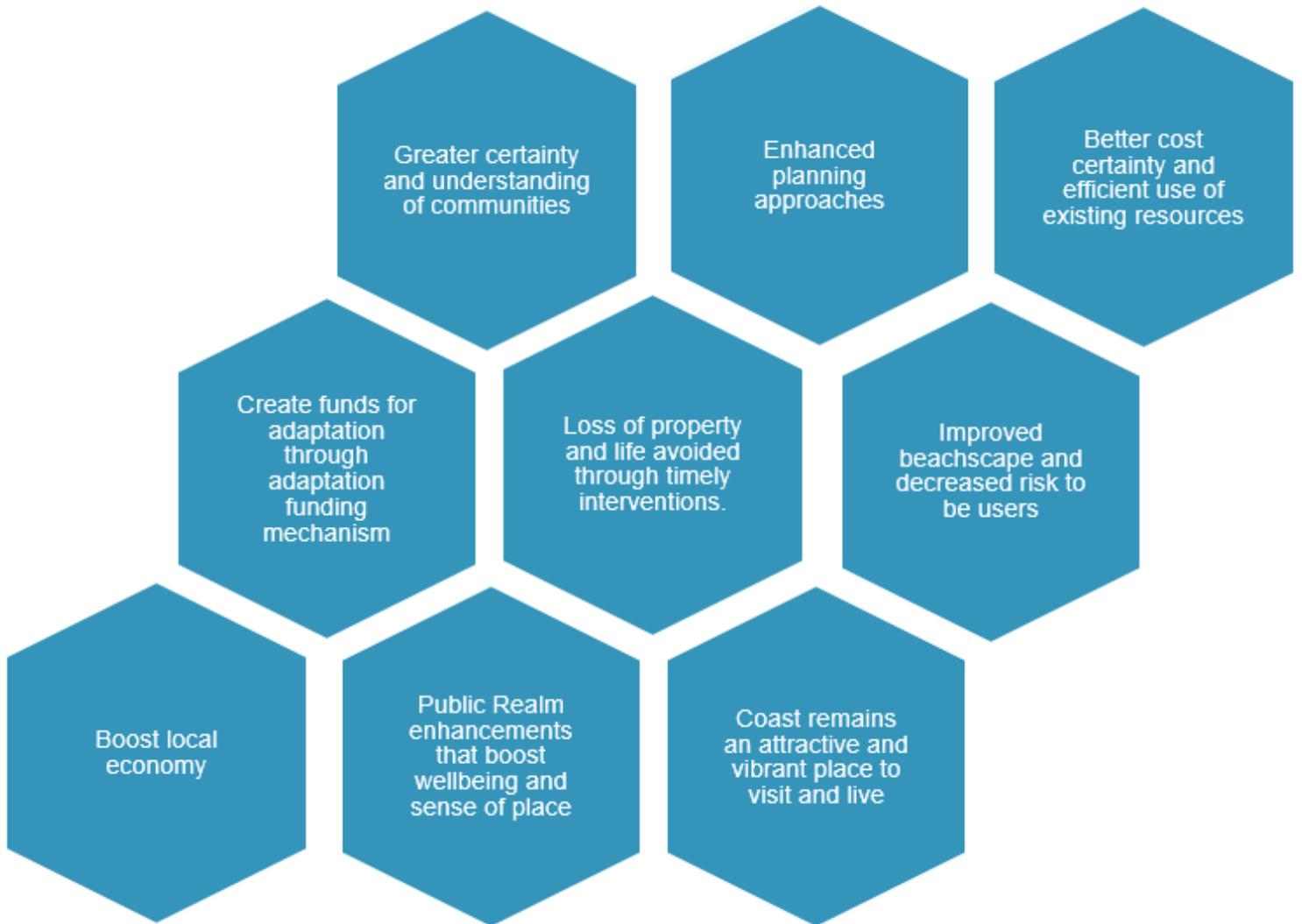
The toolkit will also include coastal management planning and development policies and evidence-based GIS risk mapping to underpin decision-making. These are detailed further in Section C.

At each location there will be specific benefits local to that place. As we aim to co-create the plans with the pilot communities and partners we are not able to detail all the local benefits now. Examples of local benefits to our four pilot locations are summarised in appendix 2D.

2.5c Wider benefits

- We believe that with central government investment through the FCRIP programme, we could start a mechanism to raise funds for adaptive solutions. There will be better use of RMA resources through a move from reactive measures towards planned solutions.
- Other elements where we can demonstrate added value, include the opportunity to work with national infrastructure projects and other developers. Enabling us to draw developer contributions into planned community adaptation approaches, building climate resilient homes away from risk or creating new economic opportunities for businesses.
- All our work will be shared nationally through the Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group, Coastal Networks, Defra and the Environment Agency so that lessons learnt can be applied around the UK coast well before the programme ends. We will be able to deploy and share adaptation tools as they are created.

Some of the headline wider benefits of the project include:



Strategic risks and learning from past projects

We have undertaken a full strategic risk assessment of our project up to 2027 across all themes and work packages using the PESTLE method. We reinforced this methodology by holding a workshop with our partners to help shape the PESTLE and assess risk. Programme risks are scored using an IOSHH recommended risk calculation method. The key risk up to 2027 from each PESTLE category is summarised on the table below.



Category	Risk Description	Potential Impact / Consequences	Mitigation
Political	Changes to Government and Priorities - Local	Engagement of new politicians could cause delays and increased costs. Other local issues could compete for priority resulting in lack of support causing delays, lack of funding and increased costs.	Use CPE Board members and Senior Leadership teams to maintain political support and focus. Maintain close relationship With National Agencies/Government Departments Co-develop LA priorities for climate change / adaptation Levelling Up to embed project in wider LA agendas.
Economic	National economic event/crisis.	Increase in project costs could reduce benefit/cost ratio. Could lead to some undeliverable elements of the project.	Maintain a flexible approach to project elements. Ensure core activities are identified and delivered and additional added value deliverables can be flexed. Regular review points to consider project deliverables and agree with Board. Attract additional funding through good communication and engagement over the project .
Social	Major incident/weather events Unrealistic Expectations	Staff burnout/sickness leads to project delays and potential loss of funding. Other business activities may be affected due to staff being diverted to IRF programmes Communities expect that the FCRIP funds will be used to 'defend' them	Becoming More Proactive with Resources. FCRIP funding helps us to recruit additional resource to 'protect' programme delivery from incident response role. Developing tools / frameworks to minimise the need for reactive responses New ideas from new staff and our partners - knowledge sharing / innovation and broadening of capacity in/outside team. Through good engagement with existing pilot communities we have a Strategic Community Stakeholder group that can engage others on the projects behalf and demonstrate adaptive approaches work. We have demonstrable experience in managing challenging conversations and social media.

Category	Risk Description	Potential Impact / Consequences	Mitigation
Technical	Skills Gaps - Due to the significant projects in the area including Sizewell C, windfarms and other NSIP projects there is a huge demand on local resources and suppliers.	Lack of availability of suppliers and partners would impact the programme, costs and internal resource demands.	Technological Development and link to possible research funding New relationships and partners developed Early engagement with students and apprentices to get them involved in the project. Strategic pay and benefits discussions with LGA
Environmental	Limited Stakeholder Resources to provide <u>advise</u> and progress applications (including licences and consents)	Additional staff demands Delays to programme Increase to costs Stakeholders unable to review project information due to staffing/expertise limitations Perceived bias if we support stakeholders financially to participate.	Talk to stakeholders early in programme/design to reduce timelines/costs/etc Understand stakeholder challenges so we can better support them. Working with stakeholders (DEFRA) to put the right expertise in place so that tasks can be completed in a timely manner. Working with others to procure extra funding for the right people with the right skill sets.
Environmental	<u>Designations</u> constraints adaptation options	Proposed project activities unable to take place causing reputational damage, delays and increased costs.	We will evaluate the environmental benefits of allowing coastal change and adaptation solutions to determine how we work with designated areas and whether we can establish NEM mechanisms to attract funds and benefit both the environment and those at risk in MR/NAI areas.

Beyond 2027, based on our experience of previous Pathfinder programmes and similar initiatives, we have identified the risks and how our programme will mitigate those and ensure a positive legacy for the funding we have, enabling a more resilient coast for all. The summary of these are in Management Case (section 6).

The pilot areas have been selected as they have already begun their adaptation journey and are willing to work on resilience and adaptation measures.

Constraints and dependencies

The project has a number of dependencies and constraints. The following table summarises these at a headline level, plus makes the links between them.

Dependencies	Constraints
Political support (national and local)	Competing Government priorities.
Willing communities and stakeholders	Time taken to engage other stakeholders outside of communities.
Availability of funding	Timing and deadlines alongside synchronisation of deliverables, need for critical mass for finance mechanisms.
A strong Planning and permissions & consents framework	Local Authority local plan review process (SPD and CCMA review process).
Erosion risk data (NCERM2)	Timing of NCERM 2 is mid-programme, impacting availability of useful data.
Wider economic data	Time and resource requirements plus availability of data.
Infrastructure asset data	Commercial and security sensitivities from sharing third party data.
Natural assets data	Limited baseline information on coastal assets and agreement on evaluation methodology
Supportive policy and strategy framework	Current policies do not work or new project recommendations are not adopted.
Appropriate SMP policies	Public and political acceptance of change.
Technical design innovation	Capability of the sector and few appropriate solutions currently available.
Resource, skills and capacity of project team	Recruitment, public salaries and competing initiatives (e.g. Sizewell C).
Resource, skills and capacity of communities	Reliance on the resource of volunteer time within communities.
Potential EIA, MMO and other permissions and consents.	Aligning the consenting processes and time constraints with the project's programme.

2.7.b External project dependencies

The project is closely linked to several strategic local projects. The dependencies and constraints are summarised in the table below.

Dependencies	Constraints
Linkages to CTAP- significant opportunities to share learning and ensure wider programme of adaptation initiatives are considered and delivered.	Working to other organisations' timescales. resource needed to integrate work programmes and avoid duplication.
Delivery of EA-led Great Yarmouth Food risk strategy	Timing of Resilient coast project needs to be flexible to be synchronised with the EA project.
Linkages to Broadland Futures Initiative in GYBC pilot to embed longer term tidal flood resilience and adaptaion options	Working to other organisations' timescales and resourcing relationship management. resource needed to integrate with BFI's broader programme of work.

Stakeholder engagement

The project team have worked closely with the coastal pilot communities and several twin locations for many years due to the imminent coastal risks in these locations. The communities are willing to co-create adaptation and resilience approaches and support the proposals we have included in the OBC.

The wider partners have been directly involved in shaping the proposal through a series of project workshops including the readiness assessment, strategic risk assessment and individual work package discussions on innovation, costs, procurement and deliverables. we also benefit from several experienced professionals, academics and specialists who are offering their support to the project development and delivery and many of these will also be available to offer independent advice to the pilot and twin communities and strategic Community Stakeholder Group they will be part of.

We have also engaged with wider Coastal Protection Authorities through the Coastal Group Network and Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group (LGACSIG)(notably the Adaptation Working Group) to ensure we are embedding wider learning opportunities into the Resilient Coasts project.

Going forward we have a governance structure that allows for regular community, stakeholder and partner involvement. The approach we plan to take will include regularly sharing monitoring outputs with the Community Stakeholder Group at agreed points in the programme. The data and their feedback will be used to make decisions on the best ways to adapt in that location. The monitoring of community engagement and the impacts of change will be evaluated using the recommended GCN model. This evaluation will be conducted at appropriate points, ensuring there is the opportunity to review, reflect and refresh throughout the programme. Insert the governance structure reference

The diagram below summarises the linkages between the pilots, strategic theme working and the FCRIIP programme and wider national initiatives. We have committed to share learning and seek feedback as the project progresses through a range of stakeholder and partner fora and these are detailed further in appendix 2A

We will develop Full Business Cases for elements of the project as the Resilient Coast project progresses with full input from the relevant groups

2.8a Governance

Governance



2.8b How has stakeholder participation and engagement influenced and shaped the investment proposals?

The investment we have proposed is based on our shared coastal management experience and that of our coastal communities and partners. It is based on needs that have been identified through 'live' project working, recent erosion and flood risk events and lessons learnt from previous Pathfinder or similar programmes. We have also engaged with national partners and coastal practitioners around the UK to ensure we have a full understanding of what approaches to adaptation and resilience already exist and the coast and what we can build on in Resilient Coasts.

We have considered our pilot locations carefully and chose to select more than one 'place' for this project. This is because no one coastal place would give us the breadth of learning we need. Through discussion we now have a good range of different coastal 'archetypes'. We have aimed to have examples of defended and undefended frontages in both erosion and flood risk zones and in rural and urban locations with communities that are already engaged in adaptation discussions.

The investment proposals aim to ensure we deliver improved resilience on the ground at each coastal place that is based on our shared community and practitioner learning to date. This is then balanced alongside strategic tools that will provide a legacy for future coastal management based on our shared understanding with other coastal practitioners and national colleagues.

Since our original submission we have shaped our investment through a series of discussions which have optimised our proposal. There is more detail of this in section 3.4. The highlights are:

The development of a 'business as usual' (BAU) Baseline with Risk and Policy Analysts that allows us to inform the wider project baseline for monitoring and evaluation purposes but also establishes the cost benefit ratio of resilient Coasts at 1.7 and identifies the likely learning benefits we will realise. This informs our investment priorities going forward.

Discussion with National EA team regarding the use of the National Coastal Erosion Risk mapping approach. in 2023/24 has reduced the need for bespoke risk mapping and associated costs. we have also changed our project boundaries and pilots to reflect the additional investment that will be available through the new Coastal Transition Accelerator Programme in North Norfolk.

Anglian Water regarding the use of their Behavioural Change toolkit and associated costs have reduced as the tool required less adaptation for coastal use than previously thought

Through the community at Thorpeness we now have a better understanding of the need for and costs of rock options to support short term change that have led to increased costs for the engineering design elements of the project to support greater innovation in the engineering sector.

The LGACSIG we have evidence that natural capital and biodiversity net gain on the open coast needs developing in terms of evidence and evaluation and so we have expanded this to deliver greater national learning benefits to other CPA's and inform the EA FCERM Action Plan.

The EA Area and GYBCouncil officers' team regarding the GYBC Tidal defence scheme timings and the best ways the Resilient Coast Project can support this initiative to maximise resilience outputs and wider benefits- notably around resilient landscape architecture and public realm design.

Knowledge-sharing and decision-making:

- The coastal and resilience monitoring outputs will be regularly shared with the Community Stakeholder Group at agreed points in the programme. The data and their feedback will be used to make decisions on the best ways to adapt in that location.
- The monitoring of community engagement and the impacts of change will be evaluated using the recommended GCN model. This evaluation will be conducted at appropriate points, ensuring there is the opportunity to review, reflect and refresh throughout the programme.
- The management team has over 80 years combined coastal management experience across innovative funding and finance, planning, engagement and behavioural change and engineering and coastal monitoring. Board members and a senior team will also support the programme. Officers will also be positioned to apply the lessons and recommendations from the Lowestoft Zurich Resilience Measurement and Business Emergency Resilience Tool.

Monitoring and evaluation framework, and dissemination

2.9.a How will learning be monitored and evaluated?

Taking the economic case learning benefits we will monitor and evaluate across 4 categories; learning on costs, learning on benefits, and learning on the governance and management of the project at both local and strategic levels. the approach to monitoring for these 4 themes is summarise below. more detail on our monitoring and evaluation approaches are given in section 6.

Ref	Learning benefits category	Description	Monitoring approach	Indicator
1.1	Learning on cost	Better understanding of costs of activities and those that are most efficient	Financial monitoring of costs with analysis against the BAU costs. use of financial efficiencies tools to demonstrate savings or added value	Efficiencies are made Value is added
1.2	Learning on benefits	Better understanding of benefits of activities and those that are most effective	Community and business resilience baseline assessment at start and repeat surveys in the later programme Pilot level and strategic benefits realisation monitoring to ensure benefits are mapped. quarterly review to establish those that are effective. Use of social value portal to establish benefits quarterly	Increased resilience across our pilot communities and businesses. Social value is delivered Natural capital is valued
1.3	Learning on management and governance (project level)	Learning on how to better engage and collaborate with communities, businesses and infrastructure owners		

1.4	Learning on skills, tools (methods and mechanisms) and capacity needed to implement actions and combinations of actions	<p>Better understanding of how to roll-out the most effective activities for the most efficient costs and development of tools that can enable roll-out to cover adaptation pressures post the project</p> <p>Skills developed in local communities on co-design activities that will be useful for adaptation to future risks and working with authorities</p>	<p>Learning log that is used by community and project team to ensure we capture key lessons as the project progresses. lessons reported and shared.</p> <p>Initial assessments across all 8 work packages to establish baseline and establish monitoring approaches accordingly with key review and reporting points</p> <p>Time recording and skills and developments reviews to assess impact of resources and capacity needed quarterly across community and practitioners</p> <p>Assessment of in-combination effects of tools and techniques</p>	<p>Lessons learnt report is shared.</p> <p>Work package assessments demonstrate learning improvements</p> <p>Time and motion reports</p>
1.5	Learning on management and governance (wider lessons learned)	<p>Development of functioning funding mechanism to enable roll-back</p> <p>Knowledge of how funding mechanisms could be developed to help encourage adaptation to other risks</p>	<p>Comparison of the BAU baseline for current funding availability and sources</p>	<p>We will have new funding sources compared to current baseline.</p> <p>We will have a self-financing Adaptation fund that is accessible to those who meet the criteria.</p>

To summarise, our approach we will undertake a range of monitoring approaches to financial and project management as well as ensure we are monitoring improvements in coastal resilience for people and their place.

Evaluation

- 1 Agreed measures will be in place for all monitoring approaches and tangible deliverables. The resilience and adaptation approaches developed will be applicable to the wider coastal community archetypes through the programme twin locations.
- 2 All elements of the programme will have agreed SMART objectives. This will ensure that a measurable reduction in social, environmental and physical risks will be delivered in all pilot locations.
- 3 The monitoring of community engagement and the impacts of change will be evaluated using the recommended GCN model. This evaluation will be conducted at appropriate points, ensuring there is the opportunity to review, reflect and refresh throughout the programme.

2.9b How will dissemination be achieved during and post project?

- A third-party project assurance role will be embedded in the programme team to ensure all lessons and outputs are captured and dissemination documents are developed. This will allow for lessons to be shared, mitigated against and built upon throughout the project through review and feedback loops.
- Outputs and lessons will also be disseminated through the technical and steering groups.
- Recommendations on national policy and the process 'red tape challenges' will be disseminated through the steering group and Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group, notably the Adaptation Working Group, which also links to the National Coastal Network Group.
- The technical and coastal monitoring data produced will be disseminated through the Anglian Monitoring Programme, Environment Agency National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping and SMP refreshes and feedback incorporated.
- Recommendations for reducing risk and improving resilience will be developed and shared with community pilots and twins through both traditional routes (meetings, newsletters, workshops, digital and social media platforms) and innovative tools (such as virtual reality tools), which in turn will be used to disseminate options more widely to other coastal locations.
- The RFCC and relevant national policy and practice groups will be kept updated.
- Outputs will be shared with wider partner networks – such as CIWEM, ICE, CEFAS and other RMA networks.
- Coastal local authority colleagues in wider service areas (such as planning, communities and economic development teams) will be engaged throughout the programme, with internal dissemination routes established through active working approaches.

3. Economic case and benefits framework

Description of the business as usual baseline

Business as Usual (BAU) is a continuation of the current reactive approach to erosion risk management. The current approach is summarised as Figure A1-1 in the economic appendix. For erosion, BAU is expected to result in costs of £8.9 million and damages of £7.4 million. The approach to estimating the value at-risk damages is set out in Section 2.6.2. An appraisal period of 100 years is used and the damages are based on four case study erosion locations. For flooding, the damages are based on a 50 year appraisal period and look at the damages from flood risk increasing from 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) to 2% in Year 50 for 5,000 properties. A further 12,000 properties also at flood risk are projected to see an increase from 0.5% to 1% by Year 50. The total flooding damages are estimated at £36 million.

3.2 - Table 1: Summary of impacts under the BAU baseline

Scenario	PVc £k	PVb £k	BCR
Business as usual baseline	£8,912,032 (addressing erosion in reactive manner) £0 (no costs incurred in addressing flood risk)	-£7,399,031 (damages from erosion) -£36,069,487 (damages from flooding)	N/a

The erosion costs are based on continuation of a reactive approach where action is only taken when there are properties at imminent risk of erosion. This reflects the constraints on local authority budgets and resources and the lack of an obvious funding route for any proactive approaches. Once there are properties at imminent risk of erosion, the local authority undertakes engagement with the community and identifies whether there is the potential to make a case for emergency interventions that could reduce erosion and so reduce the imminent threat to the properties. Where there is the potential to make case, then an economic appraisal is undertaken and the community is invited to help with fundraising to cover any shortfall in Grant-in-Aid. This is only feasible where there is sufficient time to raise the funds required and where the community has the potential means to raise the level of funds necessary.

Where there is no option for emergency intervention, due to properties needing to be demolished or because an economic case is not going to be viable (benefits will not outweigh costs), then the local authority works with the affected individuals to help them through the demolition process. This involves further costs for the local authority from additional engagement, but also requires input from building control and, where the households affected do not have access to alternative accommodation, the housing department as well. Demolition costs for individual property owners are assumed to be covered by a grant. No action is taken to improve the frontage so there are impacts on the remaining community from a loss of individuals, change in the community and no improvement in the local environment. Erosion damages occur at the time of demolition where properties are not replaced through rollback.

Rollback is possible using existing policies, but the time to plan is short (or non-existent) so rollback is a limited option since there is no allocated land on which to rollback to and no funds to help those unable to purchase land and build a replacement property. However, some people are assumed to be able to fund rollback themselves. An assumption is made based on the mid-point of the decile on index of multiple deprivation (IMD). For example, if the community lies in the 5th most deprived decile

(40%-50%) then it is assumed that 45% of the households would be able to afford to rollback. Erosion damages occur in the year of demolition but are then negated by construction of a replacement property two years after demolition (this assumption allows sufficient time for identification of a rollback site and construction of the replacement property).

For those communities where emergency intervention was possible, it is assumed that rock armour is used. Although a more expensive option, short-term solutions have been found to cause health & safety risks and plastic pollution. The damages from these solutions are considered to make them unsuitable so rock armour is the only viable option. Once the rock armour is in place, this then buys time for the community to adapt. However, with no adaptation fund and no allocated land for rollback, the amount of people that can make use of the existing rollback policies is again limited to just those who are able to fund it themselves. As with demolition, this is limited to the mid-point of the decile of IMD, meaning the opportunities from the time bought by rock armour has been lost. Once the life of the rock armour is exceeded (assumed 25 years), the community moves to demolition as a further case for protection cannot be made. Demolition costs are incurred (although these are covered by a grant for property owners) and erosion damages occur (only partially offset).

3.3 Summary description of the investment proposal

The Resilient Coasts project will move to a proactive approach to management of the coast. The project costs occur over the first six years and are estimated at £9.1 million (including risk contingency and optimism bias. Of this 75% of the costs (£6.8 million) are tailored to the erosion aspects of the projects and the remaining 25% (£2.3 million) to the flooding aspects. The costs associated with the erosion aspects are lower than those incurred under BAU due to the more proactive work undertaken over the six years to prepare communities for rollback through the eight work packages. Thus, the Resilient Coasts project offers a potential cost saving compared with a reactive BAU approach of around £2.0 million.

In terms of erosion aspects, the Coastal Transitions project will reduce damages compared with BAU by £7.4 million but will also deliver additional value potential benefits. Not all of these can be valued but those that can are estimated at £4.4 million over 100 years. There are also learning benefits which will enable the approach developed in the Resilient Coasts project to be rolled out across other coastlines looking to develop adaptive approaches to coastal erosion. The principles of the project could also be applied to adaptation to other risks, including flood risk.

Bringing the value at-risk damages avoided (£7.4 million), value potential benefits (£4.4 million) and learning benefits for the local community (£0.3 million) together gives total benefits of the erosion aspects of the Coastal Transitions project of £12.1 million. Project costs for the erosion aspects are £6.8 million^[1], this gives a benefit-cost ratio of 1.8^[2]. Learning benefits [can](#) also include legacy benefits whereby the tools developed can be rolled out to more communities at risk. If an additional six communities at erosion risk are involved beyond the Resilient Coasts project, this could realise a further £24.0 million in benefits (costs would also be incurred so these benefits are not included in the BCR for the project). Note, the appraisal has been carried out over 100 years to enable the benefit from future application of the project to be applied, with additional costs incurred beyond this project.

For erosion areas, this starts by improving understanding of erosion to better predict when erosion may occur (Work Package F). This improved understanding then enables the local authority to work with communities before there is an erosion issue, involving them in developing and implementing community masterplans for adaptation (Work Packages A and B). Infrastructure owners will also be involved so there is a much more coordinated approach to relocation of assets, reducing disruption to communities but also enabling partnership working and collaboration between different infrastructure owners so they can come up with lower cost and more effective outcomes (Work

Package D). The costs for the project as a whole (flooding plus erosion) are £9.1 million (including risk contingency). The damages are reduced since communities are prepared for erosion and can implement their adaptation plans to avoid the reactive type of response seen in BAU.

The creation of an adaptation fund (Work Package C) means there is money available to help those unable to fund rollback themselves and work by the local authority will ensure that rollback land has been identified and allocated. This means that properties can be rolled back before they are at imminent risk of erosion. It also allows the frontage to be improved, providing a nicer environment, greater access to the coast and/or use of the frontage for erosion-compatible uses (e.g. relocatable assets such as caravans depending on the priorities of the local community) (Work Package E).

Once adaptation plans are in place, decommissioning of defences can occur enabling a more naturalised coast to develop. The release of sediment from the more natural coasts can help reduce impacts on other coastal locations and may reduce costs of coastal management elsewhere (also part of Work Package E).

There may still be a need for works to reduce coastal erosion in some locations, and the project will investigate short-term, lower cost solutions to rock armour (Work Package G). However, even in the absence of innovative ideas for short-term solutions, there will be a move to recognition that rock armour is a temporary solution to buy time to enable adaptation plans to be developed and implemented. The rock armour will then effectively be 'loaned' to a frontage. Once a community has developed and implemented its plan, the rock armour will be recycled and used elsewhere. This will reduce use of resources and is expected to reduce carbon emissions, although recycling of the rock armour will require extra handling, but overall transport distances and the need for fresh rock material each time will be reduced.

In terms of flooding aspects, it is assumed that the Resilient Coasts project will avoid flood risk increasing over the next 50 years for half of the 5,000 properties currently at 1% risk. The remainder would see flood risk increase but the engagement activities would be to better prepare communities for flood risk to improve their resilience and adaptation. This results in value at-risk damages of £27.3 million or benefits of £8.8 million. With costs for the flooding aspects of the project at £2.3 million, this gives a benefit-cost ratio of 3.9. Additional value potential is expected to be provided by visual improvement of the frontage and increase in community and industrial resilience.

Overall, therefore the project has total benefits of £20.9 million (£12.1 million from erosion aspects and £8.8 million from flooding aspects) compared with total costs of £9.1 million giving an overall benefit-cost ratio of 2.3^[3].

<p>[1] This assumes all the project costs are brought forward for the case study area to be incurred within the six years of the project, after which time adaptation is self-funding through the adaptation fund</p> <p>[2] This excludes the cost saving of £2.0 million over BAU, which would increase the BCR to 2.5 (£12.1 million benefits divided by £4.9 million net costs).</p> <p>[3] Again this ignores the cost savings over BAU for the erosion aspects. Including this would increase the BCR to 2.9 (£20.9 million benefits divided by £7.2 million net costs).</p>
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3.4 Description of how the proposed solution was optimised

There has been significant community and stakeholder engagement to inform project development and investment. Through a range of workshops, discussions and community project experience we have considered our proposals to optimise value, scale, location, timing, environment and social equality.

Project scale was determined through:

- The development of a Business as Usual Baseline with Risk and Policy Analysts that allows us to inform the wider project baseline for monitoring and evaluation purposes but also establishes the cost benefit ratio of resilient Coasts at 1.7 and identifies the likely learning benefits we will realise. This informs our investment priorities going forward.
- Discussion with National EA team regarding the use of the National Coastal Erosion Risk mapping approach. In 2023/24 has reduced the need for bespoke risk mapping and associated costs. We have also changed our project boundaries and pilots to reflect the additional investment that will be available through the new Coastal Transition Accelerator Programme in North Norfolk.
- Discussions with Anglian Water, regarding the use of their Behavioural Change toolkit and associated costs have reduced as the tool required less adaptation for coastal use than previously thought
- Discussions with the community at Thorpeness, meaning we have a better understanding of the need for and costs of rock options to support short term change. This has led to increased costs for the engineering design elements of the project to support greater innovation in the engineering sector.
- Discussions with the LGAC SIG, meaning we have evidence that natural capital and biodiversity net gain on the open coast needs developing in terms of evidence and evaluation and so we have expanded this to deliver greater national learning benefits to other CPA's and inform the EA FCERM Action Plan.
- Discussions with the EA Area and GYBC council officers team regarding the GYBC Tidal defence scheme timings and the best ways the Resilient Coast Project can support this initiative to maximise resilience outputs and wider benefits- notably around resilient landscape architecture and public realm design.

3.5 Description of: invest less and invest more

Invest less

The invest less scenario is based on a 20% reduction in costs for the Resilient Coasts Project. This is assumed to represent a reduction in the number of erosion case studies that can be undertaken, from four to three; the flooding case study would continue as planned. Work packages C, E, F and G are independent of the case studies, so cost savings are made on work packages A, B and, to some extent,

D. Thus a 33% reduction in case studies is assumed to represent a reduction of costs for the whole project of 20%.

The loss of one case study would mean there is a reduction in direct benefits (avoided value at risk damages and unrealised value potential benefits). However, it is assumed the case study would be captured following roll-out of the project findings. Given that the case studies have been selected to work with communities currently facing erosion pressures, there is a risk that emergency interventions would be required if erosion accelerates in the former case study location before the Resilient Coasts Project has delivered its tools and findings. Thus, the case study location could find itself in the difficult position of having a community willing to discuss adaptation but without the tools, funds, or time to do so. This could have reputational impacts for the local authorities and potential, wider knock-on implications for the Resilient Coasts Project in general. Additional costs may therefore be incurred to offset these potential issues.

The learning benefits would also be affected due to reduction in trialling in an additional context and with an additional community. The case study locations have been carefully selected to cover different contexts and communities, so there is a risk that future projects that are most similar to the foregone case study would need additional costs to respond to any context-specific issues or approaches needed.

Invest more

The invest more scenario is based on adding one additional case study on erosion, so this increases from four to five; the flooding case study would continue as planned. Although the number of erosion case studies would increase by 25%, the costs are assumed to increase by 20% due to economies of scale and where the additional case study location is selected to be near to an existing case study, for example, Gunton alongside Corton. This would allow a slightly different context to be captured but could also involve looking at managing a longer length of coastline in a more coordinated way, including potential for communities to learn from each other more directly, for instance, through some joint engagement events.

The value at risk and value potential benefits would increase directly in relation to another case study being included. In addition, learning benefits would enable another context to be added but also broadened to see if and how adjoining communities could work together, where there are commonalities and where there are differences. This would also provide learning benefits for rolling out the project wider beyond the six years of the FCRIP programme.

3.6 Investment costs

The investment costs are outline in the appendix 3B.

3.7 Investment benefits framework including learning and innovation

3.7a Learning benefits

An overview of the learning benefits is provided in Section 2.2. This section highlights the specific learning benefits and if and how these have been valued. The table below focuses on the benefits that will enable roll-out of the tools and mechanisms developed through the project, including how in-project learning can be brought together to deliver legacy benefits.

Table 2: Benefits Framework: Learning Benefits

Ref	Benefits Category	Description	Approach to capturing change
1.1	Learning on cost	Better understanding of costs of activities and those that are most efficient	Cost savings from identifying what works well and in which contexts. Assumed to result in potential saving in costs. Assumed 20% saving for best, 33% for optimistic and 10% for pessimistic
1.2	Learning on benefits	Better understanding of benefits of activities and those that are most effective	Increased benefits from identifying what works well and in which contexts. Assumed to result in increased benefits from better targeting of actions. Assumed 125% of benefits for best, 140% for optimistic, 110% for pessimistic
1.3	Learning on management and governance (project level)	Learning on how to better engage and collaborate with infrastructure owners	Increased benefits from reduced costs from joint working and reduced impacts on communities from asset owners working together to address issues, to point of sharing funding to deliver multiple objectives rather than just their own individual objectives
1.4	Learning on skills, tools (methods and mechanisms) and capacity needed to implement actions and combinations of actions	Better understanding of how to roll-out the most effective activities for the most efficient costs and development of tools that can enable roll-out to cover adaptation pressures post the project Skills developed in local communities on co-design activities that will be useful for adaptation to future risks and working with authorities	Development of tools that can be used by others, such as behavioural toolkit, master planning, risk mapping, decommissioning roadmap Social value bank estimate of £1,773 per person from regular attendance at voluntary or local organisation (is lower value than £3,249 for volunteering at least once per month for two months) so used as conservative estimate of skills developed through voluntary involvement
1.5	Learning on management and governance (wider lessons learned)	Development of functioning funding mechanism to enable roll-back Knowledge of how funding mechanisms could be developed to help encourage adaptation to other risks	Bringing together all the above to provide a suite of outputs that can be used by others to work with communities at risk, with worked examples from the case studies to follow

3.7b Value at risk

The overall value at risk benefits under BAU are summarised in Section 2.1 and for the Resilient Coasts Project in Section 2.2. This section provides a breakdown of the value at risk benefits (in other words, damages avoided) under the project and how these have been valued, including sources of values.

Table 3: Benefits Framework: Value at Risk Benefits

Ref	FCERM_AG AST Category	Sub-category	Description	Approach to capturing change
Value at-risk				
2.1.1	Economic	Erosion of properties	Change in timing of erosion and planned ability to rollback (so no loss of property value)	Based on average not-at-risk property value in East of England (from MCM)
2.1.2		Relocation of infrastructure and transport assets	Planned relocation of assets before there is a risk of erosion enabling more efficient approach	Based on estimated costs of relocation of assets, linked to timing when properties are rolled back
2.1.3		Additional flooding impacts	Emergency services costs and indirect effects on businesses	Based on MCM
2.2.1	Environmental	Regulating services, biodiversity, historic environment, landscape	Changes due to move to more naturally functioning coast	Captured under value potential
2.2.2		Carbon	Reduction in carbon emissions from re-use of rock armour	Captured in carbon assessment
2.2.3		WFD status	Change in status at Great Yarmouth	Captured under value potential
2.3.1	Social (individual and family)	Way of life	Change in costs of engagement to more proactive approach; funding to allow adaptation	Costs become distributional issue at individual level due to funding
2.3.2		Health and well-being	Mental health costs under BAU avoided	£9,546 per property damages avoided based on Gov.uk guidance
2.3.3		Personal property rights and fears and aspirations	Avoided social costs associated with having to move to temporary accommodation	£8,091 per household damages avoided from being able to rollback and not having to move into temporary accommodation from Social Value Bank
2.4.1	Social (Community)	Community	Additional engagement costs with community to co-design and implement adaptation plan	Captured in costs of project

2.4.2		Community culture and fears and aspiration	Avoided loss of community and income to community from reduction in population as rollback is available to all	Avoided loss of feeling of belonging for community of £3,919 per property affected based on avoiding a 0.25 reduction in score; small avoided loss from increased litter due to earlier demolition of £449 per 'tranche of erosion' and avoided loss of income from reduced maintenance of properties that were not rolled back under BAU (but are under project) at 0.5% per year of property value
2.4.3		Political systems	Avoided costs incurred by council from having to deal with community complaints and lobbying, and costs incurred to deal with building and housing issues	Estimated costs avoided of £16,150 per community (note additional engagement is undertaken as an integral part of the project; these are assumed to be captured in project costs)

3.7c Value potential

The overall value potential benefits for the Resilient Coasts project are provided in Section 2.2. This section describes the individual value potential benefits, whether they have been valued and, if so, how. Table 4 summarises the approach used to capture the value potential benefits, including the assumption and values used when estimating the monetary benefits.

Table 4: Benefits Framework: Value Potential

Ref	FCERM_AG AST Category	Sub-category	Description	Approach to capturing change
Value Potential				
3.1.1	Economic	Erosion of properties	Rollback avoids loss of properties and potential improvement in quality of properties	Based on energy efficiency improved by two bands (best at £434 per property), one band (pessimistic at £217 per property) and three bands (optimistic at £651 per property)
3.1.2		Relocation of infrastructure and transport assets	Improved resilience of assets to future erosion and flooding risk leading to less disruption for communities	Not valued
3.1.3		Land use	Coastal change resilience will be reflected in local planning policy making it easier for rollback sites to be identified and allocated	Reduced costs for rollback sites as they will not be competing with 'normal' development permission sites (may help increase likelihood that funding is available for rollback as total required per property would be less)

3.1.4		Indirect effects on businesses	SMEs will be better prepared for future changes due to flooding or erosion	Not valued
3.2.1	Environmental	Regulating services	Value of sediment released from strategic locations to support beaches, cliffs, elsewhere	Value from Bacton estimated at £10 per m ³ . Volume of sediment released not known but based on 5m cliff and erosion of 1m per year along frontage of case study locations.
3.2.2		Carbon	Better enables embodied value of carbon to be maximised, e.g. reuse of materials from demolition that would not be possible under BAU due to lack of time; reuse of rock armour materials	See this paper Carbon footprint of limestone quarrying: 3.13 tCO ₂ e per ton crushed rock product – mostly linked to diesel fuel in transportation process
3.2.3		Biodiversity	Increased biodiversity from adaptive approaches and changes in land use, as minimum from biodiversity net gain and also offsetting benefits of hold the line elsewhere	ENCA has value of £1,866/ha for coastal wetlands, but this could be captured within value for biodiversity associated with release of sediments so is not included to avoid double counting
3.2.4		WFD status	Potential to reduce modification of water bodies in Great Yarmouth through greater use of nature-based and more sensitive solutions	Not valued
3.2.5		Historic environment	Potential to capture historic value in masterplan and to capture historic evidence (note would be at additional cost beyond that included in project costs)	Not valued
3.2.6		Landscape	Potential to manage frontline in a way that enhances local landscape as a benefit of rollback	Community benefits from a nicer environment associated with naturalised coast linked to social value bank value of £319 per household for improving open space (note applied only to erosion risk properties to avoid over-estimating)
3.3.1	Social (individual and family)	Way of life	Improved resilience of individual property owners to future erosion and flooding risk delivered through development and implementation of a plan	Benefits related to empowerment of individuals from increased feeling of control from 0.1 increase in score (£15,894 x 0.1) = £1,589 per property (assumes is once-off benefit to reflect impact of change – likely to persist for some time so assumption is one-off is likely to under-estimate)
3.3.2		Health and well-being	Feeling of empowerment and potential increased benefits from increased access to recreation.	Mental health benefits assumed captured in above to avoid double counting

3.3.3		Personal property rights and fears and aspirations	Enables rollback to be self-financing, with behavioural change toolkit helping individuals to see how and why adaptation benefits them	Not valued – benefits of rollback are captured under a number of other categories and funding is an enabler for those who would not otherwise be able to afford to rollback
3.4.1	Social (Community)	Community	Communities empowered to take control of their own futures	Not valued but could be captured from number of members of community involved in co-design and co-management activities (but not known here)
3.4.2		Skills and competences	Increased skills in community from empowerment in decision-making	As above, plus increase in skills captured in learning benefits
3.4.3		Community culture and fears and aspiration	Potential to capture cultural activities and traditions within community masterplan to maximise their value Improved resilience of community assets	Not valued
3.4.4		Recreation	Potential to enhance recreational opportunities and access through community masterplans	Increased enjoyment for visitors
3.4.5		Political systems	Collaboration between communities and authorities, with increased trust	Not valued

3.8 Comparison of costs and benefits

The BAU has overall costs, over 100 years of £8.9 million (best estimate). To give an indication of uncertainty a range is used based on an optimistic scenario where erosion is delayed for longer than projected and a pessimistic scenario where erosion occurs earlier than projected. Using these scenarios, the range of costs is £6.4 million (optimistic) to £13.2 million (pessimistic).

The costs for the Resilient Coasts project are also presented as best estimate (£9.1 million) and optimistic (£7.9 million, where risk contingency is removed from the best estimate) and pessimistic (£11.5 million, where risk contingency is doubled). The benefits of the Resilient Coasts project are £20.9 million (for erosion aspects of the project: £7.4 million from value at-risk damages avoided, £4.4 million from value potential benefits; for flooding aspects of projects: £8.8 million for value at-risk damages avoided; and £0.3 million from learning benefits for local communities).

Learning benefits from rolling out the tools and techniques to other communities at risk is estimated to deliver around £4.0 million per community^[1], with average costs per community of £1.4 million. The learning benefits from focusing on the most cost-effective and efficient activities is therefore expected to increase the benefit-cost ratio of future projects to 2.9. It is assumed that there would be at least six additional communities that could benefit from roll-out of the tools and approaches (and probably many more) such that learning benefits are estimated to be at least £24.0 million.

Clearly additional costs would also be incurred to allow the tools to be rolled out but these would be reduced compared with the Coastal Transition project since the tools and processes would be

developed, so the only costs would be associated with application. At the same time, this would reduce the BAU costs, assuming those communities followed a reactive approach as under the baseline, by £13 million (based on £2.2 million costs per community across six communities).

For sensitivity analysis on the erosion damages, the range of benefits (optimistic scenario where erosion occurs later and pessimistic scenario where erosion occurs earlier) are £10.4 million to £13.9 million. Optimistic costs assume the erosion aspects of the project is are completed without the need for the risk contingency (£6.0 million) while the pessimistic costs assume twice the risk contingency is needed (£7.7 million). Under these scenarios, the BCRs are 1.8 (optimistic) and 1.8 (pessimistic).

For the flooding benefits, the value potential benefits are not valued in the main economic appraisal since the value at-risk benefits are sufficient to justify spend on that aspect of the project. Similar value potential benefits could be applied as for erosion, linked to a move to a nicer environment and empowerment of individuals. Given the population of Great Yarmouth that is at risk, these benefits could be considerable.

3.8a - Table 5: Economic appraisal (quantitative)

Options	PVc £k	PVb £k	BCR
Proposed Solution (erosion and flooding)	£9,131,700	£20,877,700	2.3
Erosion aspects	£6,848,775 ^[2]	£12,083,513	1.8
Flooding aspects	£2,282,925	£8,794,187	3.9
Erosion aspects including cost saving over BAU	£4,881,095	£12,083,513	2.5
Proposed solution (erosion and flooding taking account of cost saving over BAU)	£7,164,020	£20,877,700	2.9

With an overall benefit-cost ratio of 2.3 (or 2.9 when cost savings compared with BAU are taken into account) and with both aspects of the project showing a benefit-cost ratio that exceeds 1, the project is considered to be economically worthwhile. Significant additional value potential and learning benefits that have not been monetised are also expected to be delivered. Developing approaches to valuing these through the project, from measuring how the projects delivers benefits to communities will be important for enabling future funding to allow for roll-out of adaptive approaches. Roll-out of the adaptation funding mechanism nationally will be a key step in helping those at erosion and potentially flood risk to rollback out of areas at risk.

- [1] Based on an 'average' community as estimated from the four case studies to be included in the project.
- [2] Excludes costs for infrastructure relocation since these are not included in the costs of the project as they would be incurred by infrastructure owners, but would be required to avoid erosion impacts from disruption due to loss of services. With infrastructure costs the overall costs increase to £6,896,563 which gives a benefit-cost ratio of 1.8. The costs are low due to discounting and conservative assumptions on what infrastructure impacts might be.

3.9 Sensitivity of the benefits to the level of investment

Table 6 and 7 provide a discussion on how the economic case might vary under do less and do more.

3.9a - Table 6: Do Less

Options	PVc £k
Do Less	£7,761,945
Description of the reduction in benefits	
Do less involves reducing the number of case studies from 4 to 3 (the flooding case study would still continue so it would be one of the erosion case studies that would no longer be undertaken). Cost savings are made are work packages A and B and, to some extent, on work package D. There would be a reduction in direct benefits due to value at-risk damages no longer being avoided and value potential benefits not being realised. As an average, the reduction in benefits would be around £3.0 million for the one community lost. There would be a loss of learning benefits in terms of context of application to the fourth case study, which could have knock-on effects for cost savings and benefits when the tools and processes are rolled out more widely	

3.9b -Table 7: Do More

Options	PVc £k
Do More	£10,501,455
Description of the increase in benefits	
Do more involves increasing the number of case studies for erosion from 4 to 5, with the flooding case study continuing as planned, so one additional erosion case study would be added. The ambition would be to extend one of the existing case studies into an adjacent settlement in order to assess economies of scale of working along a longer section of coast. This could lead to economies in terms of engagement activities with communities as well as for more strategic management of the coast over a longer frontage. The additional learning obtained from a more coordinated approach to management of the coast would include investigating how communities could work together, with this potentially offering more opportunities for rollback locally, although this would likely depend on the specifics of the communities in question.	

3.9c Critical success factors

Using the HM Treasury Critical Success Factors (CSFs) as a guide, the project's current CSF's are outline in table 7. These will continue to develop throughout the project as new outputs and outcomes emerge.

It is important to note that the interdependencies and sequencing of these CSFs are critical. For example, to increase the resilience of communities at risk of erosion through coastal adaptation, local policies will need to be agreed and additional funding may need to be drawn-in to the project.

Table 7 Critical Success Factor

Ref	HMT critical success	Critical Success Factor outcomes	Measurement criteria
1	Strategic fit and business needs	<p>a. The project reduces the risk or impacts of coastal erosion to communities within the project's pilot places.</p> <p>b. The project meets the spending objectives of the FCRIP by delivering on the objectives of the programme by the deadline within the allocated budget.</p> <p>c. The project meets the business needs and service requirements of Local Authorities aligned to their local plans and strategies by finding and testing practical solutions supporting vulnerable coastal communities that are at risk</p> <p>d. The project find solutions to coastal challenges relevant nationally, in-line with the Environment Agency and Defra's strategic coastal overview role of the coast and the Shoreline management Plans for our area.</p> <p>e. The project delivers outcomes that are aligned with all relevant local, regional and national programmes and strategies. These are set out in section. 2.1.b and 2.1c.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience measurement through the Zurich Resilience measurement tool and new emerging methodologies. • Coastal processes and flood risk monitoring. • Financial performance is monitored by the project board according to the agreed metrics. • Performance monitoring by East Suffolk Council and Coastal Partnership East officers. • The project publishes all work package outputs in-line with the agreed deadlines. Adaptive SMP policies are delivered. • The project delivers its intended outcomes by the agreed deadlines.
2	Potential value for money	<p>a. The projects outputs and outcomes are delivered within the financial parameters set out in this OBC. These options have been designed, selected and optimised to deliver maximum public value by selecting options that will deliver a positive benefit cost ratio to society. The range of benefits are outlined in section 3. 'Economic case and benefits framework'.</p> <p>b. The project finds solutions to a range of social, economic and environmental challenge that can be delivered locally and nationally. Where these are not deliverable within current national funding mechanisms, new funding options have been developed.</p> <p>c. The project's learning benefits have been completed and disseminated through national channels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project publishes all work package outputs in-line with the agreed deadlines. • All project delivers its intended outcomes by the agreed deadlines. • The project's learning outputs are published / disseminated by the agreed channels and monitored using the criteria agreed during the programme development process.

<p>3</p>	<p>Supplier capacity and capability</p>	<p>a. The project appoints the required mix of suppliers and partners with the capability and resources to deliver the required work. b. The project’s suppliers deliver the required outputs within the time and cost parameters and up to the required standard.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All required suppliers and partners are appointed. • All supplier projects are successfully delivered in-line with the contractual requirements.
<p>4</p>	<p>Potential affordability</p>	<p>a. The project is funded and delivers its outputs and outcomes within its FCRIP allocation. b. The project’s suppliers deliver their work within their allocated budgets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial performance is monitored by the project board according to the agreed metrics.
<p>5</p>	<p>Potential achievability</p>	<p>a. The project recruits officers for all vacancies. b. The project retains the required level of resource needed to deliver all outputs and outcomes. c. The project’s partners retain all required resource to deliver their relevant workplans. d. The project team and suppliers have the required level of experience and skills to deliver the project outputs and outcomes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All recruitment campaigns are successful. • The required level of resource is retained throughout the project programme.

4 Commercial case

4.1 Summary of procurement strategy and timescales

Introduction and procurement strategy

Full details of the management and governance structure are provided in Section 6.2 of the Management case, which outlines governance in relation to decision making and procurement outcomes.

The lead local authority for the Resilient Coasts project is East Suffolk Council in partnership with Great Yarmouth Borough Council and delivered by Coastal Partnership East officers from across the two councils. As such, procurement and contracting of goods and services will be carried out by both authorities depending on several factors. This includes respective geographical operations of the Resilient Coasts Programme as well as cost, viability and efficiency of our procurement routes based on specific programme objectives.

The nature of the EA FCRIP programme is that it is innovative and is seeking new approaches and knowledge generation to assist with informing future local activities, national policy and funding mechanisms. The nature of the Resilient Coasts project is that it will, through its initiation, development and delivery, need to be flexible in order to procure numerous goods and services across several localities, with a variety of contract values, all while utilising differing contract types. As such, (and unlike the commercial case for traditional coastal or flood protection schemes), there is no one identifiable route to market, contract type or risk allocation preference to provide all the needs of the programme. Consequently, as the programme progresses, the project team will identify the most efficient procurement route according to the principles and options below. Should any procurement routes change during the six-year delivery period, or if new opportunities are identified, these will also be considered, alongside other local government schemes.

Procurement processes will comply with all those required by local government. This also includes European Union directives and regulations (and any successive changes), Public Contract Regulations 2015, individual local authority financial and contract procedures (including fraud and corruption policies, whistleblowing policies, and employee codes of conduct). Procurement strategies and approaches for Coastal Partnership East members (East Suffolk Council, and Great Yarmouth Borough Council) are included as links in Appendix 4A.

Procurement options

There will be a number of differing procurements needs in the delivery of the programme, including the following examples;

Services	Design	Architectural	IT and related software
Technical	Legal	Financial	Data
Theory & Knowledge	Employment & HR	Tools & software	Estates & property
Fees	Licences and consents	Facilities	Consumables

If there are any benefits to jointly procuring goods and services, there is the potential to do this. For example, this could include specialist skills or services which cannot be fulfilled by internal local authority teams, such as specialist legal services. In this instance, legal expertise could be purchased to provide continuous support throughout the programme, ensuring timely advice, guidance and consistency. These opportunities will be identified by the project team and assessed as the details of the delivery and the programme are finalised.

There are also opportunities within the finance and funding space to attract additional grants and loans (for example, through private third parties and environmental bonds). This additional financing can be used to supplement funding needs that are identified through the Resilient Coasts project process, for instance, for community adaptation and transition purposes. To effectively administrate these approaches, it will be necessary to draw on existing knowledge and expertise.

Several procurement methods are available. This variety allows teams to choose appropriate routes according to need – whether that be based on skills, experiences, or efficiencies such as cost. In order to assess quotes and tender submissions, CPE has experience in identifying the most economically advantageous tender (MEAT). The combination of multiple procurement routes and experience in MEAT means that teams can effectively secure appropriate goods and services that balance optimum outcomes and cost.

The following procurement options are open for the use of the CPE team in the delivery of the resilient Coasts Project. These have been utilised successfully by the team across the three CPE local authorities (NNDC, ESC and GYBC) in recent operations and projects. Examples of where these have been achieved are provided in the table below.

4.1 a – Procurement routes available to CPE and examples of successful use.

Procurement Route	Description	Example of use
Local Government Procurement Processes (including OJEU)	Local Authorities have defined procurement routes which are scalable dependent on value and can be used for all purchase types via exemption, quotation or tender. Supported by LA Procurement Teams and electronic procurement platforms.	Day to day use throughout CPE, GYBC, ESC and NNDC to purchase all scales of goods and services.
CPE - Dynamic Purchasing System	Includes 'Lots' based around types of goods or services to be procured – providers request inclusion in scheme and procurement is via tender process. Supported by ESC Procurement Team and electronic procurement platform.	Utilised at different scales for procurement of consultants and specialists by CPE for New Engineering Contracts (NEC4) from options appraisals (Hemsby, GYBC), scheme design and environmental appraisal (Mundesley and Cromer Coastal Management Schemes, NNDC) to construction supervision (Sandscaping, NNDC).
SCAPE - Civil Engineering	Local Government Framework for civil contractors	East Suffolk Council have utilised SCAPE for the multi-million Lowestoft Flood Defence Scheme.
SCAPE - Perfect Circle	Local Government Framework for consultants	East Suffolk Council have procured services to enable innovative community engagement through virtual platforms.
EA Framework Next Generation Supplier Arrangement (NGSA)	Environment Agency Framework for Flood and Coast specialists	CPE have not to date utilised the NGSA although it remains an option.
Local Government Service Level Agreement (collaboration agreements) - e.g Public Sector Cooperation Agreement (PSCA).	Agreements made between parties, often local Government and/or public sector organisations for the delivery of a service.	East Suffolk Council and the Water Management Alliance have successfully delivered coastal maintenance works through a PSCA.

Partnership/bespoke Agreements	Individually agreed legal agreement between parties to work together for a joint outcome.	North Norfolk District Council and the Bacton Gas Terminal operators developed, delivered and monitor a multi-million UK first coastal management scheme under bespoke agreements.
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4.2 Contractual terms and risk allocation

Key contractual terms and risk allocation

Coastal Partnership East has experience of utilising several contract types such as NEC3 and NEC4 Engineering and Construction and Professional Services Contracts, alongside local government standard contracts, and other specialist contracts where this is considered beneficial. These can include several options such as target price, activity schedule etc.

When using NEC contracts each of the CPE authorities has agreed standard contract data which can be adjusted to meet specific procurement objectives and be tailored to enable appropriate risk management. We have established developed knowledge alongside relationships with specialist advisors in order to seek specific guidance and advice to ensure risk is effectively managed and forms or contract are appropriately selected.

Risk allocation will be very dependent on the goods or services procured and it is not possible at this stage to specifically outline detailed procurement risk. Project governance includes programme-wide risk management, which includes high level procurement and cost risks that will need to be considered. For specific activities where these identified programme risks may be prominent, if activities are innovative and less known, or where there have been specific risks identified which could result in changes to cost or variable quality, separate procurement risk assessments will be completed as appropriate. Such assessments will help teams select the most suitable contract type, options, terms and conditions, as well as liability levels and clauses.

Key risks relating to procurement that have been identified include:

- General increases in energy and supply costs due to external factors (such as COVID, Brexit, war)
- Unable to contract suitably experienced contractors and consultants due to:
 - national and international demand
 - increased demand due to EA programme value
 - increased demand due to number of FCRIP and NSIP projects
 - Delays in contract start due to national demand in key services
 - Definition of scope due to innovative nature of programme
 - Scope and objective creep
 - Lack of access to, and knowledge of specialist skills and services
 - Suppliers going into liquidation
 - Fluctuations in the wider national economy and inflation
 - Limited availability of supplies and late deliveries due to transport delays
 - Delays in or unforthcoming consent for works
 - Variety of procurement routes and varying contract types, terms and conditions, places increased burden on legal teams

4.3 Innovation and commercial issues

Procurement need

As part of the procurement process and where necessary, the project team will complete procurement assessments with other relevant teams within the CPE authorities, so that the most appropriate route, contract and conditions are used according to objectives. Should this be the case, a clear process is available to follow so that decisions can be made according to consistent principles.

Indicative initial procurement needs have been identified below for the first two years of the programme. It's worth noting that we have endeavoured to build skills and capacity within the area through FCRIP funded resource that's dedicated to the Resilient Coast project. This serves to protect the project from external factors that could impact procurement listed in 4.2 and embeds skills and capacity where it's needed. We will also be utilising resource in kind from several partners including EA local and national colleagues, LGA Coastal SIG, UEA's Professor Tim O'Reardon, wider LA service teams and community volunteers, experts and professionals.

Table 4.3a: Procurement need across Resilient Coasts work packages

Work Package	Indicative potential procurement need and likely procurement route
WP1 - Erosion Risk Mapping, Modelling and Visualisation	Need- Specialist technical knowledge, technical skills, software, data, data management, IPR, Research Routes- EA NCERM2 programme, UEA and DPS or Scape framework
WP2 - Coastal Spatial Plans	Need- Specialist technical knowledge, technical skills, software, data, data management, IPR, Research Routes- SCAPE/Perfect Circle.
WP3 - Funding and Financing Mechanism	Risk analysis, financial modelling, policy skills. Research and legal support. Economists. Routes - Scape- Risk and Policy Analysts. Marsh- Direct Award by ESC.
WP4 - Community Transitioning toolkits	Needs Communications and Engagement specialisms, Anglian Water behavioural change toolkit transition, resilience assessments, virtual and augmented reality, gaming technology, visualisations, IT and data specialisms, Routes- Direct Award for Groundworks, Zurich and LSE, SCAPE/Perfect Circle for Aecom. UEA
WP5 – Integrated Investment Strategy	Needs - Specialist technical skills and knowledge, financial, programming, legal, mapping, Social Value evaluation Routes – SCAPE Balfours, Perfect Circle Aecom.
WP6 - Community Masterplan	Needs- Land agent, Town and Country Planning, Highways, Engineering, Building, Landscape Architect, Legal, Facilitation, Communication and Engagement, expertise. Routes PSCA with East Solent Coastal Partners. Perfect Circle
WP7 – Policy Challenge	Needs- -Legal and policy expertise Routes- Scape/Perfect Circle, LGA Coastal SIG and EA national team
WP8 – Asset Management Plan	Needs- Engineering expertise, environmental and consenting expertise, legal support. Routes Scape Balfour Beatty and EA GYBC FCERM project
WP0 - Project Management	Needs- Programme Management, Project Management, External Assurance and input. Routes- Unlikely to need procurement - In-house resources LGA Auditors and Assurers free service. EA monitoring processes.

4.4 Efficiencies and commercial opportunities

Procurement and commercial agreements provide the opportunity to deliver efficiencies to the programme, in addition to providing wider benefits and gains. What these are, depend on the goods and services being procured and the route chosen.

Efficiencies could include:

- bundling together where there are clear benefits and similarities in the goods or services being sought
- ensuring clear, well defined and realistic scopes are developed at the start prior to procurement
- ensuring all key data is available and clear routes to data are identified
- considering recruiting, outsourcing or training staff
- group or bulk buying
- reusing materials
- capturing expertise gained
- linking with other local or national programmes e.g. erosion data, SMP explorer, R&D programmes, other FCRIIP projects
- identifying and participating in local opportunities, for example, free or shared site compounds or land and other public realm initiatives such as social housing
- third party funding opportunities

Commercial opportunities could include:

- social value
- TOMS portal (social value measurement)
- CO2 reductions and net zero
- FSC certification
- recycle, reuse, repurpose
- capturing learning and knowledge shared between contractor and consultants and feeding this into final FCRIIP outcomes and outputs
- procuring locally

- education and academia, including schools and colleges
- apprenticeships and internships
- masters and PHDs
- long-term merchandising of product or services through CPE consultancy

4.5 Commercial Summary

We are confident that our procurement approach demonstrates value for money. We have engaged with our key suppliers and partners and tested the market through the Scape framework as well as based costs on recent information from innovative adaptive approaches we have trialled.

Our supplier engagement has flagged potential procurement risks and mitigation options and shaped our 20% risk allowance for the Resilient Coasts project.

Due the wide range of actions and activities we have a range of qualitative and quantitative tender evaluation criteria based on government guidelines. Our planned tender timelines and timescales will vary but are linked to the programme timeline, critical path and work package deliverables summarised in the management case.

All our Resilient Coasts procurement needs and processes are compliant with our Local Authority legal, financial and procurement procedures. all our projects are subject to internal and external scrutiny and audit.

5 Financial Case

5.1 Summary of Project Cost and Whole Life Cost

Table 8 outlines the headline costs. Further detail can be found in section 5 (Financial case) and appendix 5A (detailed costs breakdown).

The costs are in-line with below but have been re-profiled as the project has been developed:

- the revised EOI submission
- the FCERM7 OBC studies application
- the project FCRIIP funding allocation

Table 8: Project Cost

Cost heading	Cash Cost
Costs up to OBC	
Costs up to OBC	£k 569.5
Sub-Total (A)	£k 569.5
Full-Business Case Development Cost	
Staff costs	£k 10
External consultant costs	£k 30
Site investigation and survey	£k 0
Other	£k 0
Contingency/risk allowance	£k 0
Sub-total (B)	£k 40
Construction, supervision and delivery costs of resilience actions	
Staff costs	£k 1,650.060
External consultant costs	£k 1,659.001
Site investigation and survey	£k 10
Construction	£k 495.272
Supervision	£k 0
Land purchase and compensation	£k 0
Other (Adaptation Fund)	£k 1,500.000
Contingency/risk allowance (*20% risk added to <u>all</u> costs plus 30% OB)	£k 2,607.851

Sub-total (C)	£k 8012184
Monitoring, learning, evaluation and dissemination	
Monitoring	£k 130
Evaluation, learning and dissemination	£k 165
Other	£k 0
Contingency/risk allowance	£k 0
Sub-total (D)	£k 295
Inflation	
Inflation allowance	£k 215.040
Sub-total (E)	£k 215.040
Total Project Value	
Total Project Value for approval (A+B+C+D+E)	£k 9,131.724

Table 9: Whole Life Cost

Cost heading	Cash Cost
Total Project Value from table above (F)	£k 9,131.724
Post-project cost	
Future operation, monitoring and maintenance costs	£k 0
Future capital replacement costs	£k 0
Optimism bias for future costs	£k 0
Sub-total (G)	£k 0
Total Whole-Life Cost	
Total Whole-Life Cost (F+G)	£k 9,131.724

5.2 Financial risks and optimism bias

5.2a How have the risk contingencies and optimism bias been derived?

Risk:

- Risk at 20% has been applied to **all costs**. This is in-line with the revised EOI submission and was also agreed by the programme team following a series of detailed risk workshops (see risk register).
- The risk allowance is considered to be appropriate, largely due to the low risk for staff costs and adaptation fund.

- 20% risk was also agreed to be appropriate based on the level of early contractor engagement that has taken place.

Optimism bias:

- 30% optimism bias (OB) has been applied to **all costs**.
- As above, the level of OB is considered to be appropriate, largely due to the low risk for staff costs and adaptation fund, plus the level of early contractor engagement that has taken place.

5.2b How have the post-project costs and optimism bias been derived?

- The post-programme actions and related costs will be identified and calculated as part of the various work packages. Therefore, post-programme costs (and therefore risk and OB) have not been included.

5.3 Funding sources and contributions

Describe all funding sources and contributions.

Appendix 5B Contributions

(See Guidance Document Aspect 6)

5.3a (Table 10): Funding sources and contributions

Source of funding	£k	Comments
Resilience Innovation Fund	8,411.724	This is in-line with the revised EOI.
Contribution 1	720	This is an in-kind contribution of by Coastal
Contribution 2	-	-
Contribution 3	-	-
Contribution 4	-	-
Contribution 5	-	-
Total funding		

5.4 Expenditure and Funding Profile (2021-2027)

5.4a (Table 11): Expenditure Profile (2021-2027)

Costs per year (£k)	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	Total (£k)
Outline Business Case Development cost *See project FCERM7 and 3 for itemised breakdown.	569.5	-	-	-	-	-	569.5
Staff costs	-	286	345.465	350.465	350.465	317.667	1,650.060
External consultant costs	-	482,666	583,668	383,667	115,000	94,000	1,659.001
Full-Business Case Development Cost	-	-	-	-	-	40	40
Construction, supervision and delivery costs of resilience actions	-	195,000	425,000	1,130.00	345,272	-	2.095.272
Monitoring, learning, evaluation and dissemination	-	85,000	95,000	40,000	45,000	30,000	295
Risk	112.549	227.800	391.800	162.800	175.800	113.651	1,184.400
Optimism Bias	240.600	341.700	587.700	244.200	263.700	98.700	1,776.600
Inflation	33,.84	47.838	82.278	34,.88	36.918	13.818	248.724
Total	569.5	1,666	2,510.9	2,345.3	1,332.1	707.8	9,131.7

5.4b (Table 12): Funding Profile (2021-2027)

Costs per year (£k)	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	Total (£k)
Funding Allocation	569.5	1.526	2,370.9	2,195.3	1,182.2	567,836	8,411.7
Contributions	-	140	140	150	150	140	720
Total	569,5	1,666	2,510.9	2,345.3	1,3322	707.8	9,131.7

6.0 Management case

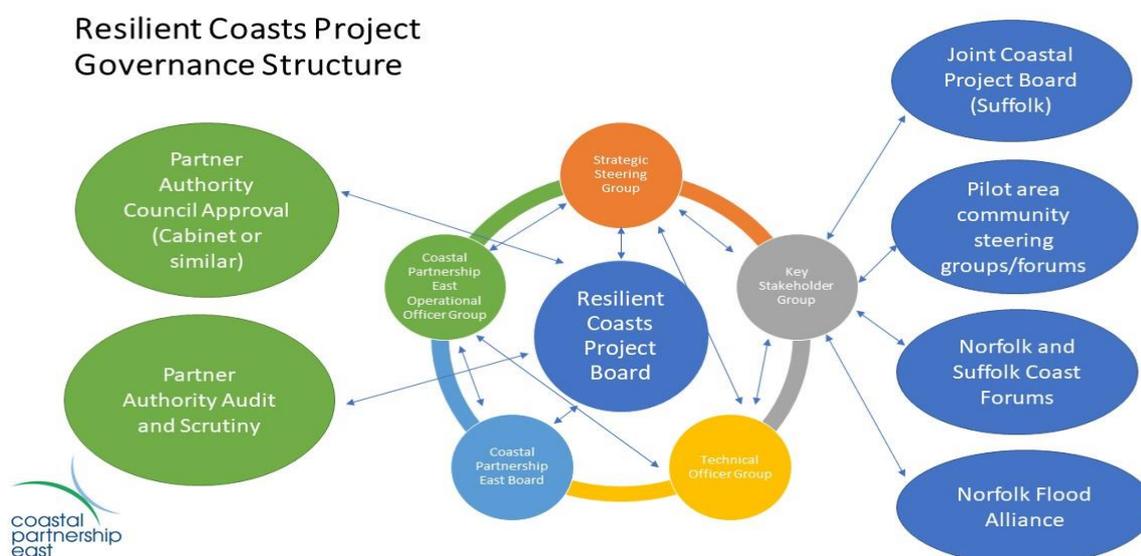
6.1 Governance and partnership arrangements

6.1 Project structure and governance

Robust governance and appropriate project management is at the forefront of the Resilient Coasts Project. The programme is supported by all partner councils and by programme partners including Anglian Water, UEA, Marsh and Groundwork Ltd.

Although the Programme Board is newly established, it draws support from the well-established governance structure of Coastal Partnership East. In addition to the Programme Board, a Strategic Steering Group and Key Stakeholder Group will be embedded into the governance structure, taking membership from the existing governance of the established pilot area (and in some cases formally constituted) community groups. The governance and assurance arrangements in place for the programme are shown in Figure 6.1.1 below.

Figure 6.1.1 Resilient Coasts Project Governance structure



The Resilient Coasts Project Board will be chaired by East Suffolk Council’s Cabinet Member for Planning and Coastal Management and will include additional elected members representing the pilot area wards in both partner councils. The board will include heads of service from both East Suffolk Council and Great Yarmouth Borough Council, as well as representatives from the Environment Agency, Natural England, Anglian Water and the UEA. Both the chair and heads of service provide links to Coastal Partnership East’s Board and Operational Officer Group, providing an added layer of scrutiny. Audit and scrutiny in each partner council will receive regular updates on the project to ensure full transparency and accountability.

It is anticipated that the board will have a programme of quarterly meetings set in advance. However, it is likely that within the first year the board may meet more frequently to ensure the best possible start and to provide formal guidance and direction. The board will be formally set up by the lead authority, East Suffolk Council, and is likely to be an executive group as per the constitution but not have budgetary responsibility. Key decisions, including spending will be the responsibility of East Suffolk Council’s Cabinet, with support from Great Yarmouth Borough Council’s Environment Committee (as per their constitution and financial management).

To ensure that the project has full scrutiny, accountability and a comprehensive joint approach to development and delivery, a Strategic Steering Group and Key Stakeholder Group will both inform and be informed by the board. These groups will share information, guidance and views from the existing groups shown in Figure 3.

The project governance structure supports the two-way symmetrical approach (systems theory) towards communications and engagement that underpins the project and its goals.

6.2 Project management

The Resilient Coasts project will be managed according to the project management processes set out by Coastal Partnership East and their partner local authorities.

These are based on the principles of PRINCE2 and are in line with established CPE and local authority systems and procedures that enable the effective management of schemes and programmes. This approach to project management has been successfully applied to the delivery of, for example, the Gorleston to Pakefield Coastal Strategy, the Lowestoft South Beach Scheme and the Lowestoft Flood Risk Management Project.

Project management roles and responsibilities are set out below. However, each Work Package will have an assigned project lead/manager and project governance linking back to the overall governance structure as outlined above.

The programme will be overseen by East Suffolk Council acting as lead authority. Great Yarmouth Borough Council will serve as the supporting authority through Coastal Partnership East (CPE) in their capacity as the coastal management service for both councils.

CPE is a shared coastal management service between North Norfolk District Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council, and East Suffolk Council. The partnership has demonstrated that it is an effective and efficient delivery model.

East Suffolk Council is also the lead delivery and contracting body on behalf of the partners involved in the programme. Programme decisions will be made through a Programme Board as approved by East Suffolk Council Cabinet and endorsed by Great Yarmouth Borough Council's Environment Committee. Decisions will also be agreed to by programme partners. The board includes elected members, programme partners and the Environment Agency in an advisory capacity.

6.3 Project management roles and responsibilities

The Resilient Coasts project roles and responsibilities are summarised in the Table 6.3.1 below.

Function	Project role	Responsible person	Job title	Project responsibility
Governance	Chair Resilient Coasts Project Board	Cllr David Ritchie	Cabinet Member for Planning and Coastal Management East Suffolk Council	Governance oversight. Ensuring the Board feeds into and is informed by other groups identified in the governance structure. Accountable to lead authority Cabinet.
	Chair Coastal Partnership East Board	Cllr Penny Carpenter	Vice-Chair Environment Committee Great Yarmouth Borough Council	Ensuring the Board feeds into the FCRIIP Board and activities are in accordance with the CPE programme.
	Specialist Technical Advisor & Senior Responsible Officer	Karen Thomas	Head of Partnership Coastal Partnership East	As part of the Resilient CoastsFCRIIP Board, ensuring that information to the Board Chair and its members is reflective of the project's objectives, outcomes and indicators. Ensuring that risk is regularly reviewed, and issues are brought to the attention of the Board for action.
	Chair, Operational Officer Group Coastal Partnership East	Nick Khan Or Philip Ridley	ESC Director ESC Head of Planning and Coast	Governance oversight of CPE performance Ensuring Operational Officer Group feeds into CPE Board, shaping work programmes and delivery Member of Resilient Coasts Board
	Chair, Strategic Steering Group/Think Tank	To be appointed		Oversight of strategic steering group functions. Group membership will include statutory consultees and partners; key academic figures
	Chair, Key Stakeholder Group	To be appointed		Oversight of key stakeholder group functions. Group membership will include key contracts from community steering groups; established coastal community boards; critical community figures.
	Chair Technical Officer Group	Karen Thomas	Head of Partnership, Coastal Partnership East	Oversight of technical work packages, progress and outputs. Ensuring that project evaluation shapes product development and eventual delivery.
Assurance and delivery	Project accountant	Brian Mew	Chief Finance Officer and Section 151 Officer East Suffolk Council	Finance advice, support and assurance.
	Project communications	Sharon Bleese	Coastal Manager (South), Strategic communications lead Coastal Partnership East	Over-arching communications advice, support and governance.
	Project procurement	Mark Fisher	Procurement Manager, East Suffolk Council	Procurement advice, support and assurance.

	Project team legal	Melissa Tills	Commercial Lead Lawyer, East Suffolk Council	Legal advice, support and assurance.
	Consenting, licencing and environmental	New post – recruitment in progress		Leading consenting, licencing and environmental studies and progress.
	Funding and finance	Paul Mackie	Strategic Funding Manager, Coastal Partnership East	Funding advice and guidance, overall funding strategy lead.
Delivery	Work Package 1. Understanding and mapping risk	New posts – recruitment in progress	Senior Resilience Advisor and GIS officer.	Delivery of the erosion risk mapping data linked to the EA NCERM2 programme. linkages to existing flood risk mapping and creation of data for the spatial planning tool.
	Work Package 2. Coastal spatial mapping	New post – recruitment in progress	Senior Resilience Advisor and GIS Officer	Oversight of the data needs and management to develop the map and the delivery of the mapping tool.
	Work Package 3. Adaptation Funding and Financing	Paul Mackie	Strategic Funding Manager, Coastal Partnership East	Oversight of funding advice and support and delivery of the Adaptation funding mechanism.
	Work Package 4. Community Transitioning Toolkits (behavioural change)	Sharon Bleese	Coastal Manager Strategic communications lead Coastal Partnership East	Oversight of the development and delivery of Communications and engagement advice and guidance and the behavioural change toolkit.
	Work Package 5. Integrated Investment strategy	New post – recruitment in progress	Programme Manager/Senior Coastal Resilience Advisor	Overarching responsibility for the engagement of infrastructure providers to acquire data on location and investment plans of their assets, agreements and negotiations.
	Work Package 6. Community Adaptation Master plans	New posts – recruitment in progress	Senior Coastal Advisors (location specific) Engagement officers	Over-arching responsibility for coordinating the plans with communities and partners with support from engagement officers
	Work Package 7 Policy Change	Karen Thomas	Head of Coastal partnership	Oversight of all potential policy and legislative learning and dissemination of evidence to EA, LGA CSIG and partners
	Work Package 8 Costed management plan	Costed Asset Management plan	Tamzen Pope CPE Operations and Engineering Manager	Oversight of all technical and engineering solutions relating to the future management of coastal assets including design innovation, decommissioning and costing.

Figure 6.3.1 Summary of the Resilient Coasts project team roles and responsibilities

6.4 Project plan

The key stages of the project plan are provided in Appendix 6G. A full project programme is provided as Appendix 6C.

6.5 Skills and capacity

Coastal Partnership East is an embedded service of local authority officers based across 3 local authorities offering skills and expertise to manage the coast on behalf of NNDC, GYBC and ESC. The partnership formed in 2016 following discussions about the need to build skills and capacity in coastal management given the current and future challenges and opportunities facing our coast.

The team is comprised of 25 coastal professionals with skills in community engagement, funding and finance, engineering and asset inspection, geomorphology, environment, project management, planning, policy and strategy development and implementation. The team give service to the East Anglian Coastal Group and National Coastal Group network, are leading work programmes on behalf of the LGA COastal SIG including FCERM strategy and funding, coastal adaptation and beach safety and risk management. The team have given evidence to several recent enquiries and calls for evidence including the governments 'Future of Seaside Towns report' (2020) and the EFRA committee report on 'Coastal Flooding and Erosion and Climate Change report' (2019). CPE have contributed to shaping the EA FCERM Strategy and Defra Coastal Policy and input to EA work programmes and initiatives like NCERM2, Women in FCERM and the 'Working together to adapt to a changing climate: flood and coast' programme.

Members of the team present at national and international conferences including CIWEM and ICE and have peer reviewed papers in their specialist topics. CPE are highly regarded with their national and local peers and coastal community leaders for the work they are progressing on adaptation to coastal change.

In addition, the skills and expertise of CPE the Resilient Coasts project will be acquiring additional support from a range of industry and academic professionals from across the FCERM and broader engagement and funding and finance sectors. Notably we need to access; private sector funding, finance and insurance expertise; resilience experts with global learning; engineering innovation through contractors and the wider industry; specialists who can create architectural design visions and virtual and augmented reality tools and environmentalists and economists to support natural capital and biodiversity innovation.

We also need to build additional capacity to carry out engagement and communication activities and gather data and information from our communities and partners to support our coastal baseline and evidence base. We will be recruiting additional resource directly to support the resilient Coast project delivery and embed skills in the team as well as create capacity for the long term deliverables that arise from the project post-2027.

6.6 Programme

A detailed programme has been developed with input from our partners in Appendix 6C. the programme identifies the interlinkages between work packages and establishes when benefits may begin to realised. Risk and Policy Analysts have interpreted this programme and concluded we should start to realise benefits in year 3. The programme also establishes what we will achieve within the timescales of the FCRIIP programme and we are confident we can deliver our outcomes and deliverables by programme end in 2027. A summary of the key milestones and deliverables is set out in the project plan in Appendix 6G.

6.7 Communications, stakeholder and community engagement

The approach to communications and engagement across all work packages will adopt a two-way symmetrical approach (systems theory), allowing for the development of ideas and the co-creation of progress, outputs and outcomes. We have stated previously that it is critical that our twin and pilot area communities feel they are the architects of change within their towns and villages and not its victims.

To allow for this co-creation, each work package will have a defined project level communications and engagement plan. This will include a comprehensive situation analysis (including stakeholder analysis), key messaging, communication risks and mitigation, tools and techniques, action planning and evaluation. Project level communication plans are supported by a strategic communications plan as set out in Appendix 2A.

Communications and engagement planning and delivery will broadly follow the Environment Agency's 'Working with Others' guidelines centred around the 'Engage, Deliberate and Decide' approach but with additional evaluation points. All engagement will be planned, conducted, and delivered in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Public Relations (CIPR) Code of Conduct, specifically adhering to the guidance around ethical communication. As required by each partner council, an Equality Impact Assessment will be completed for each pilot area.

However, it is anticipated that as the outputs of Work Package 4 become available, our planned approach may evolve. The initial literature review, looking at existing toolkits will offer additional insights, as will the development and roll out of the behavioural change toolkit. Our approach will be agile and allow for these developments to influence direction with the full involvement of our pilot communities, supported by continuous evaluation to ensure that we build in suitable time and capacity to review, reflect and refresh our approach. This is already evidenced by the initial engagement undertaken with partners, Elected Members and communities in pilot areas Thorpeness, Hemsby and Southwold, and twin area Pakefield. That engagement has led to the refinement of the products being developed in Work Package 4. Early indications are that targeted focus groups would be welcome and resourced through community involvement from existing groups.

The impacts of coastal change and the development of resilient communities in terms of health and well-being are an important element of the engagement planned with both pilot and twin communities. The research recently commissioned by the Environment Agency will be a welcome and referenced addition to the anecdotal evidence already collected. The involvement of the Clinical Commissioning Group for East Suffolk and Great Yarmouth will be critical in understanding how we might best support the communities at risk as part of this project.

Engagement with our communities and with partners and others will utilise a wide range of tools and approaches. Where it is possible, face-to-face engagement will be preferable. This will be achieved through a series of Forums, workshops, collaborative task and finish groups, broader drop ins and attendance at community group and parish meetings. Digital and virtual reality engagement will also play a critical role in engaging people. Virtual reality rooms, using gaming technology has proved successful during the pandemic and we will continue to enhance and develop these tools for use through the programme. Value-based digital surveys have proved exceptionally useful tools and again we will continue to develop those tools. Scenario based exercises as developed by the Environment Agency led projects in Hemsby and Caterham, will be further used as a tool to engage people in this work.

Virtual reality and augmented reality tools will be developed to engage the younger audience. These will be co-created with colleges in Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth, creating student Coastal

Ambassadors to help engage those in senior and primary schools. The legacy of this being a generation of student Coastal Ambassador roles embedded into schools like that of the Student Representatives model used in universities.

We understand that comprehensive and quality driven engagement is resource heavy. With this in mind we will be using a combination of new engagement posts, outside support from Groundwork, an organisation skilled in communication and engagement with communities, and the Community Voices approach which was pioneered by Eastern IFCA.

The in-house engagement specialists overseeing and supporting the project’s communication and engagement are all either working towards or hold a CIPR qualification. The programme’s strategic communications lead is a Chartered PR Practitioner, and the supporting lead is an Accredited PR Practitioner.

6.7a Outputs of the readiness assessment and Theory of Change

The readiness assessment completed for this project in Appendix 6H which provided some useful clarification of actions, particularly around partnerships, governance and engagement. Two workshops were held, resulting in objectives which have supported the work needed to draw together information for this outline business case. In addition, the findings provided a good basis to move forward to the Theory of Change workshops. It is those workshops and the subsequent action planning which have provided the greatest benefit to the development of our FCRM 7 and the outline business case.

Critical to supporting our planning and drawing together high-level actions from the readiness assessment outputs, is a summary of the Theory of Change outputs and cross referencing those with the findings from the assessment and workshop one and two outputs as set out above. (Figure 6.7.1)

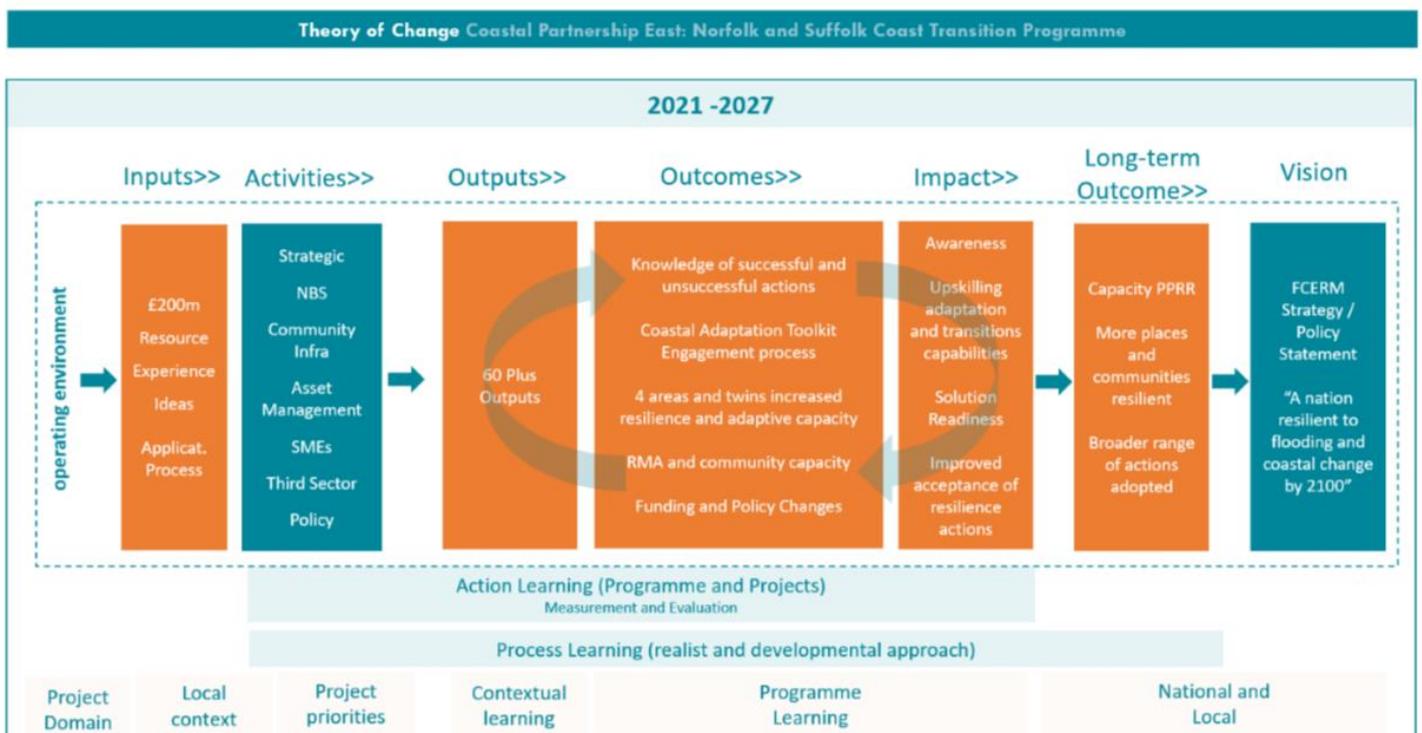


Figure 6.7.1 Summary of the Theory of Change workshops.

The objectives identified through the readiness assessment process and Theory of Change workshops were as follows:

- to establish, communicate and embed an agreed governance structure
- to develop a narrative for each pilot location which will enable a clear understanding of the aims and objectives of the programme
- to refocus and reshape the behavioural change toolkit to reflect community need. The original focus, pre workshops and readiness assessment was to develop a toolkit for practitioners. Findings and further community engagement revealed that its true value lay in providing a toolkit for communities to engage those who are disengaged by way of simple behavioural changes
- to complete a detailed stakeholder mapping exercise and BOWTIE communications risk assessment exercise which will form the basis of the strategic communications plan situation analysis.

Those objectives have now been met and either informed the strategic communications plan or, in the case of governance arrangements, this management case directly.

6.8 Risk management

Risk will be identified and managed using a risk register. Day to day management of risk will be undertaken by the project team while strategic risk management will be undertaken by the Resilient Coasts Board. The board will receive risk reports from the project team through the senior responsible officer and will be required to review and input into identification and management of risk. The key risks identified are summarised in below in Figure 6.8.1. A risk assessment is included in Appendix 3C. This risk assessment will be regularly reviewed as the project progresses.



Category	Risk Description	Potential Impact / Consequences	Mitigation
Political	Changes to Government and Priorities - Local	Engagement of new politicians could cause delays and increased costs. Other local issues could compete for priority resulting in lack of support causing delays, lack of funding and increased costs.	Use CPE Board members and Senior Leadership teams to maintain political support and focus. Maintain close relationship With National Agencies/Government Departments Co-develop LA priorities for climate change / adaptation Levelling Up to embed project in wider LA agendas.
Economic	National economic event/crisis.	Increase in project costs could reduce benefit/cost ratio. Could lead to some undeliverable elements of the project.	Maintain a flexible approach to project elements. Ensure core activities are identified and delivered and additional added value deliverables can be flexed. Regular review points to consider project deliverables and agree with Board. Attract additional funding through good communication and engagement over the <u>project</u> .
Social	Major incident/weather events	Staff burnout/sickness leads to project delays and potential loss of funding. Other business activities may be affected due to staff being diverted to IRF programmes	Becoming More Proactive with Resources. FCRIP funding helps us to recruit additional resource to 'protect' programme delivery from incident response role. Developing tools / frameworks to minimise the need for reactive responses New ideas from new staff and our partners - knowledge sharing / innovation and broadening of capacity in/outside team.
	Unrealistic Expectations	Communities expect that the FCRIP funds will be used to 'defend' them	Through good engagement with existing pilot <u>communities</u> we have a Strategic Community Stakeholder group that can engage others on the projects behalf and demonstrate adaptive approaches work. We have demonstrable experience in managing challenging conversations and social media.

Category	Risk Description	Potential Impact / Consequences	Mitigation
Technical	Skills Gaps - Due to the significant projects in the area including Sizewell C, windfarms and other NSIP projects there is a huge demand on local resources and suppliers.	Lack of availability of suppliers and partners would impact the programme, costs and internal resource demands.	Technological Development and link to possible research funding New relationships and partners developed Early engagement with students and apprentices to get them involved in the project. Strategic pay and benefits discussions with LGA
Environmental	Limited Stakeholder Resources to provide <u>advise</u> and progress applications (including licences and consents)	Additional staff demands Delays to programme Increase to costs Stakeholders unable to review project information due to staffing/expertise limitations Perceived bias if we support stakeholders financially to participate.	Talk to stakeholders early in programme/design to reduce timelines/costs/etc Understand stakeholder challenges so we can better support them. Working with stakeholders (DEFRA) to put the right expertise in place so that tasks can be completed in a timely manner. Working with others to procure extra funding for the right people with the right skill sets.
Environmental	<u>Designations</u> constraints adaptation options	Proposed project activities unable to take place causing reputational damage, delays and increased costs.	We will evaluate the environmental benefits of allowing coastal change and adaptation solutions to determine how we work with designated areas and whether we can establish NEM mechanisms to attract funds and benefit both the environment and those at risk in MR/NAI areas.

Figure 6.8.1 Table summarising key risks during the Resilient Coasts project 2022-2027

Category	Risk Description	Potential Impact/Consequences	Mitigation
Political	Loss of political support	Loss of support due to competing political needs or interest in the topic area	Strong national linkages through the LGA Coastal SIG to lobby political members and embed coast in national political thinking FCERM Strategy and Action Plan, LGA SIG and CGN workplans all have coastal adaptation and resilience actions to deliver SMP refresh supported politically locally through buy-in and embedded in Local plans
Economic	Time-limited funding or cash-limited funding streams	Previous and current funding regimes have been limited in scope or only available over a short-term period and therefore unable to support adaptation longer term	Investment in future innovative funding and finance solutions to ensure a legacy beyond the FCERP funds we have been allocated. Development of new adaptation funding tools to ensure we shift reliance away from FDGIA and deliver wider benefits and greater resilience.
Social	Lack of strategic engagement Lack of community support for change	Inability to resource strategic messaging about coastal change and risk. Limited to the communities and individuals where reactive erosion situations are occurring. Limited opportunity to raise broader awareness and accelerate coastal adaptation in a planned way. Communities facing immediate erosion risk unable to engage over the concepts of adaptation as no real options to support them	To embed a greater awareness of erosion and coastal risk we will engage at community scale to ensure legacy at each of the pilot locations and the delivery of long term masterplan We will communicate at a strategic level to ensure our coastal communities, businesses and partners have a basic level of awareness and understanding upon which we can build further conversations and roll out our adaptation framework going forward.

			Working with communities who have had time to process risk issue and engage over potential options- willing to embrace resilience and adaptation approach.
Technical	No design innovation	Technical solutions have not kept pace with the speed of change on our eroding coast. Funding for innovative approaches limited or unavailable. Consents and licences are challenging for new ideas	Our project will encourage design innovation in new short term defence solutions and consider more flexible options that can be used in temporary community-led approaches over 5-10 year periods to buy time to adapt. .
Legal	Lack of coastal policy framework	Inability to attract funding and resource and deliver adaption on the ground	New FCERM strategy and Defra policy providing the framework. FCERIP funds will support innovative delivery to inform, shape and influence policy and strategy going forward- via the programme team, LGA Coastal SIG and CGN creates a long-term policy legacy to support national adaptation and resilience at the coast.
Environmental	Lack of environmental options for eroding frontages	Currently no biodiversity net gain mechanisms agreed for eroding frontages. Little or no natural capital evaluation and therefore limited beneficiaries mapping to attract funds for natural coastal management on open coast. No parity with NFM framework. No formal mechanisms to readily support SMP NAI or MR policies	Our project will value the natural capital and map potential benefits and beneficiaries to support funding discussions – potentially funding decommissioning of assets and allowing environmental enhancements.

Figure 6.8.1 Table summarising key risks during the Resilient Coasts project beyond 2027

6.9 Managing change within the project

The Resilient Coasts Board will be ultimately responsible for managing change within the project. There will be several key decision points as each work package progresses, which will provide the opportunity to review and adjust the work package components to account for new or revised information, such as more accurate cost information, consenting requirements and availability of additional funding streams.

Change management, where linked to a specific contract, will be as per the chosen procurement frameworks. This is likely to be, but not limited to: NEC 4, Scape, Public Sector Co-operation Agreements and Coastal Partnership East's Dynamic Purchasing System, and as set out in the Contract management section below. Change management regarding FCERM GiA, will be completed as required through the Environment Agency FCERM guidance and in collaboration with the Environment Agency's FCERIP supporting team.

Changes to the project will be reported to East Suffolk Council's Cabinet (for design on key changes) and Great Yarmouth Borough Council's Environment Committee (for information) to ensure greater transparency and scrutiny.

Managing change caused by the project

This project differs from a standard outline business case in that it does not focus on the progression of a scheme where the potential for change is critically identified by the contractor or consultant. The very nature of the FCERIP programme is to create and manage a change. This project at its core, seeks to manage change on the coast, moving from the current reactive position to a proactive managed approach. However, whilst that change of approach on the coast is the predicated outcome of the project, it is acknowledged that the development of project actions has implications for the project itself. These are likely to be but not limited to:

Area of Change	Mitigation/action
Social- resistance to change in coastal communities	Visualisation of risks to help people understand the need. Willing communities already signed up so we will get learning. Existing fora to share good practice and build resilient communities
Technical	New design options

However, that change may be resisted or be unpalatable to the twin and pilot areas affected. It is therefore essential to be adequately prepared for these challenges. The comprehensive risk assessment provided as an appendix to the management case captures reputation risk and the risk that pilot communities have expectations over and above what this programme is able to deliver.

As with managing change within the project, managing change caused by the project will ultimately be the responsibility of the FCRIP Board. Where the change specifically identified above forms part of a formal contract, then mitigating actions to manage that change will be addressed appropriately in the contract framework.

6.10 Contract management

As lead authority, East Suffolk Council will be the employer for the purposes of all contracts through the chosen procurement frameworks. This is likely to be, but not limited to; NEC 4, Scape, Public Sector Co-operation Agreements and Coastal Partnership East's Dynamic Purchasing System.

East Suffolk Council will appoint a senior responsible officer (as mentioned in 3.1.2 project roles and responsibilities) to be the project representative who will report to the Resilient Coasts Board and will continue to be responsible for the delivery of the project. As stated in section 3.3.1, it will be necessary to agree the tolerances of change with the FCRIP Board.

6.11 Assurance

The development of the project, including all of the preceding feasibility and project outline work, has undergone scrutiny from a number of sources at key decision points.

This included:

- elected Members of both East Suffolk Council and Great Yarmouth Borough Council
- senior officers at both East Suffolk Council and Great Yarmouth Borough Council
- Coastal Partnership East Board
- Coastal Partnership East Operating Officer Group
- key partners and stakeholders
- Pilot area community groups
- Specialist contractors and consultants
- Key academic institutions (University of East Anglia)

Each party provides direct project assurance through membership and input into the Resilient Coasts Board, Strategic Steering Group and Key Stakeholder Group. Additional assurance is provided, for key decisions, by East Suffolk Council's Cabinet and Great Yarmouth Borough Council's Environment Committee. Additional scrutiny is provided by Audit and Scrutiny Committees at County, District, and Borough level. Project Evaluation Review (PER) is undertaken and integrated into the Project Management Consultants and Main Works Contract tender and contracts for consultants and contractors as part of the appropriate work packages. Following completion of the project a final review will be undertaken in year 6 to evaluate how well the project was managed and delivered compared with expectations. This will include identification of 'quick wins' that may benefit others and will also capture lessons learnt to assist with informing future projects.

6.12 Innovation and learning: monitoring, evaluation and dissemination

6.12a Post project evaluation

With the breadth and variety of work packages included in the Resilient Coasts Project it would be challenging to identify one method of post project evaluation. All will be measured on impact, but that impact may be, to a lesser or greater extent, more apparent and a longer programme of post project evaluation may be beneficial. For example, behavioural change, master planning and community resilience may take longer to complete than the FCRIIP programme allows for and, communities without continued support, may not complete the journey. Therefore, the legacy of this project and its evaluation beyond FCRIIP timelines needs careful consideration. A further programme of evaluation will be developed with each work package as the project develops and needs become clearer.

Social value

Under the Social Value Act 2012, local authorities are required to demonstrate the value delivered in the locality of a project spend as a result of public money spent – referred to as social value. The Resilient Coasts Project will use the national TOMs framework, which stands for **Themes, Outcomes and Measures**. This aims to provide a minimum reporting standard to help buyers measure and justify the pursuit of social value outcomes in their contracts. It provides a robust, transparent and defensible solution for assessing and awarding tenders.

Evaluating communications and engagement

Based upon the Government Communication Network, the Barcelona Principles and the CIPR evaluation measures playbook, Coastal Partnership East has developed its own evaluation tree mechanism to measure outputs from communications and engagement with coastal communities. In addition, our digital and social media channels, including virtual engagement tools, have comprehensive analytics which enable us to assess whether we are reaching the right demographic and to review, reflect and refresh any approaches.

The Community Voices approach pioneered by the Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities in East Anglia will be used to establish a baseline for community involvement, engagement and attitude. This approach has a series of metrics which calculates, using feedback from our pilot and twin areas, the attitude and appetite of a community to engage in coastal adaptation/transition and areas of resistance, concern and change. A repeat of the measurement will be carried out in year 5 to provide a measurement of movement/change. Added to this will be physical feedback from our pilot and twin areas; partners and supporting partners that will shape how we progress as we co-create our work packages.

Measuring and evaluating place-based resilience

To enable us to effectively measure improvements in resilience an initial baseline will be undertaken using the Zurich Flood Alliance approach and methodology. This is led and supported by the London School of Economics and although widely used internationally, was first piloted in the UK in Lowestoft. The table below shows the objectives over the course of the project, the outputs and how this influences each stage of the establishment and improvement of place-based resilience levels.

Year(s)	Objective	Output
Years 1 & 2	Establish initial resilience level baseline: Workshops – community, businesses, partner and responder Surveys as above Collection and examining of flood risk/erosion risk data from existing sources.	Baseline resilience established. Action plans in place
Years 3 & 4	Action plan recommendations embedded into pilot area plans across all work packages.	Pilot area work package plans reflect resilience actions. Evaluation points in work package plans include progress against actions. Master plans demonstrably include resilience actions.
Year 5	Re-evaluation of resilience baseline. Workshops – community, businesses, partner and responder Surveys as above	Current resilience level established. Further actions and recommendations identified. Action plans updated
Year 6	Embed further actions and recommendations into Master Plan progress in pilot areas. Map across learning and outputs to twin project areas.	Clear directional actions have shaped the pilot area Masterplans and an improvement in level of resilience can be demonstrated based upon a firm initial baseline. Clear directional actions will shape twin area Master Plans and a baselining of resilience, where this doesn't exist, will be established to ensure future progression to a position of evidence-based improved resilience.

Figure 6.12.1 Summary of Resilient Coasts project objectives by year.

6.13 Contingency plans

The innovative nature of this project and its basis in co-creation between communities and partners, financial budgets will be actively managed. This will enable teams to flex financial resources and utilise them where they will provide the most benefit the programme and learning outputs.

A 30% OB has been applied to project costs in addition to a 20% risk allowance.



Business Plan

The Coastal Partnership East Business Plan 2022-2025



FOREWORD from the CPE



Foreword by Cllr Penny Carpenter, Chair Coastal Partnership East, Vice-Chair Environment Committee, Great Yarmouth Borough Council

I am delighted to share the new Coastal Partnership East Business Plan for 2022-2025.

This is an important document at a critical time that I believe demonstrates our response to the changing climate and sea level rise impacting upon our coast now. It sows the seeds for a step-change in how we will manage those impacts and transition to a more resilient coast through our coastal management services across East Suffolk, Great Yarmouth Borough and North Norfolk District Councils.

This plan sets out the work and ambition of the Partnership over the next 3 years across 6 key themes:

- **Knowing our Coast**
- **Creating a Climate Ready Coast**
- **Supporting Climate Resilient Communities and Businesses**
- **Managing Resilient Assets**
- **Innovative Investment in Our Coast**
- **Investing in our People and Partnerships**

Our Business Plan sets out the vision, values and aims of Coastal Partnership East, how they will be achieved and monitored, how learning and development needs will be identified and met, what support and resources are available, and defines the role of the Partnership, its leadership team, and its Board.

During the next three years we aim to make a significant step forward in our approach to coastal management; both in terms of scale of investment in our delivery of coastal protection schemes and through our innovative adaptation and resilience approaches. As I reflect on the last five years and look forward to the coming years as part of this partnership, it is with a sense of real pride that I view my role as current Chair of Coastal Partnership East overseeing the work of a fantastic group of officers from three coastal local authorities.

We have demonstrated that by sharing skills and resources we can attract and retain specialist expertise to deliver fantastic outcomes for one of the UK's most 'at risk' coasts. In an ever-changing climate when we are already experiencing loss of homes and businesses -the Partnership, under the direction of our Head of Partnership Karen Thomas, are growing in expertise and approach.

I know first-hand the impacts on local people along my own frontage and I am personally struck by how the team have listened to our residents and stakeholders with care and compassion recognising how invested local people are in their homes and livelihoods.

Evidence gathered from our 2021 reputation survey suggests that the team have listened intently to the community, businesses, partners and colleagues alike. We will continue to develop that approach, listening to feedback and making changes to offer a constantly

growing and improving approach to the challenges facing us now and in the future. I applaud the team and look forward to our future knowing we will make a difference to people's lives.

This is an exciting time for Coastal Partnership East. We have been and will continue to work tirelessly to secure better options for those who live and work on our coast and the many thousands that choose to visit here to take advantage of our beautiful coastal landscape and environments.

There are real challenges now in dealing with the impacts of coastal change for many communities and there will no doubt be more ahead. But we aim to move further away from reacting to coastal change, building a comprehensive planned approach with our colleagues, partners, and communities. We cannot protect everywhere, and we need to create a balanced coast given the importance of some of our natural frontages for wildlife and tourism and our mental health and wellbeing. The direction of our Business Plan aims to bring that balance of coastal communities, the environment and our wildlife transitioning towards a more resilient coast. A coast fit for generations to come, adapting to a changing climate; one that is viable, for people, the economy, and the environment.

And we can only achieve this by working closely with others. I would like to end this foreword by paying tribute to the many communities, community groups, businesses, internal colleagues, and partners that have worked with us over the last five years and with whom we will continue to work to deliver this ambitious Business Plan.

FOREWORD – Head of Partnership



Karen Thomas
Head of Coastal
Partnership East



Since taking over the role of Head of Partnership in 2019 I am excited at the challenge and opportunity this moment brings and, on behalf of the team, proud to set out our ambition in this new CPE Business Plan.”

Having worked in the Coastal sector for over 20 years, we are now facing our greatest challenge – Climate change and its effects notably sea level rise and increased storminess. In Norfolk and Suffolk our soft eroding coast is already very vulnerable. Erosion impacts wider community and society as it undermines livelihoods, investment and accessibility and areas of our coast become blighted. But it's also an integral part of our coastal make-up- as cliffs erode and feed beaches which in turn provide natural defences, habitats and places we love to visit.

I am convinced we need a monumental shift in thinking from all sectors and communities, underpinned by innovative solutions and bespoke policy to ensure we can be resilient to increased erosion, and that time is now.

The ambitious COP26 target of a 1.5°C cap in global temperature rise will still mean 0.5m sea level rise for our coast this century as a minimum.

The UK Climate Change Committee report (June 2021) stated that not enough is being done to mitigate and manage coastal risks associated with sea level rise, increased storminess and associated flood and erosion.

We must rise to this challenge with a shared purpose. This is a watershed moment in coastal management and at CPE as we are shifting gear as we enter an ambitious period of delivery £220M capital and innovative adaptation and resilience delivery programme.

Since taking over the role of Head of Partnership in 2019 I am excited at the challenge and opportunity this moment brings and, on behalf of the team, proud to set out our ambition in this new CPE Business Plan.

Our Plan embeds the new EA National FCERM Strategy and Defra Coastal Policy. We are also at the start of significant EA national investment in the coast, and we have worked hard to attract funds from national Government programmes including the new Flood and Coast Resilience Innovation Programme (FCRIP).

We cannot protect everywhere forever, so I am also pleased to share our new Vision and set out how we will rise to the coastal challenge we face. Our work will continue to deliver significant benefits through

traditional coastal management but now we will also have resource to build on our innovative resilience and adaptation approaches which we have been co-developing with our communities at greatest risk of erosion.

As such - CPE- informed by our work over the next 5 years - will co-create a new coastal management framework for the Norfolk and Suffolk coast that properly acknowledges latest climate change and sea level rise predictions.

We aim to give our communities and businesses options which do not currently exist for those facing erosion. With our stakeholders nationally and locally- we will understand the value of our coast's natural and built environments and use this to support the change we need to all make the transition from the coast we have now to a coast that can deal with the impacts of climate change. We will set out a new agenda to ensure we understand and value coastal viability not just property numbers at risk and in doing set out why 'Our Coast Matters' locally and nationally.

Partnerships, collaboration and co-creation of approaches will be critical to ensure we have both traditional and new innovative options for our coastal communities, businesses and environment through integrated coastal planning, landscape, funding and investment routes. All our work will deliver multiple outcomes for society, the economy and the environment.

To achieve all this takes a great team and I would like to personally thank my CPE colleagues and Elected Members who are exemplars for coastal management and our wider national and international coastal practitioner network for their support. We will continue to develop our team and grow our expertise to meet the challenges and opportunities that working on this beautiful, dynamic and challenging coast.

CONTENTS

Section	Page number
1. Who is Coastal Partnership East?	5
2. National Coastal Management Context	6
3. Vision and purpose	7
4. The CPE area at a glance	9
5. How we work	9
6. Who we work with	??
7. Our work programme	??

What is the purpose of this document?

- To provide a clear plan for the operation of CPE for the next 3 years including our vision and purpose which guides our work priorities
- Provide greater transparency on CPE's governance, structure and work programme
- Demonstrate our work is aligned with our three Local Authority's Local and strategic plans as well as Defra and EA national policy and strategy and wider coastal and climate context
- Provide clarity, assurance and accountability to our partners, local businesses and communities about our priorities and how we would like to collaborate with them to create a resilient coast
- Maximise opportunities to work in partnership with others through shared goals and timely integrated investment to deliver broader socio-economic and environmental outcomes

CONTEXT - Who are CPE?

CPE was formed in 2016 under a Section 113 agreement which allows our team to work across all partner authorities, to bring together the expertise of the coastal management officers across Great Yarmouth Borough Council, North Norfolk District Council and East Suffolk Council (formerly Suffolk Coastal and Waveney District Councils).

Our multi-skilled team include specialists in engineering, coastal science, engagement, communication, incident and crisis management, media, partnership funding, planning and policy. We are all local authority officers working alongside local authority planners, procurement, finance and legal teams, wider local authority services and Elected Members to ensure we manage the coast as effectively and efficiently as possible to deliver broader outcomes for our coastal communities, business and environment.

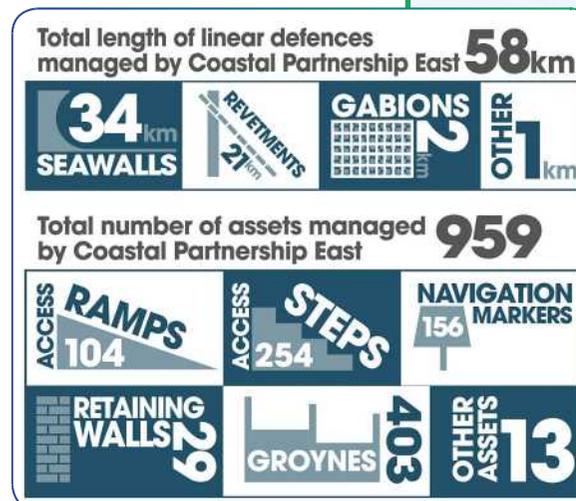
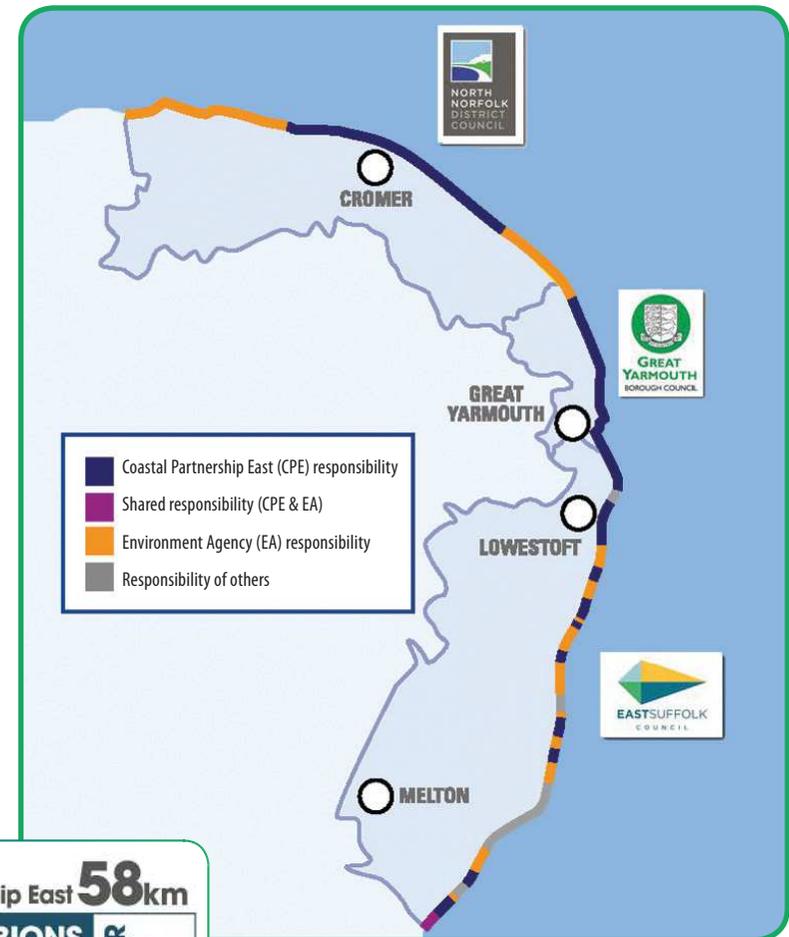
Of the 173km coast between Holkham in Norfolk and Landguard Point in Suffolk, we work alongside the Environment Agency and other Risk Management Authorities (RMA) to manage almost 100km of coast largely where there is coastal erosion risk. Some of our frontage is managed through hard-coastal defences and in other areas natural erosion is taking place on one of NW Europe's fastest eroding coasts.

Over 352,000 people live in our coastal zone and many more work and visit. Almost 3,000 permanent homes are at known erosion risk, this equates to some 7,500 people, many of these in socially deprived areas and many thousands more properties are at risk associated with holiday accommodation and coastal businesses.

There are also nationally and internationally important environments habitats and landscapes alongside some of Europe's key ports and offshore energy producers, a strong agricultural economy and coastal tourism offer.

Our diverse coastal zone needs a coastal partnership that can deliver flexible coastal management solutions that also support the wider aspirations of national government departments, local authorities plans and strategies and those of our local communities and partners.

Our team is delivering a prioritised programme of capital and revenue investment through both traditional coastal management and innovative resilience and adaptation programmes. We aim to maximise the local authority resources we have through a team that is resilient to the coastal management challenges we face. Because we all work for our three partner councils we are well placed to integrate with wider council services to broaden outcomes and co-create sustainable places. We aim to communicate our work clearly, so it's well understood, and we create opportunities for co-creation and collaboration that benefit those at greatest risk of coastal change. Now and for the future.



National Coastal Management Context

Following extensive consultation in September 2020 the Environment Agency published the new Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Strategy on 25 September 2020.

It sets out the vision 'for a nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding and coastal change today, tomorrow and to the year 2100'. The Strategy provides three long-term ambitions to help move the country towards the vision:

- **climate resilient places**
- **today's growth and infrastructure resilient in tomorrow's climate**
- **a nation ready to respond and adapt to flooding and coastal change**

This Strategy states that;

'Risk management authorities (RMAs) cannot achieve the ambitions of the Strategy on their own. We all need to act now so we are ready for what the future will bring. Everyone needs to contribute to planning and adapting to future flooding and coastal change, including:

- **communities**
- **voluntary organisations**
- **businesses**
- **farmers**
- **land managers**
- **infrastructure providers'**



In order to meet the three Strategy ambitions there is a co-owned Strategy Action Plan which was published in February 2022 and RfCCs and RMAs have a key role to play in delivering the actions and supporting the move towards a more resilient nation from flood and erosion risk.

Between 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2027 the Government will invest £5.2 billion in FCERM sector. This will protect an additional 336,000 properties as well as avoid £32 billion of wider economic damages. Alongside better protection, we must adapt to our changing climate, and we must do so now. Even if we reach the Government's target of net zero by 2050, it is likely that we will experience once-a-century sea level events becoming annual events by 2100.

In June 2021 the International Panel for Climate Change and the UK Committee for Climate Change released reports alongside a follow up to the House of Lord's Select Committee's Regeneration of Seaside Towns report. These provide a significant body of evidence that we cannot ignore regarding the significant risks we face from climate change and sea levels rise.

This coupled with more recent work on the issues of health and wellbeing of coastal communities and evidence that most of the UK's infrastructure and utilities are not climate resilient highlights the need to view the coast in the broadest sense and establish urgently what a 'viable' coast looks like. This is critical in order to manage the coast holistically, across terrestrial and marine, to ensure the needs of all our coastal communities are met whilst also ensuring we transition towards a resilient future.

In East Anglia this means we will experience greater flood and erosion risk than ever before alongside seasonal drought and water shortages. We can no longer take traditional approaches in isolation. We know we need to build in new innovative and adaptive measures to support resilience and as such we need to ensure an integrated approach through new funding and finance approaches, bold technical solutions to spatial planning and development, open and transparent data and information about risk that we can share easily and a collaborative approach to engaging and communicating the risks and opportunities. This approach will need to inform process and policy and we will need to be prepared to rewrite these if they are not able to meet the demands of tackling climate change and creating resilient places.

Coastal Partnership East has a critical role to play in facilitating the change we need to make to support coastal transition for those at most risk to a more resilient future. By supporting our communities understanding of all these issues and finding new ways to integrate our approaches so we have real options communities can work with that help them shape their place on our coast. This is key to how we as FCERM organisations proceed.

Our CPE vision and purpose

Vision

Through collaborative and innovative coastal risk management, we will enable options for people, economies and the environment to transition to a climate resilient coast.

Purpose

To co-create climate resilient approaches to coastal management with our communities and partners.

To manage our coast supported by robust evidence, integrated investment and coastal planning and a blend of traditional and innovative engineering solutions.

To support the Norfolk and Suffolk coast to transition from current erosion risk and future predicted risk towards a resilient future, to support change where it is needed and give those affected by erosion options where they currently do not exist.

To take a collaborative approach in developing well-planned sustainable solutions that deliver wider outcomes for people, businesses and the environment and ultimately create a viable coast.

OUR PRIORITIES

6 priority themes supporting our vision

Knowing Our Coast - Evidence-based approaches

Develop and share a coherent and integrated coastal management approach based on robust data and research which is flexible to the demands of climate change and sea level rise. Ensure our evidence underpins prioritised and plans for erosion risk which that can be easily communicated with others.



Create a Climate Ready Coast - Adaptive Planning for Climate Change

Flexible, integrated coastal planning and development with options to support coastal change transition for people and environment. Influence national and local coastal planning policy, strategy and plans that support the delivery of strategic coastal management needs of our communities and coast.

Managing Resilient Assets - Delivering and maintaining assets in Partnership

Delivering and managing traditional and adaptive assets for coastal management and wider infrastructure. Making sure our delivery plans demonstrate value for money and embed the wider ambitions of Government, MHCLG, Defra, Environment Agency, Lead Local Flood Authority and Local Authority, private and public sector organisations and local community and partnership approaches.

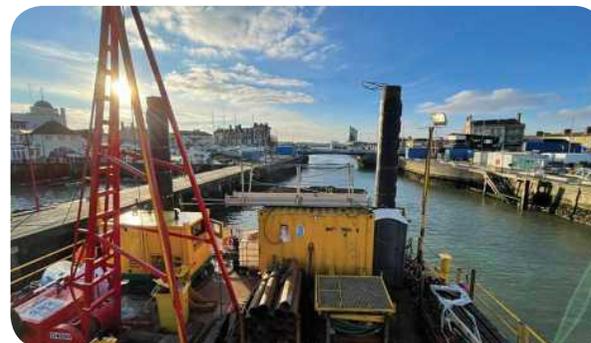


Supporting Viable Climate-Resilient Communities & Businesses - Engaging, Communication and Community Response

Engage, collaborate and co-create with our partners and communities; Through comprehensive engagement we aim to co-create approaches to coastal management and transition towards a more resilient future with our communities and partners. We develop and offer frameworks that support coastal communities, practitioners, elected members and people in education and training to hear about our coast and shape what we do. Our coastal communities become the architects of change and not the victims.

Innovative Investment in our Coast - Resilient Funding and Finance

Sustainable investment in resilient funding and finance that supports wider outcomes. Ensure funding and strategy decisions about the way we manage the coast in partnership with others are informed by local knowledge, outcomes and requirements.



Investing in our People and Partnerships- Resilient Strategy, Policy and Resource

Developing and influencing coastal policy and strategy. Building and creating a resilient team of experts with appropriate capacity and skills who can provide a strong, loud and collective coastal voice and develop partnerships through strong collaboration and sharing resources to get the best for our people and coast.

HOW WE WORK

GOVERNANCE

Our Board our Partnership is over-seen by the Board. The CPE Board agrees our core plans and strategies. It comprises of six local authority Elected Members, two from each of the three partner authorities alongside their senior officers who form the Operational Officers Group.

All meeting dates, papers, agendas and minutes are available at www.coasteast.org.uk

Our Senior Leadership Team the Operational Officers Group (OOG) oversee the CPE work programme and delivery and ensure our work is linked and embedded into the respective local authority plans and strategies and give steer to the Head of Partnership.

Our Management Team the Head of Partnership co-creates the strategic direction, work programme, and day-to-day management of CPE with the Board, OOG and CPE officer team. East Suffolk Council hosts the Head of Partnership East and administrative support. The CPE Management Team support the strategic objectives of CPE and lead on the priority themes to ensure we deliver coastal management outcomes aligned with national and local policies, planning and strategies. It comprises of Head of Coastal Partnership East, Coastal Manager (NNDC) and Coastal Manager (ESC/GYBC), Engineering and Operations Manager and Strategic Funding and Strategy Manager.

Environment Agency's Strategic Coastal Overview Role The roles and responsibilities of Risk Management Authorities are set out in the Flood and Water Management Act (F&WMA) (2010) under which the Environment Agency have the Strategic Overview role for the Coast on behalf of Defra. Coastal Protection Authorities also have specific permissive powers under the Coastal Protection Act (1949).



Regional Flood and Coastal Committees (RFCCs) are comprised of democratically elected and appointed members. Under the F&WM Act, the twelve committees in England and Wales play an important role in helping to protect communities from flooding and coastal erosion. They help the Environment Agency and partners to understand local issues better, and to balance local and national priorities. We are represented by Norfolk and Suffolk County Council Members and a dedicated Coastal Member.

East Anglian Coastal Group (EACG) meets regularly to co-ordinate work and collaborate on areas of common interest around the Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex Coast and we feed into the national Coastal Groups Network (CGN) through this group.

Norfolk and Suffolk Flood Risk Partnerships are led by the Lead Local Flood Authorities at Norfolk and Suffolk County Councils. We support these groups alongside our resilience colleagues in flood resilience initiatives, flood response and recovery planning and action.

Norfolk Coast Forum and Suffolk Coast Forum are constituted groups that include key partners working along the coast and in our estuaries. They include statutory, non-statutory and community group membership. The constitution of each Forum varies depending upon its initial set up and purpose. In Suffolk the Forum makes oversees and makes recommendations on the review and progress of Shoreline Management Plan changes. The Forum's join together annually with the Anglian Easter RFCC to host the Norfolk and Suffolk Coast and Estuary Conference.

Norfolk Strategic Flood Alliance - this group have a key role in supporting integrated approaches to flood and coastal risk in Norfolk and representatives of the EACG and NRP support a Coastal Members Board to oversee coastal matters from Hunstanton to Great Yarmouth.

National Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group (LGACSIG) lobby Government on behalf of Coastal local authorities and interest groups. We also progress elements of LGACSIG work programme and provide lead officers for the Adaptation, FCERM Strategy and Funding and Bathing Waters and Water safety Working Groups. We are actively involved in influencing and developing national FCERM policy and strategy on behalf of those at coastal erosion risk and through this group provide evidence direct to the All-Party Parliamentary Group for Coast.

Our Wider Partnership includes a wide range of government bodies, organisations, communities, businesses, interest groups and neighbouring authorities. Our programme of engagement at both national, strategic and project level is designed to fully understand our communities and partners' needs and make sure we have a representative single voice for the Coast we manage on behalf of NNDC, GYBC and ESC.

HOW WE WORK

RESOURCING AND VALUE FOR MONEY

The core running costs of CPE, including staffing, communications, programme management and advocacy are largely funded by our three partner authorities and through MHCLG Revenue Support Grant (RSG). Our coastal repairs and maintenance budgets- currently £870k annually are also allocated from RSG.

Following the 2020 Government Budget announced £5.2B for FCERM, we are programmed to deliver £200M of coastal management initiatives by 2027. These schemes are in our CPE capital programme, and all require an element of partnership funding to attract Flood Defence Grant In Aid.

In addition, we have also secured a further £20M of Defra and EA Flood and Coast Resilience Innovation Programme funding for our Norfolk and Suffolk Coastal Transition programme. We can apply for and have received funding from both the RFCC and the New Anglian Local Enterprise Partnership (NALEP). In order to meet the requirements for FDGIA we must demonstrate a cost benefit ratio greater than one based on national Treasury Guidance. All our work requires partnership funding in order to attract Government grants, so we also work hard to source partner and local contributions. All our finances are overseen by the Chief Finance Officers and legal teams of the three partner authorities.

200M
for capital
project delivery

870k
repairs and
maintenance

20M
for adaptation
and resilience
programmes

PROCUREMENT, EFFICIENCIES AND WIDER OUTCOMES

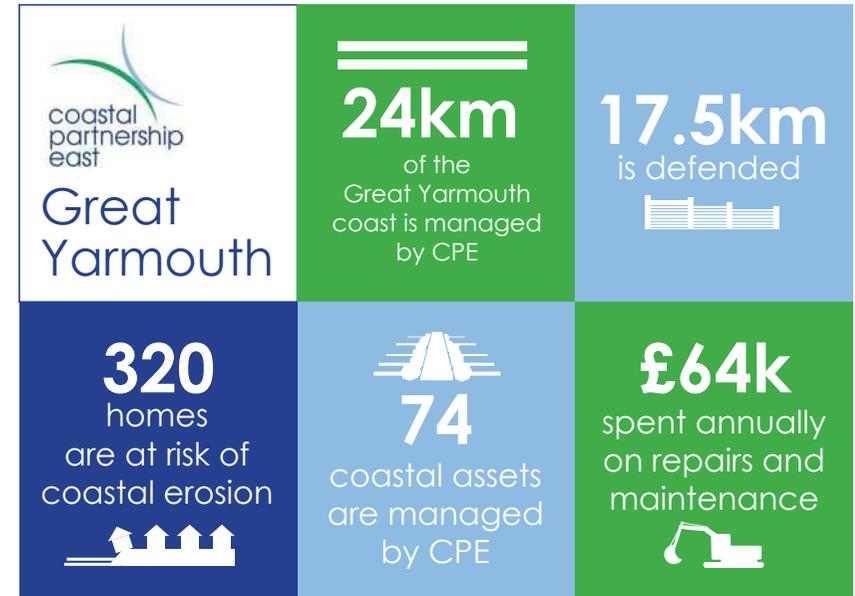
We manage our procurement, efficiencies and wider outcomes in order to make sure all our funding delivers the greatest impact we work hard to drive efficiencies and deliver wider social, economic and environmental outcomes. We are ambitious in our desire to deliver World Health Organisation standards of sustainability and support our Councils in meeting their net zero carbon targets.

Our procurement approaches conform to international standards (OJEU) and are designed to attract both local suppliers and specialists alongside national and international contractors and consultants. We have a Dynamic Purchasing System (DPS) open to all, to streamline procurement processes which attracts UK and International experts in coastal management to our coast. To accelerate delivery, we are also broadening the use of the Scape Framework, notably with Balfour Beatty and AECOM to offer even greater flexibility for delivering our work and supporting our team's resources. We have also reviewed our capital programme alongside our Internal Drainage Board partners the Water Management Alliance and have created a new Delivery Board for to bring efficiencies across our joint £0.5B capital programme.

These approaches are aimed at building and retaining capacity in our area with our partners and ensure we attract and retain the best people to work on our dynamic coast for the benefit of all who live and work here.

OUR PROGRAMME/INVESTMENT

TEXT TO COME



CPE THEME-LED PROGRAMME

- supports transition to adaptation and resilience 2022-2025

Knowing Our Coast - Evidence-based approaches

Driving a strong partnership with new 6 year monitoring programme.
Prioritising investment in both strategic data gathering and targeted analysis.
Innovate our data collection methods in house and with partners.
Develop multi-agency approaches to maximise on data available and reduce costs.
Inform our investment in our capital and R&M programme.

Create a Climate Ready Coast - Adaptive Planning for Climate Change

Develop planning policies with LA teams to support coastal change (Roll-back - SofCG & SPD's)
Map CCMA's and highlight risks & opportunities to LA's
Demonstrate impacts of CC/SL at the coast.
Develop CPE adaptation policies and practises - FCERM 2050 strategy and Defra policy.
Support carbon+ policies by 2030.
Develop a consistent adaptation and emergency response.

Managing Resilient Assets - Delivering and maintaining assets in Partnership

£150M capital programme.
Maximise social economic and environmental value in all we do.
Attract industry leaders to support and deliver our work.
Demonstrate high quality procurement processes that deliver good value and high quality.
Develop multi-agency partnerships to deliver our programme.
Demonstrate a risk based investment in maintaining and improving our assets.

Supporting Viable Climate-Resilient Communities & Businesses - Engaging, Communication and Community Response

Engage and support our communities to be prepared for and resilient to coastal change.
Support local businesses and strive to maintain and enhance vibrant coastal economy.
Work with partners, communities and businesses to develop coastal plans and policies.
Support and encourage strategic decisions through the SCF and NCF
Communicate incident Response and Adaptation Plans

Innovative Investment in our Coast - Resilient Funding and Finance

Review services to consider in/outsourcing opportunities.
Look to generate income through sale of service/IP.
Invest in our land - roll-back portfolio.
All services are lean and cost effective.
Potential revenue is identified and collected where due.
Grow our own experts.

Investing in our People and Partnerships- Resilient Strategy, Policy and Resource

Support the health, safety & wellbeing of the team.
Develop our team and build capacity, knowledge and resilience - national exemplars, proud to be CPE.
Align CPE Service plans and business plan with LA Corporate strategies.
Contribute to national policy and develop local strategies to support our coast needs.
Progress an integrated strategy and clear coastal management vision for CPE to 2030.

MEASURING SUCCESS -

Overview of our Strategic Measures 2022-2025

We will agree our annual work programmes with our Board and OOG.

We will monitor the effectiveness of our work programmes, using both quantitative and qualitative data, including national and local partner and community feedback.

Our strategic outputs and outcomes from our themed work programme are set as follows:

CPE STRATEGIC OUTPUTS

1. We have published an annual report at the end of each year to report on this Business Plan.
2. We have completed work programmes annually.
3. Our plans show that local authorities, partners and communities are involved in shaping our work
4. Investment is integrated to deliver wider outcomes through partnership and innovative investment opportunities
5. We have developed capacity, skills and resilience and ensure CPE is a great place to work whilst tackling the challenges of coastal change

THEME MEASURE OUTCOMES

1. Our stakeholders know what we have planned and seek to achieve, and we will have shaped innovative coastal management approaches locally and nationally.
2. Our coast is more resilient to coastal change and we have evaluation and evidence to support that change.
3. Our work has been shaped with those it most affects and gives those at erosion risk options they don't currently have.
4. Wider benefits are realised for our environment, economy and society
5. Our team are resilient, recognised coastal management professionals locally and nationally and are proud to be CPE. #ProudtobeCPE
6. Our annual reputation survey actively demonstrates an improved year-on-year.



OUR CPE CREDO

IN ALL OUR WORK WE WILL

- Work as one team across our coast
- Ensure that the welfare, health and safety of all those we work with is paramount in all we do
- Treat our coastal communities, businesses and environment with respect and work in collaborative partnerships as our primary mode of engagement
- Be innovative in our approach to funding and finance models to ensure we have the funds available to deliver our programmes and deliver sustainable outcomes
- Be professional and ethical in all our work to ensure we attract develop and retain the best people to work with CPE and support the outcomes we wish to achieve for our coast
- Demonstrate model behaviour as Climate Champions - ensuring we seek ways to reduce carbon personally and professionally and embed the principles of biodiversity net gain and natural capital across our work for the benefit of our coastal environments and communities

OPERATIONAL OFFICER GROUP



Jane Beck
Head of Property and
Asset Management
Great Yarmouth Borough Council



Steve Blatch
Chief Executive
North Norfolk District Council



Nick Khan
Strategic Director
East Suffolk Council



Philip Ridley
Head of Planning and Coastal Management
East Suffolk Council

THE BOARD



Cllr Penny Carpenter
Chairman (in rotation) CPE, Vice
Chairman Environment Committee
Great Yarmouth Borough Council



Cllr Angie Fitch-Tillett
Cabinet Member for Coastal Management
North Norfolk District Council



Cllr David Ritchie
Cabinet Member for Planning and Coastal Management
East Suffolk Council



Cllr James Bensly
East Flegg Ward Councillor
Great Yarmouth Borough Council



Cllr Dr Clive Stockton
District Councillor for Bacton Ward
North Norfolk District Council



Cllr James Mallinder
Cabinet Member for the Environment
East Suffolk Council

THE TEAM



Karen Thomas
Head of Coastal
Partnership East



Karen Thomas
Coastal Manager
(South)



Rob Goodliffe
Coastal Manager
(North)



Tamzen Pope
Coastal Engineering
Manager



Paul Mackie
Coastal Strategic
Funding Manager



Paul Patterson
Senior Coastal
Engineer



Chris Finbow
Senior Coastal
Engineer



Brian Farrow
Coastal Engineer



Madeline Fallon
Senior Coastal
Advisor South



Colin Bye
Senior Coastal Advisor
North



Sharon Richardson
Senior Partnerships &
Engagement Advisor



Thomas Yeung
Senior Technical
Funding Officer



Fiona Johnson
Senior Technical
Funding Officer



Keith Roper
Coastal Officer
(Repairs & Maintenance)



Anne Casey
Coastal Adaptation
Officer



Tom Chalker
Funding Officer



Warren Hoskins-Davies
Coastal Engineering
Assistant



Charlotte Flight
Engagement Officer



James Cochrane
Engagement Officer



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Engineer



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Technical Support Assistant



Lisa Mills
Coastal Projects
Coordinator



Peter Jermany
Shoreline Management
Plan Coordinator



Isobel Steen
Coastal Projects
Coordinator



Alysha Stockman
Partnerships &
Engagement Support Officer



Thomas Hayden
Coastal Engineering
Support Officer



Chloe Bragg
Funding & Strategy
Research Admin Apprentice



Dr Sophie Day
Senior Research Associate
on secondment



Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme: Expression of interest application form

Please read the Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme – Invitation for Expression of Interest guidance on.GOV.UK at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-and-coastal-resilience-innovation-programme> prior to completion of this form.

If you require any additional information, please email the team -

InnovativeResilience@environment-agency.gov.uk

NOTE – This form is read only, so please save a version to edit. The completed form must not exceed 25 pages in length.

Please return this to InnovativeResilience@environment-agency.gov.uk by the 15 January 2021.

Applicant summary

Project title (one line only)

Project Title

Norfolk & Suffolk Coast Transition Programme

Lead authority name and contact information

Note. All applications must be led by a lead local flood authority (LLFA) or coastal protection agency (CPA).

Lead Organisation

East Suffolk Council (ESC), with North Norfolk District Council (NNDC) and Great Yarmouth Borough Council (GYBC)

Project owner and champion

Contact details for Owner (senior officer)

Full Name

Karen Thomas

Organisation

Coastal Partnership East

Mobile

07920 411955

Email

karen.thomas@eastsuffolk.gov.uk

Contact details for Champion (political champion)

Full Name

Councillor David Ritchie

Organisation

East Suffolk Council

Mobile

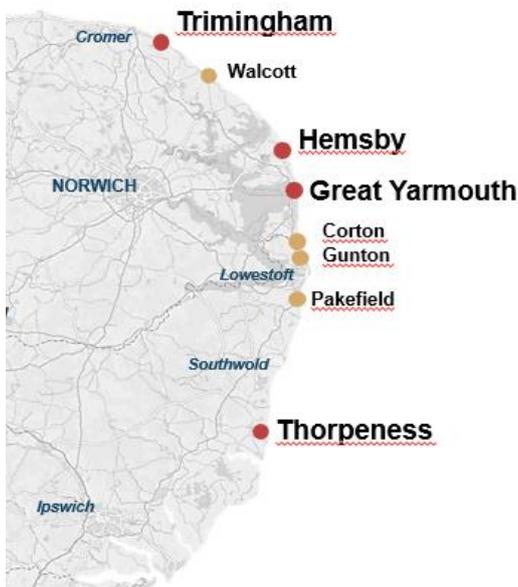
01394 444434

Email

david.ritchie@eastsuffolk.gov.uk

Project location(s)

The following Norfolk & Suffolk coastal communities are our pilot places:



- Trimingham, Norfolk
- Hemsby, Norfolk
- Great Yarmouth, Norfolk
- Thorpeness, Suffolk

Learning and good practice will also be shared with 'twin' communities such as:

- Walcott, Norfolk
- Corton, Suffolk
- Gunton, Suffolk
- Pakefield, Suffolk

Project partners

This is a partnership project across Coastal Partnership East's three Coastal Management Authorities, East Suffolk Council (ESC), North Norfolk District Council (NNDC) and Great Yarmouth Borough Council (GYBC).

This is a Partnership project across Coastal Partnership East's three Coastal Management Authorities, ESC, NNDC and GYBC.

The partners/supporters of the programme with letter of support including in the appendix are:

1. Tyndall Centre/University of East Anglia	2. Norfolk County Council Highways Department
3. Trimingham Parish Council	4. Hemsby Parish Council
5. Save Hemsby Coastline Community Group	6. Norfolk Coast AONB
7. Engagement Partner: GroundWork	8. Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group (LGA SIG)
9. Anglian Water	10. Finance & Insurance partner: Marsh
11. Climate data partner: Grantham Research Institute, London School of Economics	12. Babergh District Council
13. Zurich Flood Resilience Alliance	14. Coastal Partnership East Board
15. Anglian Water Centre for Research	16. East Suffolk Council

Our partners' details and roles are expanded in their letters of support attached in Appendices A1-16.

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

Additional potential partners that have been / will be advised of the bid and would be approached as part of the SOC stage if approval is granted:

Social equity partner: New Economics Foundation	Planning & Spatial Planning: RTPi
Suffolk County Council	Data & monitoring: Terra Firma, BGS
Anglian Monitoring Programme	ICE / CIWEM
Balfour Beatty	Suffolk and Norfolk Resilience Forums
AONB's	Great Yarmouth- Business Association, Town Council

Nature of the threat that requires resilience action

Please select the primary source of risk this project is seeking to address, by putting a cross in one of the check boxes below.

Coastal flooding	Fluvial flooding	Surface /groundwater	Coastal erosion
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please select any secondary sources of risk (if applicable) this project is seeking to address, by putting a cross in one of the check boxes below.

Coastal flooding	Fluvial flooding	Surface /groundwater	Coastal erosion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Summary of the justification for the project

Summary

- Norfolk and Suffolk have some of the fastest eroding coasts in Europe, with over 2500 homes at direct erosion risk and thousands more properties and businesses directly and indirectly affected by loss of property, infrastructure and utilities within, the lifetime of the Shoreline Management Plan.
- Recent national reports and enquiries have recommended that more is done to support coastal adaptation and resilience. The framework for transitioning our coast is now in place.
- Our Innovative Resilience Fund (IRF) proposal seeks to implement an ambitious resilience programme for the Norfolk and Suffolk coast, that delivers real adaptation and resilience options for our communities.
- We believe our proposal offers a complete suite of planning, engagement, technical, financial and policy tools to support coastal transition for Norfolk and Suffolk communities, which could be applied to the rest of the UK coast.

Supporting appendices

B1 – Coastal archetypes overview; B2 – Organogram; B3 – Pilot location photos; B4 – Coastal Loss Innovative Funding and Finance Project (CLIFF) overview; B5 – Location maps

Overview

The Norfolk and Suffolk Coast is OUR PLACE.

- The Norfolk and Suffolk coast has one of the fastest eroding coastlines in north western Europe, with some 2500 homes, at direct erosion risk during the lifetime of the Shoreline Management Plan (to 2105).
- In addition to those homes at risk are the businesses, utilities and infrastructure that support the coastal economy: supporting thousands of local jobs, services and the tourist economy.
- The impacts of climate change are increasing the risk of coastal erosion and tidal flooding in multiple locations.
- As such, selecting one place will not give us all the answers. Our proposal will focus on the Norfolk and Suffolk coast as Our Place; aiming to address the risks presented by coastal erosion and tidal inundation at a range of different community 'archetypes'.

The Norfolk & Suffolk Coast Transition Programme will develop and deliver a suite of tools that will bridge existing gaps and barriers to increasing the physical and societal resilience of our coastal places, which can be repeated in all types of at-risk communities in Norfolk, Suffolk and the UK.

What are the gaps?

- At present, there is no coherent package of adaptation tools or funding and finance available to enable us to support coastal communities to transition to a more resilient future or encourage naturalisation of coastal areas where defences are at the end of life.
- We cannot expect our communities to adapt simply because we advise them to; they need support and to be given an opportunity to co-create their options. There is limited coastal erosion risk data and as such, this prohibits meaningful discussion with communities, partners and funders about what is at risk and when, and therefore prevents targeted solutions being developed. We also have limited resources to engage communities or specialists, notably in behavioural change and funding and finance, to shift towards supported adaptation. The COVID 19 pandemic has also demonstrated the importance of good mental health in responding to challenging and changing circumstances.
- Limited research is available to understand the impacts upon mental health in a community at risk of erosion, but anecdotal evidence suggests that this can be a critical factor in a community's ability to consider and move forwards to an adaptive future.

What are we doing already?

- Coastal Partnership East (CPE) is a shared team across Great Yarmouth, East Suffolk and North Norfolk councils. It was formed in 2016 to draw together coastal expertise and share learning. CPE see the IRF funding as an opportunity to super-charge our ambitions to really move coastal adaptation forward on behalf of and co-creating with, our communities.
- We have already established mechanisms to physically roll back homes, relocate properties and have examples of where this has been successful. The next step to roll this out further with pilot communities and explore mechanism to self-finance future solutions of this kind.
- To this end, we have embarked on innovative funding and finance approaches through our Coastal Loss Innovative Funding and Finance Project (CLIFF) summary in Appendix B4 co-funded with Defra, Lewes

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

Council and Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group. This project aims to create a range of financial tools for property owners facing property loss and for partners and investors to create mechanisms from public and private sector finance and funding, including exploration of an equivalent insurance approach to Flood Re for those at erosion risk. The CLIFF project is core to the concept of our Adaptation Funding Mechanism, which will then seek to identify wider funding and financing opportunities with coast-based industries such as wind and nuclear.

- In our four pilot locations of Thorpeness, Great Yarmouth, Hemsby and Trimingham, we already have strong partnerships in place with communities, businesses and partners. Each location has different risks and solutions as well as common themes. We also have additional communities experiencing similar issues that we will seek to 'twin' with our pilot communities, to share learning and maximise the benefits of the IRF funding across Our Place - the Norfolk and Suffolk Coast.

What are we proposing?

The Norfolk & Suffolk Coast Transition Programme will pilot practical, community-level solutions to:

- Translate national and SMP policy into reality to prepare the coast for a climate change resilient future.
- Deliver large scale community engagement to enable behavioural change in relation to climate change and coastal risk.
- Work directly with those most affected by risk to co-create practical solutions.
- Investigate and prepare financial tools to create an adaptation/transition fund to finance short and long-term coastal actions.
- Work with communities, businesses, planners, infrastructure owners and developers to co-create long-term flexible transition masterplans and actions.
- Gather a full and publicly accessible baseline understanding of our coast, what and who is at risk and when.
- Plan and adopt long-term decommissioning plan for coast protection assets to enable naturalisation of the coast.
- Develop practical evaluation tools to measure improvements in resilience and adaptation.

Programme Overarching Outputs and Outcomes

- **We will deliver a Coastal Adaptation Toolkit**- that includes planning, development, asset management, monitoring, funding and finance, engagement and behavioural change tools.
- The core innovative resilience elements of which are a co-created **Community Adaptation Masterplan** supported by an **Innovative Adaptation Funding Mechanism**, a **Behavioural Change Toolkit** and an **Infrastructure Investment Plan**.
- The toolkit will also include coastal management planning and development policies and evidence-based GIS risk mapping to underpin decision-making. These are detailed further in Section C.

Application detail

Section A - Assessment of risks and needs

Overview

The programme will focus on four coastal settlements at risk of coastal erosion and sea flooding, where pathways to enable these places to adapt to these risks are urgently required. Funding is needed as there are currently no financial mechanisms to support transition of these high-risk locations.

Of the four pilot areas, three places have been selected as being at high risk to erosion these are Hemsby, Trimingham and Thorpeness with a total of 298 homes at erosion risk in the next 50-100 years, a further 200+ non-residential properties and business premises and in all locations a key road, utilities or community and heritage assets such as a church or village hall are also at risk.

In addition to erosion-risk we also have Thorpeness and Great Yarmouth as rural and urban tidal inundation locations.

Thorpeness has a further 75 properties at risk of tidal inundation via a natural shingle bank and Great Yarmouth has 24 directly affected in the North Quay area and some 5000 properties at risk increasing up to 12,000 with sea level rise predictions in the wider town.

Pilot areas: Risks, resilience gaps & interventions

The pilot areas have been selected as they have already begun their adaptation journey and are willing to work on resilience and adaptation measures.

In all 3 erosion locations our communities have the following risks and resilience gaps in common:

- Residents at significant erosion risk with no options other than demolition of properties.
- No plan for managing the loss of a significant coastal business community to the local economy.
- No impacts assessment for interruption on local and wider economy and societal effect.
- Limited integrated approach to town planning to support community roll-back – loss of properties and businesses.
- Potential for short-term engineering option to delay erosion impacts but significant funding challenges and longer-term environmental concerns.
- Associated environmentally designated landscape, cliffs and foreshore.
- Interdependence of the wider coast for sediment release and a balanced coastal system.
- SMP policy of Managed Realignment or No Active Intervention in the medium term.
- Community is already engaged and working with CPE.

For Great Yarmouth, there is no certainty as to flood protection beyond 30 years and as such there is low resilience for many deprived communities within the risk zone and limited investment and regeneration.

The 4 pilot locations have also been selected for their key differences, which will help us develop a broader range of options for all our coastal communities. These differences include but are not limited to geology, defence types/condition, property type, infrastructure, economy and demographics.

b. Current resilience interventions: What is being done

- In all pilot locations, Coastal Partnership East is already engaged with the communities in early phases of adaptation development such as, development of Community Groups, Neighbourhood Plans, Community Interest Company, enabling development opportunities, community asset relocations and climate and coastal change readiness assessment.
- In addition, in Great Yarmouth, there is an ongoing programme of work led by the Environment Agency to repair existing tidal flood defences throughout the town. There are good local partnerships, existing flood warnings and evacuation plans.

Section B - Project description and mix of activities

The following resilience actions will be addressed by the project:

- Nature based solutions-** we will implement nature based solutions which increase the resilience to coastal flooding and coastal erosion and mitigate the impacts of climate change.
- Community infrastructure resilience-** We will undertake activities which improve the resilience of existing public or community owned infrastructure to flooding and coastal change.
- Monitoring and management of local assets-** We will create new innovative monitoring approaches and asset management systems to better understand coastal erosion risk and create resilient asset management plans for the decommissioning of defences at No Active Intervention frontages.
- Minimise damages and disruption to small and medium sized businesses-** We will work with small and medium sized businesses to identify resilience actions which could minimise disruption and damage to businesses from flooding and coastal change.
- Community and voluntary sector action to be better prepared and recover more quickly-** we will embed innovative ways to better involve communities and the voluntary sector in collaborative decision making about how to manage the risk of flooding and coastal change their area. We will help communities become better prepared to manage their own risk.
- Investigate policy challenge areas-** We will continue to investigate and conduct a thorough local assessment of selected policy challenge areas. In particular, we aim to create innovative Funding and Finance mechanisms from the public and private sector to support Coastal adaptation in Norfolk and Suffolk. We also aim to build resilience into major new developments in areas with flood risks in Great Yarmouth and consider sustainable planning and development in Coastal Change Management Areas through new planning, development and building control policies.

Overview

The work delivered in this programme will enable our communities to transition to a lower risk and climate-resilient future.

We plan to address the pillars of the Environment Agency strategy by embedding the actions set out in the IRF guidelines as follows:

- **Climate resilient people-** the Norfolk and Suffolk pilot communities will transition to a naturally functioning eroding coast as per the SMP timeframes. CPE will assist communities and businesses at risk in pilot locations to

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

develop a co-created and costed Adaptation/Resilience Masterplan to help them adapt. All of our coastal communities will have access to Adaptation Toolkit and Masterplan templates that allow them to plan for transition and create sustainable places by 2026.

- **Climate ready infrastructure**- we will have identified infrastructure at risk in our pilots and twins and worked with partners to develop costed adaptive solutions to address/mitigate the risk.
- **Climate ready places**- we will embed spatial planning and data in our decision-making and develop long-term innovative adaptation funding and finance approaches to underpin our work and create more resilient places.
- **Climate Ready Coast**- we aim to naturalise Managed Realignment and No Active Intervention frontages along our pilots and twins and for remaining coastal communities, in line with SMP policy. We will develop our monitoring and management of local coastal management assets and increase natural coastal resilience through costed asset management plans that support natural coastal processes through the decommissioning of redundant assets and allow for short term sensitive solutions where required.
- **Financially Resilient Coast** - we will have developed a framework of sustainable funding streams for an Adaptation Funding Mechanism. We will demonstrate new coastal management approaches notably through the creation of the Adaptation Funding Mechanism, which creates funds available to buy land, promote roll back and relocation policies and offer communities and businesses real options to change their coastal risk.
- **CPE Climate and Adaptation Champions**-finally, we will create a resilient team that can deliver planned resilience and engage with local and national policy makers over adaptive approaches. We will have the skills we need in-house and with our partners, to support coastal change and assist with the delivery of the Environment Agency Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) strategy objectives.

The Norfolk & Suffolk Coast Transition Programme will deliver the follow workstreams:

a. Community behaviours toolkit

At this time, there is little research into the impacts of mental health to a community at risk of erosion. Climate change, particularly in a coastal erosion setting, continues to threaten community (societal) well-being. Understanding the impacts of community well-being is critical to supporting those communities to transition to a position of greater resilience to coastal change.

In partnership with Anglian Water, we will co-create a coastal behavioural change toolkit. This toolkit will provide a framework to develop innovative and appropriate ways to engage with communities to help raise understanding, awareness, interest and action through changing the way the coast and coastal risk is viewed and understood. This, coupled with the baseline of resilience gained through the Zurich Flood Alliance approach, will benchmark community resilience at the start of the IRF delivery period, setting out the areas needed for change and is then re-measured to establish the transition to resilience. In this way we will demonstrate an increase in the resilience of local people to a changing coast.

b. Community Resilience Masterplans

Using tools (such as Virtual/Augmented Reality), data and local knowledge, we will support communities and businesses through a process to understand risks and support their transition to those changes through the development of transition pathways with specific projects and initiatives. The Masterplans will be initiated, and the process of transition will be started through support from the Adaptation Fund.

c. Adaptation Funding Mechanism

Development of funding and financing for property owners, businesses and the community to support initiatives and projects to adapt, relocate or roll back. This will include the identification of potential beneficiaries and investors and potential mechanisms for long term governance and sustainability of the fund.

These workstreams will be supported by the following broader activities:

d. Infrastructure Investment Plan

A series of agreements with key partners such as infrastructure owners and developers that integrates their investment in an adaptive and resilient solution.

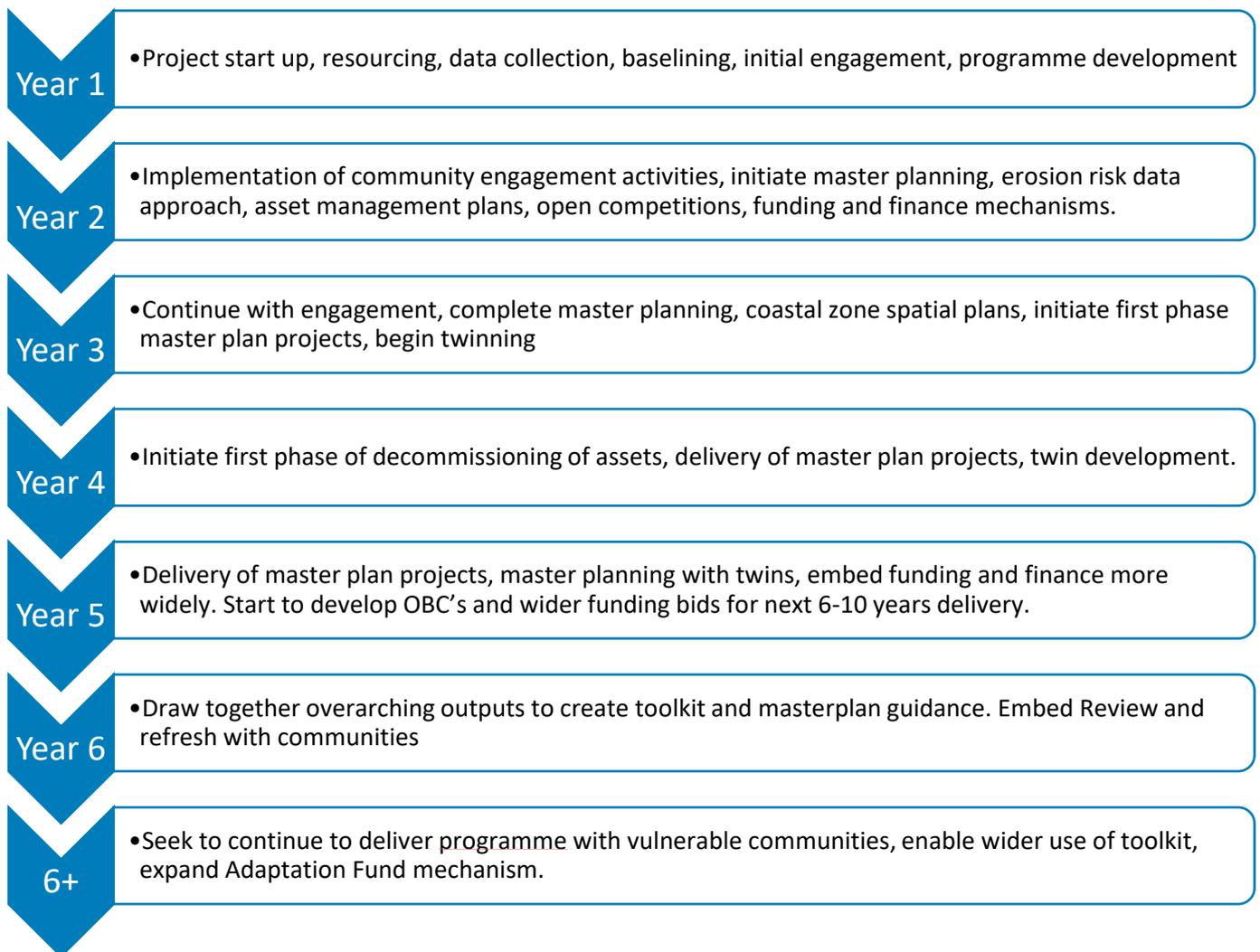
e. Coastal zone spatial plans - GIS tool enabling greater understanding of community characteristics such as demographics, ambitions for economic growth and environmental change. Identifying areas for adaptive options such as roll back and relocation.

f. A robust erosion risk map

GIS based updateable data set for erosion risk that allows communities and practitioners to make better risk-based decisions.

g. A costed asset management plan for the decommissioning of existing assets to support a naturalised coast, the deployment of innovative temporary solutions and maintaining coastal access. In addition, a design concept competition for short-term, low-cost recyclable options to allow communities at high erosion risk to buy time ahead of adaptive solutions.

Norfolk & Suffolk Coast Transition Programme indicative delivery plan:



Section C - Project potential and resilience gain

Overview

The overarching programme outcome is to create a resilient coast in Norfolk and Suffolk. We will do this by:

- Engaging with our communities to ensure they have the information they need to understand erosion and tidal flood risk and be supported to co-create Community Infrastructure Resilience solutions to reduce their risk based upon innovative data analysis and using virtual tools.
- Creating emergency and incident response plans to better prepare communities and businesses for the risks they face.
- Seeking to minimise damage and disruption to local businesses by developing and promoting economic options that allow our coastal economy to thrive and build on the opportunities the coast provides.
- Creating new tools for monitoring and managing our local coastal defence and infrastructure and utilities assets with partners and seeking opportunities for integrated investment to deliver resilience.
- Delivering options that support naturally functioning coastal areas that provide sediments to the wider coastal system and looking to naturalise defended areas through new asset management planning and monitoring.
- Investigating areas for improvements to policy and practice, notably innovative funding and finance and behavioural change, that better support the resilience actions we need to undertake to deliver a more resilient Norfolk and Suffolk coast.

What difference will the proposed resilience actions make? How will these actions contribute to reducing the likely damage or disruption costs associated with flooding and coastal erosion?

- Currently, along the Norfolk and Suffolk coast there are over 40 communities at medium to high erosion and tidal inundation risk (see map in the appendix). If they all require or expect a short-term solution, even privately funded, we are looking at over many tens of £millions in small partnership projects and we can only support 2 to 3 communities through this process at any one time. This level of investment from communities is significantly limited.
- In our experience, much learning exists from the Pathfinder projects, but the resources needed to scale up adaptation approaches are greatly underestimated, and the resources needed to engage people are critical but hard to fund. In contrast, the proposed Norfolk & Suffolk Coast Transition Programme will make a difference by providing a framework through which communities can be engaged, with realistic expectation that some funding and financing to deliver local needs will be available. This will make a significant difference as to the likelihood of positive engagement and responses from communities and will provide an efficient and predictable way for Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) to approach the challenge.

What potential is there for 'value-added' as a result of the funding, as well as the wider benefits the actions will bring?

We believe that with central Government investment through the IRF programme, we could start a mechanism to raise funds for adaptive solutions. There will be better use of RMA resources through a move from reactive measures towards planned solutions.

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

Other elements where we can demonstrate added value, include the opportunity to work with national infrastructure projects and other developers to draw developer contributions into planned community adaptation approaches, building climate resilient homes away from risk or creating new economic opportunities for businesses.

All our work will be shared nationally through the Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group, Coastal Networks, Defra and the Environment Agency so that lessons learnt can be applied around the UK coast well before the programme ends. We will be able to deploy and share adaptation tools as they are created.

Timescales over which these improvements will be achieved, and why they are the appropriate actions for addressing the risks and needs identified.

CPE will deliver our initial outcomes for our 4 pilots in the IRF programme but also seek to draw in additional funding to deliver more locations if possible.

For a £9M IRF investment CPE intends to will draw in the equivalent in partnership funding contributions in kind and wider match funding as the project progresses not deliver capital outcomes.

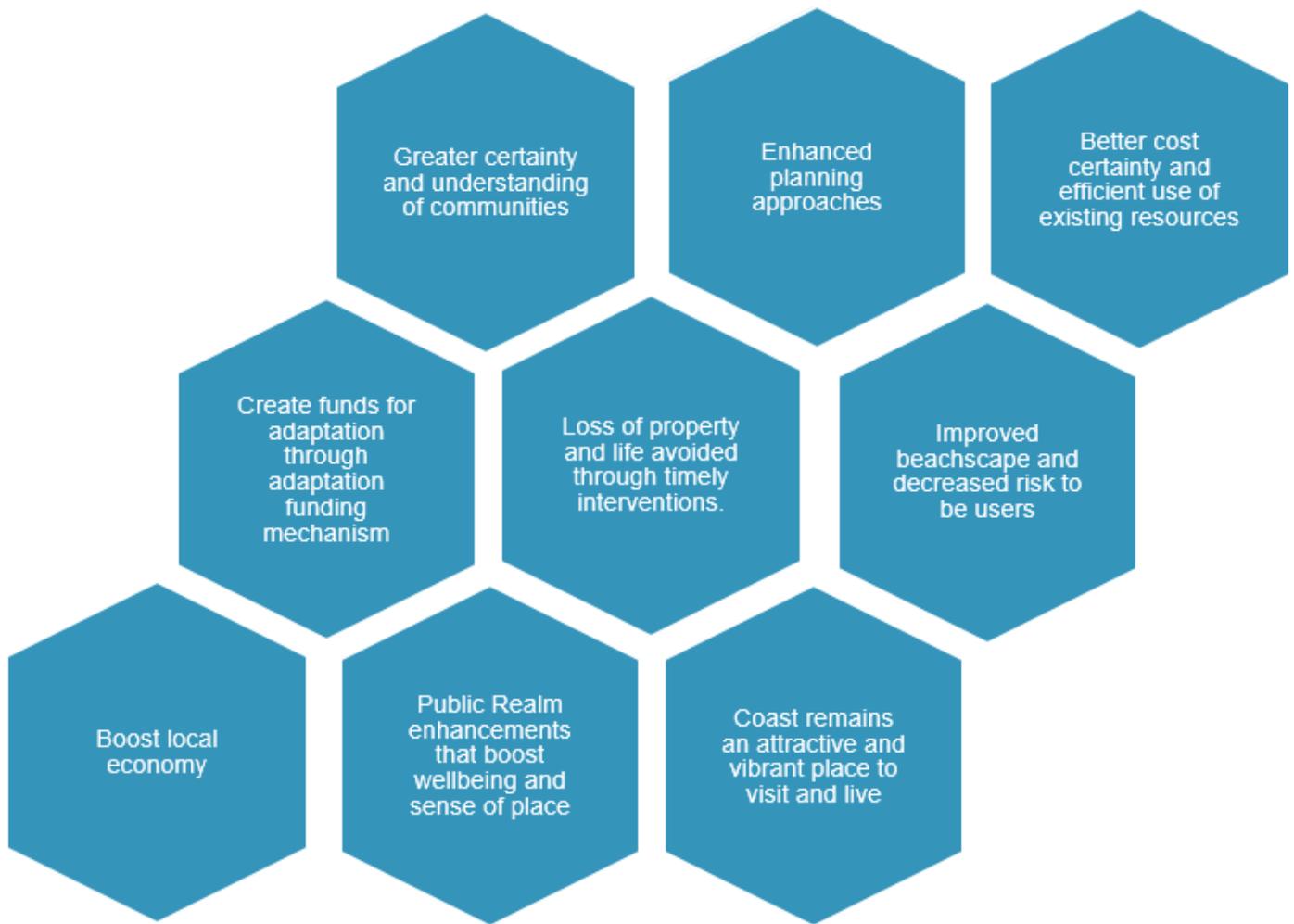
Examples of intervention outcomes:

- Planned approach to relocation options for residents, businesses and community assets, including understanding land availability for property roll back.
- Resources to support community in their adaptation transition.
- Financial tools to support community, property owners move away from or manage risk.
- Delivery of the SMP policy change and staged removal of failed sea defence structures.

b. Outcome, measure:

- Community Adaptation Master.
- Innovative adaptation funding mechanism.
- Resilient community and businesses able to make plans and transition away from risk.
- Infrastructure Investment Plan.
- Asset management and monitoring plan for decommissioning assets.

c. Wider benefits that will be delivered by the programme:



Section D - Innovation and learning

- **Programme theme a: translate national and SMP policy into reality to prepare the coast for a climate change-resilient future.** The programme will evidence the value of better information, based on local knowledge and reduce uncertainty. This is particularly important for businesses, who need greater certainty to invest in coastal resilience and adaptation projects. It will also provide confidence to those looking to invest in adaptive coastal properties or in our programme's communities more broadly.

Professional service providers such as estate agents and solicitors play a key part in these decisions and will be engaged as part of this programme (these sectors' have current involvement in other Norfolk and Suffolk coastal projects).

- **Programme theme b: deliver large scale community engagement to enable behavioural change in relation to climate change and coastal risk.** The programme will develop the evidence around social benefits from coastal adaptation. This will include testing new techniques, including the behavioural change toolkit, for generating

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

community co-creation and buy-in, significantly improving engagement, whilst developing a sense of community in a changing place. It will be delivered by working in close partnership with a diverse and full range of members of the community to address future challenges, empowering them to consider the full range of benefits that coastal adaptation can enable, understanding the rationale and origin for negative opinions and behaviours. This community-led approach can also generate lower costs and better value for money by delivering more sustainable and acceptable solutions at the community level, as opposed only focussing on those at short-term risk.

- The programme will deliver solutions that will enable families and businesses to move out of at-risk areas sooner by enabling reduced financial / social barriers to adaptation, which will reduce the numbers of people and businesses at risk and therefore prevent/reduce the public costs when homes and businesses on the edge are demolished and people displaced with limited options.
- **Programme theme c: work directly with those most affected by risk to agree practical solutions.** The programme will deliver a reduction in stress/uncertainty and deliver community empowerment by enabling those at risk to help themselves and their wider community. This will enable the rationale and origin of negative mindsets and behaviours to be understood and addressed, and thereby realising cost savings through reduced (resource)costs of dealing with multiple issues, concerns and complaints. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in studies being conducted around the costs of the loss of access to key community/social networks and facilities. The programme will draw upon this evidence, using best practice where possible.
- **Programme theme d: investigate and prepare financial tools to create an adaptation/transition fund to finance short- and long-term coastal actions.** The programme will pilot the options being developed by the Coastal Loss Innovative Funding & Finance (CLIFF) project to test financial products developed to enable coastal adaptation in communities at risk, at the household level. This project has been developed upon a detailed cost/benefit approach based on the financial viability of the products, which will be tested and evidenced as part of the programme.
- **Programme theme e: work with communities, businesses, planners, infrastructure owners and developers to co-create long-term flexible transition masterplans and actions.** The programme will evidence better, broader data on the costs and benefits of coastal change that will enable improved planning by reducing uncertainty. This will enable longer-term plans to be delivered with broader benefits by enabling different land uses. By avoiding issues such as coastal blight that can potentially impact the value and saleability of coastal property, this will maximise the value of land, allowing different uses and supporting communities for longer: versus short-term solutions that benefit a smaller number of at-risk properties / damages avoided at the expense of delivering more sustainable and broader long-term benefits.
- **Programme theme f: gather a full and publicly accessible baseline understanding of our coast, what and who is at risk and when.** By developing a strong, proven evidence base, better information will be made available for decision-making at all levels (local authority, community, business, individuals), reducing uncertainty and so helping to manage short-term thinking and community concern associated with uncertainty. This will enable more informed decision around the costs versus long-term benefits of coastal adaptation and lower the risk of making wrong decisions based on a narrow range of benefits.
- **Programme theme g: plan and adopt long-term decommissioning plans for coast protection assets to enable naturalisation of the coast.** The programme will develop the evidence around the value and benefits of a natural coast based on the real-world benefits delivered. An example is the benefits of natural, larger beaches as opposed to narrow beaches in front of hard defences. The aim is to also test how these approaches are likely to reduce cost elsewhere along coast, based on the release of sediment and reduction of pressure in other locations, depending on the robustness of data.

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

- The benefits of re-natured coastlines using the natural capital and ecosystem services frame will also be utilised, as this approach is not as advanced for marine environments, compared to the many values (in economic evaluation terms) for erosion protection.
- **Programme theme h: develop practical evaluation tools to measure improvements in resilience and adaptation.**
The programme will develop a stronger evidence base to understand the benefits delivered by the coastal adaptation that will be delivered across social clusters (for example, benefits to individuals/families, local communities, wider society) alongside the commercial and economic benefits for the public and private sectors. This framework will enable policy makers and other decision makers to make better informed judgements on the rationale for opting for coastal transition versus traditional short-term engineered solutions.

Section E - Readiness of project partnership

1. Readiness of our partnership and partners

This programme has been developed with many years' experience of response to specific risks facing our coastal communities from climate change and sea level rise.

The majority of the proposed programme has been developed with partners and tested with community members, as evidenced by the letters of support for this proposal and are therefore ready to go, pending funding.

An organogram is attached as an appendix to this proposal in appendix B2.

2. Existing governance

Coastal Partnership East will oversee the project and is comprised of East Suffolk Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council and North Norfolk District Council. The Partnership is set up through a local authority shared-services agreement which enables coastal management resources to be shared across the majority of the Norfolk and Suffolk coast, within which the programme's focus locations are situated.

The three local authorities that make up Coastal Partnership East have created a Board with two councillors from each authority. The Partnership is Chaired by Cllr Angie Fitch-Tillet (NNDC) who is also the Adaptation Champion representative for the Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group. The Board is supported by an Operational Officers Group comprised of senior authority officers at director level who support and steer the head of Coastal Partnership East and the team.

Programme Steering Group: Coastal Partnership East's elected members and senior officers will be invited to join an overarching Programme Steering Group. This group will also include national representatives from the Environment Agency, Defra and Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group, plus private and public sector experts in each of the four 4 key themes (spatial planning, behavioural change, asset management, data and monitoring and Adaptation Funding Mechanism).

Technical officers Group: A group comprised of experienced coastal management practitioners will be in put in

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

place to cover all core programme themes and will feed-in to the Programme Steering Group. The majority of these officers will be engaged in the delivery of the projects within the programme.

Strategic Community Group: An overarching Strategic Community Group will be formed to allow a lead from each pilot and twin to meet quarterly/bi-annually to share learning and support linkages and connections along the coast.

Community Partnerships: Each pilot location has established community and partner groups in place to ensure the projects are co-owned and co-driven with the individual communities.

Direct involvement and information exchange with national policy groups: national and regional groups will be engaged in the programme through officer and elected member involvement in joint Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group and National Coastal Network Working Groups for Adaptation and FCERM policy, for which Coastal Partnership East hold lead officer roles and a Member Champion.

These groups will be delivering components of the FCERM strategy Action Plan actions for the coast, so the programme outputs will be embedded in the national strategy action plan delivery and vice versa. This is already an established approach for the Coastal Loss Innovative Funding & Finance (CLIFF) project, which is forming the basis of the programme's Adaptation Funding Mechanism work strand.

Direct involvement and information exchange with regional groups: lead officers and partners already participate in the Anglian Regional Flood and Coast Committee (RFCC) and Chair the Anglian Monitoring Programme. Coastal Partnership East is Vice Chair of the East Anglian Coastal Group (EACG). Reporting to the Suffolk and North Norfolk Coast Forums will also play a key role (including opportunities for wider public dissemination through the annual Suffolk and Norfolk Coast Forum Conference).

3. Decision-making and disputes process

a. **All decisions on matters related to programme finance, programme timeline and resources:** these will be made at a strategic level by the Project Steering Group supported by the Technical Officers Group.

b. **Decisions related to Masterplans, funding sources, engagement approaches and local delivery of adaptation support and delivery:** these decisions will be taken at a local level within community-group based project team. This approach has already proven effective in our pilot locations.

4. Process for agreeing roles and responsibilities

The Terms of Reference for these groups and their roles and responsibilities will be agreed and established at the start of the programme, with all the groups in the project structure co-created with partners and communities.

5. Level of local community support

There is an excellent degree of local community support and engagement in each of the programme pilot areas, as evidenced by the letters of support attached.

The overarching Strategic Community Groups will enable each pilot and twin communities to meet regularly share and exchange information and take advantage of any synergies.

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

The programme will engage wider partners and members through the Suffolk and North Norfolk Forums and wider community. The Coastal Partnership East Elected Member Board and senior officer groups endorsed the project. A letter of support has been provided by Councillor David Ritchie, Coastal & Planning Portfolio holder at East Suffolk Council who will act as lead authority for the programme.

A letter of support has been provided by the Chairperson of Coastal Partnership East Cllr Angie Fitch-Tillett on behalf of East Suffolk Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council and North Norfolk District Council. from community leaders as follows:

- a. **Trimingham:** Parish Council and Councillor support.
- b. **Hemsby:** community groups and EA Collaborative Learning project and Councillor support.

Section F - Readiness of project business case

1. Readiness of project plans

The programme's four 4 pilot locations of Thorpeness, Great Yarmouth, Hemsby and Trimingham are already engaged in coastal/flood projects.

- **Thorpeness:** Emerging community-led proposal.
- **Great Yarmouth:** Detailed plan in place, co-developed with Environment Agency colleagues.
- **Hemsby:** Initial adaptation discussions begun with community-led groups.
- **Trimingham:** successful initial delivery of rollback of Village Hall

These plans are supported by the Shoreline Management Plans for each location, plus the relevant local authority Local Plans, Coastal Supplementary Planning Policy and Coastal Change Management Area policies.

2. Readiness of business case

The programme is in an excellent position to develop the Strategic Outline Business Case.

Data is already available for the traditional coastal resilience options that could be viable in these locations, which will be appraised and compared with the innovative coastal adaptation approaches that the programme will deliver.

The innovative solutions will adopt a more holistic approach and will be taken on calculating costs and benefits. This is an emerging skillset, but one that has been used successfully on a number of projects in Norfolk and Suffolk to secure alternative sources of funding. Project partners include those that have been involved in developing these studies on delivering wider benefits.

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

3. Summary of previous work completed that will support the business case development.	
a.	Mott Macdonald wider economic benefit studies Studies conducted in Great Yarmouth, Bacton, Lowestoft and Benacre to calculate the value of the local economy (in GVA) and jobs supported in areas benefitting from coastal resilience projects, plus economic value and jobs enabled through supporting other plans and strategies to be delivered.
b.	Coastal Loss Innovative Funding & Finance (CLIFF) project Studies have been conducted as part of CLIFF project to identify and develop potential new financial products that could be utilised by homeowners and those delivering coastal adaptation projects. These products would enable homeowners to be able to fund the demolition of their property and relocation prior to coastal erosion impacting their property. The recommendations of this project will be piloted by this programme. See section I for further details.
c.	RPA Pakefield – wider benefits from coastal resilience study The study and approach utilised by consultant RPA in Pakefield, Suffolk and other locations on the valuation of wider benefits alongside a more holistic approach to cost benefit analysis will be built upon in partnership with RPA.
d.	Hemsby engagement project The community engagement approaches being trialled in Hemsby will be taken forward as part of this project to enable the full community, in all of its aspects, to be engaged.

Section G - Capacity for delivery

1. Capacity of East Suffolk Council and Coastal Partnership East

Structure (Planning, Engagement, Engineering, Funding & Finance, Regeneration)

Coastal Partnership East (CPE) will manage the programme. CPE has 15 permanent staff and 6 temporary staff on our structure, which include skillsets such as engineering, project management, engagement, data and monitoring and funding and finance.

Currently, like many coastal RMAs, CPE is largely responding to coastal erosion reactively. Therefore, the Norfolk & Suffolk Coast Transition Programme will offer a crucial opportunity to deliver a transition to planned adaptation for coastal communities. This will enable existing RMA resources to be deployed alongside partners efficiently to deliver proactive solutions.

CPE officers also work closely across council services and we will have a range of task and finish groups involving planners, economic growth, development and regeneration, housing, building control, resilience planning and communities.

The work set out in this project proposal forms the first stage of the CPE 30-year vision aligned with the FCERM strategy and Defra coastal policy timescales.

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

As such, CPE will be committing our staff time and expertise to this project and across our team this equates to an investment of £3.6M over the 6-year programme to support the transition of our coastal communities.

2. Capacity of partners

- a. The three local authorities that form CPE and all have committed to provide wider officer time from a range of business service areas, including from existing and new apprenticeship programmes.
- b. The programme partners such as Anglian Water have also committed time and resources, as outlined in the attached letters of support.
- c. Marsh are already contracted to take forward the current phase of the CLIFF project (central to the Adaptation Funding Mechanism) and resources are committed accordingly.
- d. Balfour Beatty and Marsh have also committed to supporting apprenticeships/graduate posts to widen experience and legacy.
- e. The Environment Agency have committed time to Great Yarmouth as part of the capital project and SOC development.
- f. The Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group has also committed time to support the project as a Steering Group member

3. Recruitment plans

In order to properly resource the project and draw in additional expertise from within the programme partners and outside the coastal management sector, we have identified that the following additional resources that will be required to successfully manage and deliver the work programme. These posts would be funded through the IRF funding package, with co-funding utilised where possible.

- **Programme Manager.**
- **Behavioural Change Specialist.**
- **Adaptation/Engagement Officers- Norfolk/Suffolk.**
- **Senior Resilience Officer/Project Manager for Great Yarmouth project.**
- **Technical Support Officer.**
- **Third party project assurance**
- **Funding Officer.**

To build team expertise and create a development legacy for the project, we plan to invest in apprentices/graduates through the local authorities' existing apprenticeship programmes. The initial 1-2 years of these posts would be funded by the authorities, with offers of 3-4-year contracts available to develop those apprentices further where they demonstrate the ability to help deliver a successful programme. These posts are likely to include an Engineering Apprentice and GIS Mapping Apprentice.

We have also identified the need for additional 'red tape challenge'/cross government resource at a national level. As a result, we have asked the Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group to contribute time to the project as match-funding for some additional resource to support this work. This would also be embedded in the National Adaptation and FCERM policy Working Groups in which programme partners are already active participants.

Section H - Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination

Summary

The monitoring approach will build on the successful monitoring and reporting on other complex coastal projects in Norfolk and Suffolk. A wide range of data will be collected in collaboration with partners, ranging from coastal risk and socio-economic factors.

These data and outputs will be shared on a regular basis with the Steering, Technical and Community groups and utilised to make collaborative evidence-based decisions on the coastal adaptation interventions that will be delivered by the programme.

1. Monitoring

The programme monitoring plan will focus on the following:

Financial monitoring:

- Monthly reporting via online platforms (PowerPortal) and programme management as per usual FCERM projects.
- Monthly reports in a format agreed with Environment Agency (EA) and partners, prepared with EA and local authority finance officers and partners.
- Oversight from the Project Technical Group and Steering Group.

Project Management monitoring:

- Budget and delivery programme to be overseen by the Programme Manager with regular reporting to the Project Technical and Steering groups.

Resilience monitoring plan:

- Level of resilience in the community pilots baselined at start of programme.
- The monitoring plan will include improving our understanding of the mental health impacts of coastal change. It will also include tools for measuring behavioural change in response to coastal risks.
- The risk reduction interventions will be tailored to the pilot location options to ensure a measurable reduction in risk for all communities. These will be co-created with the community and partners.
- Baseline assessments in the twin communities will be completed in year 2-3, based on learning from the pilots.
- The monitoring plan will be reviewed and at the mid-point with feedback collected.
- The monitoring plan will then be reviewed at the end of the programme to demonstrate the measurable reduction in risk at the project close.

Coastal monitoring plan:

- An enhanced coastal risk data set will be established with partners. This will include a more detailed data analysis of erosion risk at the 4 pilot locations to monitor erosion risk and likely impacts throughout the programme.
- At decommissioning sites (for example, Trimmingham) detailed monitoring will be in place post- defence removal to understand erosion rate changes following the intervention.

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

- The improved coastal data will be shared with insurance and financial institutions (in an appropriate way) to improve their offer for non-central government funding options for property owners at risk of erosion through the CLIFF project.
- Nature-led opportunities (NFM) will be delivered with monitoring and evaluation based on lessons from similar projects (for example, the Thames Millennium Terraces project).

Knowledge-sharing and decision-making:

- The coastal and resilience monitoring outputs will be regularly shared with the Community Stakeholder Group at agreed points in the programme. The data and their feedback will be used to make decisions on the best ways to adapt in that location.

2. Evaluation

- Agreed measures will be in place for all monitoring approaches and tangible deliverables. The resilience and adaptation approaches developed will be applicable to the wider coastal community archetypes through the programme twin locations.
- All elements of the programme will have agreed SMART objectives. This will ensure that a measurable reduction in social, environmental and physical risks will be delivered in all pilot locations.
- The monitoring of community engagement and the impacts of change will be evaluated using the recommended GCN model. This evaluation will be conducted at appropriate points, ensuring there is the opportunity to review, reflect and refresh throughout the programme.

3. Dissemination

- A third-party project assurance role will be embedded in the programme team to ensure all lessons and outputs are captured and dissemination documents are developed. This will allow for lessons to be shared, mitigated against and built upon throughout the project through review and feedback loops.
- Outputs and lessons will also be disseminated through the technical and steering groups.
- Recommendations on national policy and the process 'red tape challenges' will be disseminated through the steering group and Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group, notably the Adaptation Working Group, which also links to the National Coastal Network Group.
- The technical and coastal monitoring data produced will be disseminated through the Anglian Monitoring Programme, Environment Agency National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping and SMP refreshes and feedback incorporated.
- Recommendations for reducing risk and improving resilience will be developed and shared with community pilots and twins through both traditional routes (meetings, newsletters, workshops, digital and social media platforms) and innovative tools (such as virtual reality tools), which in turn will be used to disseminate options more widely to other coastal locations.
- The RFCC and relevant national policy and practice groups will be kept updated.
- Outputs will be shared with wider partner networks – such as CIWEM, ICE, CEFAS and other RMA networks.
- Coastal local authority colleagues in wider service areas (such as planning, communities and economic development teams) will be engaged throughout the programme, with internal dissemination routes established through active working approaches.

Section I. Cost estimate and other sources of funding
Cost estimate

Costs per year (£ thousands)	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	TOTAL (£ thousands)
Staff costs	362	362	422	422	422	237	2,227
External Consultant costs	385	675	370	140	70	55	1,695
Surveys, land, construction, materials and delivery costs of resilience actions	57	302	1,167	1,252	387	37	3,200
Risk contingency	161	268	392	363	176	66	1,424
Future maintenance costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Future Capital replacement costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Project Total Whole Life Costs	0						

Further actions to improve this cost estimate and what resources will be used to maintain the actions after the 6- year funding period.

1. Actions will be completed to improve cost estimates:

Deliverables outlined in this draft programme are based on the costs of similar actions delivered by Coastal Partnership East and partners. However, a series of actions will be delivered to achieve greater cost certainty, particularly for the wider community-level resilience and coastal defence decommissioning workstreams, including:

- Working with partners to establish improved cost certainty on programme deliverables. An example is working with partner Anglian Water on the behavioural change toolkit in the coastal setting, building on existing work delivered in fluvial settings. Lessons from the collaborative learning project at Hemsby and the Zurich Flood Alliance resilience tool at Lowestoft will also be drawn upon.
- Using Coastal Partnership East’s Dynamic Purchasing system, we will also commission experienced consultants in the market to check and verify cost all aspects of the work programme.

2. Resources that will continue beyond the 6-year period

- Coastal Partnership East’s commitment to offer 25% ITS team staff time including Board and Senior Leadership Team across the programme is valued at £3.8M (current values) as a contribution to the project.
- This will allow for all aspects of the programme to be embedded into the three local authorities and partner organisations to ensure a legacy of knowledge, expertise and capacity. This will then inform the 30-year vision for the Norfolk and Suffolk coast, with resilience and adaptation at the heart of work moving forward.

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

- A minimum of two apprentices will become junior officers in this programme and we anticipate them remaining as legacy roles after the 6-year programme ends.
- At least one apprentice will be embedded in a partner organisation to ensure cross-pollination of learning and broadening of coastal adaptation expertise.
- The intention is to retain as many of the programme staff as possible following the 6-year period to ensure the resources are available to 'roll out' the approach to the whole coast. This would be enabled through fund-raising and requests for resources to Local Authorities and partners.
- If land is purchased as part of the programme this will form an important programme legacy, but the aim would be to repay the cost of land purchased to the organisation providing the up-front funding with funds raised through the new Adaptation Funding Mechanism.
- The Coastal Mapping GIS system and approaches to erosion risk mapping will continue beyond the life of the project.
- All 4 Community Adaptation Masterplans will be legacies of the project and remain live as strategies for delivering adaptation beyond 2027.
- Then innovative short term technical solutions arising from concept competitions will continue beyond 2027.
- The Behavioural Change tool kit and virtual reality tools will be project legacies that will continue to be developed and rolled out in other communities after 2027.

Optimism bias and inflation

Percentage per year	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	TOTAL (£ thousands)
Optimism Bias	322	536	784	726	352	132	2,850
Inflation rate	34	56	82	76	37	14	299

Other sources of funding

Income per year (£ thousands)	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	TOTAL (£ thousands)
Resilience Fund	1,200	2,079	3,097	2,859	1,324	420	10,979
Contributions	120	120	120	120	120	120	720
Total Income	1,320	2,199	3,217	2,979	1,444	540	11,699
Variance between expenditure and income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Other sources of funding (or in-kind contributions) that will contribute to this project

1. Summary of innovative funding approach:

- **Piloting the outputs from the Coastal Losses-Innovative Funding and Finance (CLIFF) Project:** this project, which was formed with Defra and Marsh (and insurance broker and risk management company) has designed a series of potential financial mechanisms and products that could enable the adaptation of coastal communities at risk by offering option for homeowners. The project's outputs will play a core role in the programme's Adaptive Funding Mechanism (AFM) approach.
- **A new coastal Adaptation Funding Mechanism:** the programme will develop a funding approach that will pool multiple sources of funding from local and national sources. This will be based on a beneficiary pays approach, plus also utilise green / climate finance solutions, innovative taxes / levies, grants and pay-back schemes. The mechanism will be managed by the appropriate bodies and accessible to communities.
- **Defence decommissioning business model:** the programme will demonstrate that costs of decommissioning timber defence revetments can be offset by selling the timber commercially, biodigester or for other recycling uses.
- **Funding from other locations:** the programme aims to secure funding from other locations to utilise the new products and concepts developed by the programme, such as the adaptive home design solutions.
- **Land purchase business model pilot (externally funded if required):** the programme will demonstrate a route to 'enabling development' that will recoup the cost of land purchase and allows for these funds to be made available to the Adaptation Funding Mechanism for reinvestment in further land purchase/adaptation solutions.
- **New temporary / adaptive beach /cliff top business models:** these new assets will generate income in areas that would otherwise be 'blighted' by coastal property loss and contribute to the Adaptation Funding Mechanism and wider local economy.
- **Short-term utilisation of coastal properties high-value tourism:** building on lessons from other locations, the programme will explore how properties included in the Adaptation Funding Mechanism that will be at risk of erosion in the medium term can be used for holiday rental where safe and appropriate to do so.
- **Collaboration with private developers:** by working with developers to create / enable new properties to be developed outside of the risk zone, then utilise new / existing 'roof taxes' to provide a revenue stream for the Adaptive Finance Mechanism.
- **Coastal Enterprise zones:** the Programme will work with Local Authority and LEP colleagues to outline where it is possible to co-create economically thriving coastal business zones that maximise their coastal proximity, but which are resilient to current and future coastal risks. This could also provide a revenue stream for the Adaptation Funding Mechanism.

2. Other sources of funding (or in-kind contributions) will contribute to the programme:

- **Coastal Management resources:** Coastal Partnership East are putting forward 25% of current officer resources over 6 years to the programme. This includes the expertise of both the Bacton Sandscaping project and the Lowestoft Flood Risk Management Project teams as well as very experienced coastal managers from the Norfolk and Suffolk Coastal Pathfinder programme.
- The management team has over 80 years combined coastal management experience across innovative funding and finance, planning, engagement and behavioural change and engineering and coastal monitoring. Board members and Senior Leadership Team will also support the programme. Officers will also be positioned to apply the lessons and recommendations from the Lowestoft Zurich Resilience Measurement and Business Emergency Resilience Tool.
- **Local authority resources:** East Suffolk Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council and North Norfolk District Council have wider service area teams prepared to work on the programme from planning, finance, building control, economic growth and regeneration, communities legal and procurement.

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

- **Academic resources:** University of East Anglia will provide an embedded researcher
- **New apprenticeships:** the programme will host at least two apprenticeships on the basis that it will fund a further 4-year trainee post. We can offer further apprenticeships with our partners at Marsh and Balfour Beatty.
- **Community resources:** the four pilot communities with existing awareness of the need for adaptation are offering their time and commitment to develop coastal resilience solutions and wider twin communities.

Partner resources:

The listed partners are offering their officer resources, as outlined in their letter of support. In addition:

- **The Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group** are offering to match officer time to support the project in return for a supporting their team nationally as part of the programme's dissemination of work and Adaptation working group.
- **Marsh** (international insurance brokers and risk management specialists) will offer broader expertise and guidance from the finance sector perspective, plus engage other finance organisations.

3. How will the other sources of funding link together with the programme funding?

- **In-kind contributions** from partners and communities will be distributed spread across the 6-year programme timetable. This timeline will be developed in detail at Strategic Outline Case stage, based on the existing community adaptation models that have developed.
- **Local funding sources:** we are confident we can start to generate additional funds within the 6-year programme that will start to fund elements of further 'physical' capital delivery. The programme will deliver 'shovel-ready' approaches to adaptation through a social capital approach, which is key to increasing community resilience and will unlock local funding sources. There will also be at least one physical capital decommissioning pilot and a land purchase option (externally funded where required) to promote roll/back and relocation.
- **Other national sources of funding** will be identified and accessed as part of the Adaptive Funding Mechanism. These will enable multiple sources of funding to be pooled to enable the programme adaptation tools to be delivered.

4. Has other funding already been secured?

- The programme has access to fully funded apprenticeship placements from April 2021.
- Co-funding is in place to support the initial work at Thorpeness and Hemsby.
- Funding is already in place for phase 1b of the CLIFF project, which will run in parallel to this programme but the outputs of which will inform the pilots.

5. If other funding has not been secured, how likely is it to happen and when will we know?

- Millennium Terraces style Natural Flood Management pilot in Great Yarmouth: the programme will develop the information and funding strategy for this deliverable, which will then be used to draw-in other forms of funding to deliver this scheme.
 - All other co-funding funding is secured for this programme.

Assessment criteria.

There are 8 criteria lettered A-I. (Criterion A relates to Section A of this Expression of Interest (EOI) form and so on.)

The criteria are in two groups – viability and value for money.

Viability criteria

A. Assessment of Risks and Needs

Weighting 20

To what extent does the application demonstrate a clear understanding of the nature and implications of current and evolving flooding/coastal erosion risks in their area?

B. Project description and mix of activities

Weighting 20

How effectively does the application describe the actions within the project and what outcomes they will achieve?

How well do the actions fit together with each other, and with the relevant strategic plans and other actions going on in the area?

E. Readiness of project partnership

Weighting 20

How effectively does the application describe the project partnership?

How involved have the project partnership been in developing the application?

What is the project partnership commitment in supporting the project over the next 5-6 years?

Has the partnership governance been discussed and agreed (for example, roles and responsibilities, and how decisions will be made, and disputes managed)?

If a project partnership needs to be developed, have appropriate strategies been identified to build these partnerships in time for a project start in spring 2021?

F Readiness of project for business case development

Weighting 10

How well developed are the project plans and business case?

If they are not well developed, are there clear plans for developing them?

G. Capacity for delivery

Weighting 20.

To what extent does the application demonstrate existing or potential capacity for successful delivery of the project throughout the 6-year period?

Are there clear project management approaches, expertise, strategic partnerships and resources, for instance?

If capacity needs to be developed, have appropriate strategies been identified for ensuring this can be realised?

H. Monitoring, evaluation and dissemination

Weighting 10

How effectively does the application explain how the project partnership will monitor progress, capture evidence about costs and benefits, evaluate and disseminate learning?

Value for money criteria

C. Project potential - Resilience gain

Weighting 50

To what extent does the application indicate potential for significant improvements to resilience, for instance reductions in potential damage and disruption?

How likely are these improvements to be secured?

How many people/properties will benefit?

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

For how long will the benefits be delivered?

To what extent will the project deliver wider (non-flood and coastal) benefits?

D. Project potential - Innovation and Learning

Weighting 40

To what extent does the application indicate potential for generating robust evidence?

How different are the activities (or combinations of activities) from what has been done before? How widely will the learning be able to be applied?

I Qualitative information on costs

Weighting 10

How well has the cost estimate been broken down?

Is there good evidence for the cost estimate?

How likely is the project to secure other sources of funding or benefits in kind?

Does the project include innovative or commercial funding sources?

Scoring approach

Each EOI will be given a score of 0-10 against each criterion.

- Unacceptable (Score 0)
- Weak (Score 2)
- Promising (Score 4)
- Strong (Score 7)
- Outstanding (Score 10)

The scores for each criterion are weighted as shown in the Assessment Criteria information above.

The viability criteria are added to give a viability total.

The value for money criteria is added together, then divided by the cost estimate in millions of pounds, to give a value for money total.

Total score will comprise 60% of the viability total plus 40% of the value for money total.

Expression of Interest - Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme

Data protection

We are the Environment Agency and we run the Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme. We are the data controller for this service. A data controller determines how and why personal data (personal information) is processed. Our personal information charter (www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency/about/personal-information-charter) explains how we deal with your personal information. Go to GOV.UK and search 'Environment Agency personal information charter'.

The personal data we collect about you includes:

- Full name
- Organisation
- Work email address
- Work phone number

We are allowed to process your personal data because it is needed to be able to manage this programme. By completing this Expression of Interest form and the signed and dated declaration below, you consent to us doing so. We will keep your details until the project is closed or until you withdraw your consent.

Declaration

I provide my consent for my data to be held and processed by the Environment Agency for the purposes Flood and Coastal Resilience Innovation Programme only.

Signature



Karen Thomas, Head, Coastal Partnership East

Date

29.01.21



CABINET

Tuesday, 07 June 2022

Subject	East Suffolk Economic Strategy
Report by	Councillor Craig Rivett Deputy Leader and Cabinet Member with responsibility for Economic Development
Supporting Officer	Paul Wood Head of Economic Development & Regeneration paul.wood@eastsoffolk.gov.uk 07798 797275

Is the report Open or Exempt?	OPEN
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Category of Exempt Information and reason why it is NOT in the public interest to disclose the exempt information.	Not applicable
Wards Affected:	All Wards

Purpose and high-level overview

Purpose of Report:

This report highlights the key elements of ESC's new Economic Strategy. It sets out why this is a critical time to review the Council's approach to supporting the existing economy and enabling sustainable economic growth. The report also reflects the wider national and regional economic context and how the new strategy aligns with this.

Options:

The alternative option would be to not create a new economic strategy for east Suffolk. This would mean continuing reliance on an increasingly outdated economic framework to guide the work of ESC's ED&R teams and contributing partners. In more stable times reliance on a five-year-old strategy would be far from optimal but with the recent instability it is more crucial than ever that we refresh our approach to enabling a string, diverse and resilient economy which benefits all our residents, businesses and visitors.

Recommendation/s:

That the East Suffolk Economic Strategy, attached as Appendix A, be approved.

Corporate Impact Assessment

Governance:

The delivery of the East Suffolk Economic Strategy will be overseen through the Strategic Plan Economy Theme meetings.

ESC policies and strategies that directly apply to the proposal:

ES Strategic Plan

Lowestoft Town Investment Plan

ES Enabling Communities Strategy

Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

Waveney Local Plan

Environmental:

Enabling the development of the clean energy sector is a key element of the new economic strategy and this clearly contributes to local and national net zero policies.

Equalities and Diversity:

An EqIA was undertaken which demonstrated that the new strategy would have a positive impact on deprivation and would have neutral impact on all other protected characteristics.

Financial:

Production and approval of the Economic Strategy does not have any immediate direct financial implications for the Council. However, delivery of the strategy has significant implications for the financial sustainability of the council going forward. The developments outlined in the strategy have the potential to generate significant

additional income in respect of business rates, council tax, grant funding, New Home Bonus, Community Infrastructure Levy, developer contributions, etc. Although there has been some movement by the Government away from further localisation of business rates, and the system is currently due for some reform and a reset, the developments outlined in the strategy could generate significant business rates growth. In particular, the current system enables ESC to retain 100% of the business rates on new renewable energy projects. Given the significance of these in the Strategy, if this feature is maintained in reform of the system, this income could make a major contribution to the council's financial sustainability.

Furthermore, initiatives such as Enterprise Zones and Freeport East will generate significant retained business rates which will be reinvested to support sustainable economic growth and in turn generate more business rates for the District.

Human Resources:

No impact

ICT:

No impact

Legal:

No impact

Risk:

Key risk is a deterioration in the wider economy which would negatively impact ESC's ability to deliver the objectives of this strategy. A further risk is a significant cut in public funding to manage the debt accumulated during the pandemic. This could also substantially reduce the financial resources available to deliver the strategy's aim and objectives.

External Consultees:

As part of the development of the ESES almost 80 organisations were consulted. They included businesses, business representative bodies, academic institutions, enterprise agencies, government departments, local authorities, Business Improvement Districts and sector groups.

Strategic Plan Priorities

Select the priorities of the Strategic Plan which are supported by this proposal: (Select only one primary and as many secondary as appropriate)		Primary priority	Secondary priorities
T01	Growing our Economy		
P01	Build the right environment for East Suffolk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P02	Attract and stimulate inward investment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P03	Maximise and grow the unique selling points of East Suffolk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P04	Business partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P05	Support and deliver infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T02	Enabling our Communities		
P06	Community Partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P07	Taking positive action on what matters most	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P08	Maximising health, well-being and safety in our District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P09	Community Pride	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T03	Maintaining Financial Sustainability		
P10	Organisational design and streamlining services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P11	Making best use of and investing in our assets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P12	Being commercially astute	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P13	Optimising our financial investments and grant opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P14	Review service delivery with partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T04	Delivering Digital Transformation		
P15	Digital by default	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P16	Lean and efficient streamlined services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P17	Effective use of data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P18	Skills and training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P19	District-wide digital infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T05	Caring for our Environment		
P20	Lead by example	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P21	Minimise waste, reuse materials, increase recycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P22	Renewable energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P23	Protection, education and influence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
XXX	Governance		
XXX	How ESC governs itself as an authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
How does this proposal support the priorities selected?			
Growing Our Economy			
The new strategy contributes directly to every priority under this theme as its overriding objective is to enable sustainable economic growth.			
Maintaining Financial Sustainability			
Optimising our Financial Investments and Grant Opportunities			
A key element of the strategy is focussed on securing external funding to deliver the strategy's objectives. Having a strong strategic framework in place will ensure that any			

external funding is used optimally to deliver sustainable economic growth. The ED&R Funding Team have an exceptional record in securing external grants to support the delivery of the Council’s economic ambitions.

Delivering Digital Transformation

Effective Use of Data

A key element of the strategy is increasing then vibrancy of East Suffolk’s town centres. This objective is supported by the use of technology to monitor footfall and analysis of this data will help inform our approach to enhancing the town centre offer to residents, businesses and visitors. More broadly the work of the ED&R team is evidence led, making best use of the available data and analysis to develop and implement activity which enhances the local economy.

District Wide Digital Infrastructure

The delivery of gigabit broadband, free public wi-fi and footfall sensors in our town centres is a key foundation piece in enabling economic resilience and sustainable growth. The new strategy identifies how this will contribute to delivering these objectives.

Caring for our Environment

Renewable Energy

Clean energy is a key growth sector in East Suffolk and the new strategy sets out how ESC and partners will continue to support this growth and also focus on emerging clean energy developments such as hydrogen.

Background and Justification for Recommendation

1 Background facts	
1.1	The previous economic strategy, the East Suffolk Economic Growth Plan was produced in 2017. Clearly there have been some major impacts to the global and local economy since the last strategy was published and therefore this is an appropriate time to set out how ESC will continue to enable future sustainable economic growth.
1.2	The global economy has been subject to two major economic shocks recently. Firstly, the lockdowns and trading restrictions associated with the Covid 19 pandemic and more recently the invasion of Ukraine. As a result of the lockdowns and subsequent reopening of economies around the world serious supply chain and labour shortages have occurred. This in turn has led to a scarcity of supply of numerous products, materials and combined with steep rises in oil and gas prices has fuelled inflation, currently at 8.2% in the UK, the highest for 30 years and expected to reach 10% before the end of 2022. There has also been a post pandemic induced squeeze on available labour which is adding to inflation. The UK’s exit from the EU has exacerbated these labour shortages due to the significant reduction in migrant workers, particularly in some of East Suffolk’s key sectors e.g. logistics, agriculture and tourism. The invasion of Ukraine has further exacerbated supply chain issues, adding to fuel/ energy inflation which are acting as major drags on economic activity.

1.3	All these factors are creating a sense of unpredictability and fragility in global and local economies. The world has clearly moved on since 2017 so the time is right for ESC to set out its refreshed approach to enabling sustainable economic growth within the district. Despite the current uncertain economic conditions East Suffolk continues to enjoy a strong and diverse economy with key competitive strengths in Ports & Logistics, Clean Energy, ICT, tourism and Agriculture. The role of the new strategy is to continue to support sustainable growth in these sectors whilst also encouraging the growth of emerging sectors such as cultural and creative and clean hydrogen production, innovation and use. A key element of the new strategy is how it will support the net zero agenda.
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2 Current position	
2.1	<p>There have been some seismic shifts in national economic policy in recent years driven by the UK's exit from the EU, impact of Covid lockdowns (both during the pandemic and the recovery) and most recently the invasion of the Ukraine. The Levelling Up White Paper published in 2022, sets out the government's response to these events with a particular focus on rebalancing the national economy to achieve levelling up. There are three investment priorities set out in the white paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community & Place - Supporting Local Business - People & Skills
2.2	<p>The Norfolk and Suffolk regional economic strategy was developed to support economic recovery as the region emerged from the pandemic. Clean growth is the strategy's overriding theme and in particular there is a focus on how to develop the following key sectors in which the region has a competitive advantage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean Energy - Agri-food - ICT & Creative Digital <p>These are all sectors where East Suffolk has competitive strengths (i.e. new nuclear/ offshore wind, extensive agri-food sectors and BT Adastral Park/ Innovation Martlesham) which demonstrates how important the East Suffolk economy is in driving regional sustainable economic growth and resilience.</p>
2.3	<p>A further significant policy change is devolution. Suffolk is seeking a devolution deal which may lead to greater control over some economic development related resources e.g. local skills delivery. In addition, areas agreeing devolution deals will see the functions of the LEPs subsumed within the upper tier authorities e.g. Suffolk CC. This will have significant implications for East Suffolk as the LEP is a major funder and delivery body for a range of economic development activities.</p>

3 How to address current situation

3.1	<p>The new strategy sets out a vision for the next five years and covers three key ambitions for the local economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enable our people to access, obtain and use skills which will help them secure and create both opportunities and employment i. Enable our communities in a way which helps protect, revitalise and regenerate the places they live, work and play in. ii. Enable our businesses so they develop, grow and invest locally in a way which creates opportunities for our residents <p>In line with the Levelling Up white paper and the new associated funding streams ESC will achieve this vision by focusing on three main priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People - Place - Business
3.2	<p>In terms of the people priority, we will link people with education/skills development opportunities that allow them to access the new employment opportunities being created. East Suffolk is on the cusp of several, once in generation opportunities to significantly enhance the prosperity of the district through a series of major economic developments. These include the proposed Sizewell C new nuclear development, Freeport East and the next phase of offshore wind development. It is imperative that we harness these opportunities to ensure that our communities, especially the most marginalised, benefit from these unprecedented developments. The workforce needs to be ready and able to fulfil the needs of businesses in these sectors but also more generally to ensure continued economic resilience and sustainable growth.</p>
3.3	<p>In order to address this challenge ESC will develop education, training and skills related opportunities to help businesses recruit skilled staff to stimulate enterprise and ensure residents can access these job opportunities. We will encourage the provision of education/training relevant to business needs and the work prospects of residents and support career paths for all. We will also, with partners, enable new initiatives such as a hospitality academy and a logistics college to develop specialist skills to support our key sectors. We will also continue to ensure that apprenticeships and other work placement related initiatives are actively promoted and fully supported.</p>
3.4	<p>In terms of the Place priority, the new strategy has been designed to address various place-based dimensions to ensure that economic growth of an appropriate scale/ type is achieved alongside broader spatial development priorities. It is also important to note that the ESES is not just focussed on supporting new development and large-scale regeneration but also has a 'job to do' ensuring all settlements have vibrant and sustainable communities where local people and business can thrive. Furthermore, East Suffolk has stunning natural capital and world class cultural, heritage and hospitality assets. The ESES is extremely cognisant of this and therefore protecting the environment, whilst promoting and</p>

	enabling sustainable economic growth, including sectors directly engaged in tackling climate change (e.g. offshore wind, new nuclear, clean hydrogen developments, Freeport East) is a key priority.
3.5	<p>The new strategy has a particular spatial focus on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowestoft – Town Investment Plan and Town Deal • Adastral Park and the wider Martlesham commercial area • Felixstowe and the Freeport East zone – South Seafront development, North Felixstowe Garden Neighbourhood • Sizewell and Leiston – including town centre masterplan and regeneration scheme • Market and coastal towns – Digital Towns, Town Revitalisation Programme • Rural and protected areas e.g. AONB, Minsmere
3.6	<p>The Business priority has four key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship in East Suffolk – the strategy will enable the provision of workspace and premises suitable for small businesses, to equip small business owners / managers with the skills they need and enable small businesses to access the support that is available more generally. • Encourage established local businesses to invest and grow in East Suffolk – through general and sector focussed business support as a part of a regional/ countywide approach supplemented with more bespoke local programmes. • We will attract inward investment to East Suffolk – the district has high profile existing and emerging economic assets. The ESES sets out how we will continue to promote these to attract investment to develop opportunities which will stimulate sector, supply chain and employment related opportunities for businesses & the workforce. • We will focus on the opportunities and potential that exists in the following seven key sectors where East Suffolk demonstrates a strong competitive advantage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture, food and drink - Clean energy - ICT and digital creative - Manufacturing and engineering - Marine and maritime - Ports and logistics - Visitor economy and cultural sectors <p>The strategy also sets out a cross-cutting commitment to enhance the environmental performance of key sectors, improve efficiency of resource use and align wider infrastructure and skills investment with sector requirements.</p>

3.7	<p>Annual delivery plans will be developed to set out specific actions against the key strategic themes highlighted above. In order to determine how successful ESC has been in achieving the objectives of the ESES a number of performance measures have been proposed. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Productivity: change in average annual GVA - Employment: annual change in full-time jobs - Business: Number of new businesses created each year, number of businesses relocating to the district each year and number of jobs created as a result of these relocations - Innovation: Annual patent growth rate - Skills: Annual change in workforce NVQ level 3 attainment - People: proportion of residents economically active <p>These measures will complement the key performance indicators agreed in relation to the Strategic Plan's Economy Theme.</p>
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4 Reason/s for recommendation	
4.1	<p>Ensuring that East Suffolk continues to have a strong, resilient and diverse economic base is crucial in maintaining a high quality of life for the residents of the district. It also provides a strong foundation for new businesses to emerge, develop and innovate. Coupled with a strong emphasis on place development and capitalising on the competitive advantage our key sector present, the new ESES provides a clear and robust framework for delivering sustainable economic growth that can benefit all of the district's residents, businesses and visitor.</p>

Appendices

Appendices:	
Appendix A	Draft East Suffolk Economic Strategy
Background reference papers:	
None.	

SEMI FINAL DRAFT

East Suffolk Economic Strategy 2022- 2027

THIS IS A WORKING DRAFT DOCUMENT

This working draft report represents analysis and commentary which may contain a number of matters that may be subject to further exploration, analysis, clarification or confirmation. All draft outputs are subject to internal and external review procedures and accordingly there may be additions, deletions or amendments to the content following progression of work and/or consultation with our client.

Formatting is intentionally neutral to expedite editing and final proofing.

Version 8.13 May 13 2022

CONTENTS

1. Contents
2. Foreword
3. Executive Summary
4. East Suffolk Profile
5. East Suffolk Economic Strategy 2022 - 2027: Context
6. East Suffolk Economic Strategy 2022 - 2027: Vision
7. East Suffolk Economic Strategy 2022 - 2027: Strategy
8. East Suffolk Economic Strategy 2022 - 2027: Priorities
9. East Suffolk Economic Strategy 2022 - 2027: Delivery
10. East Suffolk Economic Strategy 2022 - 2027: Reporting

FOREWORD

I am delighted to present the new East Suffolk Economic Strategy.

This new strategy is a very significant document which has been produced at a critical time. Locally and nationally we are adapting to a new post-pandemic and post Brexit world which brings a wide range of economic challenges and opportunities as we seek to build a fairer, greener and cleaner society.

This strategy reflects our firm commitment to the ongoing aim of enabling a vibrant local economy. We want to build a strong, sustainable economy for our future so that East Suffolk can achieve its maximum potential for the benefit of everyone who lives, works and visits the district. This requires a very particular focus on our people, our places and our businesses.

This strategy sets out clearly how East Suffolk Council and its partners can enable this.

East Suffolk possesses a strong and dynamic economy with a wide range of opportunities for future sustainable growth and this new Economic Strategy provides a clear framework, demonstrating how we will maximise the Districts economic potential for the benefit of everyone.

Steve Gallant
Leader, East Suffolk Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

East Suffolk has major assets which can drive significant sustainable growth. However, we also have on-going socio economic and regeneration challenges. This Economic Strategy seeks to provide a balanced approach that enables us to leverage our economic assets and build a strong sustainable economy for the future while also addressing the challenges we face. We want our district to achieve its maximum potential, for the good of everyone.

OUR VISION

Our Vision for the next five years is straightforward. We want to offer support and encouragement to our people so they can access, obtain and use skills which will help them secure and create both opportunities and employment. We want to offer support and encouragement to communities in a way which helps protect, revitalise and regenerate the places we live, work and play in. We want to offer support and encouragement to businesses so they develop, grow and invest locally in a way which creates opportunities for our residents.

OUR STRATEGY

We will achieve our vision by focusing on three main priorities, People, Place and Business.

People

We will support access to education and skills development opportunities that enable our people to access employment and create jobs. The District's current and future workforce must be ready and able to fulfil the needs of business. Businesses need the right number of skilled people, in the right locations, at the right time. People need access to career opportunities that offer the rewards and fulfilment they seek and need. We aim for inclusive employment which maximises the nature of the available workforce. We will try and help employees and job seekers in our most deprived areas access work related opportunities. We will work with employers, entrepreneurs and academics to develop education, training and skills related opportunities which will help businesses and employees over many generations.

Place

We will protect, promote and enhance the places we live, work and relax in.

Places within East Suffolk have widely varying characteristics and for this reason, this Economic Strategy has been designed to address various place-based dimensions. It will ensure that sustainable economic growth of an appropriate scale and type is achieved alongside broader spatial development priorities.

The East Suffolk Economic Strategy is not just about supporting "new development" and large-scale regeneration. In parallel, and consistent with our Vision, it has "a job to do" in ensuring that all settlements across the district have vibrant and sustainable communities in which local people and businesses can thrive. This in turn means that barriers to work are broken down and sustainable economic growth genuinely is inclusive.

Alongside all of the above, this Economic Strategy must encourage and enable us to focus on our environment. East Suffolk has stunning natural capital and world class cultural, heritage and hospitality assets. We will put this environment at the heart of everything we do, protecting our beautiful district and enabling clean, green solutions to the climate and environmental challenges we all face. In practice, this results in five broad spatial areas of focus:

- Lowestoft
- Adastral Park and Innovation Martlesham
- Felixstowe and the Freeport East Zone
- Sizewell and Leiston
- Our market, rural and coastal towns

Business

We will support entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship in East Suffolk. East Suffolk's economy is dominated by micro and small enterprises, and we want to enable more to be established and thrive. To achieve this, we want to enable the provision of appropriate workspace and premises for small businesses, to equip small business owners / managers with the skills they need, and enable them to access all the support that is available to them.

We will encourage established local businesses to invest and grow in East Suffolk. To enable this, we will work closely with these firms to understand better the opportunities they are developing and the risks they are facing so we can support them as they take important operational, financial and strategic decisions.

We will attract inward investment to East Suffolk. East Suffolk has significant internationally competitive economic assets. The District's economy benefits substantially from these long established (Austral Park, Felixstowe logistics cluster, CEFAS marine science hub and Sizewell) and fast gaining recognition assets (Offshore Wind Energy/LEEF at Lowestoft and numerous potential clean hydrogen developments). We will promote these and other assets East Suffolk can be proud of in order to attract investment from around the world with the aim of developing opportunities which will stimulate sector, supply chain and employment related opportunities for our businesses and our people.

We will focus on the opportunities and potential that exist in seven key sectors:

- Agriculture, food and drink
- Clean energy
- IT, tech and digital creative
- Manufacturing and engineering
- Marine and maritime
- Ports and logistics
- Visitor economy and cultural sectors

These sectors closely connect to priorities identified in the county and regional economic strategies. There is a cross-cutting commitment to enhance the environmental performance of key sectors across the board, to improve the efficiency of resource use and to align wider investment in both infrastructure and skills with the requirements of these sectors.

DELIVERING THE STRATEGY

Our economic ambitions can only be achieved by working collaboratively together with businesses, educators, partners and stakeholders. Within East Suffolk Council, we need to build on our excellent core services to ensure a joined-up approach to issues which impact economic development. We will continue to secure external funding and lever in wider investment via initiatives such as Levelling Up, the UK Shared Prosperity Fund and the County Deal.

We have developed an action plan to guide delivery of our Economic Strategy and we have adopted specific Key Performance Indicators to monitor our progress. We will report on our progress every year.

EAST SUFFOLK PROFILE

Located on the east coast of England, East Suffolk has a very diverse local economy, with outstanding economic assets and potential, and in some areas, long-term socio-economic regeneration challenges.

East Suffolk has a population of 248,000 with 81,000 people living in the north around Lowestoft, 25,000 living in the south around Felixstowe and about 3,000-10,000 living in market towns such as Woodbridge, Leiston, Framlingham, Saxmundham, Beccles, and Bungay, which are distributed across the middle of the District.

Micro and small businesses are found in abundance across the area. There are over 9,500 businesses within East Suffolk and the vast majority of these are small (fewer than 10 employees). In addition, there is a high incidence of self-employment, particularly in the south of the area. Throughout, the role of micro and small businesses in sustaining the fabric of economic life across East Suffolk is critical.

Alongside micro/small businesses, firms that have grown to at least medium size must be acknowledged. They act as anchors for their local communities, support local supply chains and represent opportunities for sustainable growth which can result in creation of employment opportunities for residents. They are often local, family-owned businesses and although not well known outside of East Suffolk, within it, their role is crucial.

The area also hosts important economic assets and offers opportunities that are amongst the most significant in the UK. These include The Port of Felixstowe (the UK's busiest container port), Adastral Park (BT's Global Research and Development Headquarters), CEFAS (The Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science, an executive agency of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), The Port of Lowestoft (a key location for the offshore clean energy industry), The East Anglia Array (including East Anglia ONE), Sizewell (including the proposed Sizewell C, Europe's largest infrastructure project).

These key assets are defining features of East Suffolk's current economic character and its future potential, with the commercial and infrastructure aspects standing alongside the natural beauty of the District and its power to attract people to it.

Travel across the District is challenging. Transport links are dominated by the A12 which forms a 40 mile north-south connective "spine", though journeys by car can be slow (often taking 80 minutes) and local rail services can be even slower (with trips from Felixstowe to Lowestoft taking over two hours).

The natural capital in the District supports a very distinctive and diverse visitor economy. This includes traditional seaside tourism, major festivals and events, attractions in market/coastal towns, outstanding landscapes, renowned heritage assets and a growing range of quality cultural/heritage activities. However, the economic asset represented by the visitor economy will be compromised if the natural capital represented by the beautiful environment is not protected while being enjoyed. Together, they demand attention and require careful management to develop their full potential in economic terms.

The District is blessed with significant strengths and opportunities which attract envy from across the UK, but real challenges exist which expose weaknesses which must be addressed.

EAST SUFFOLK STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES *NB presentational format to be amended*

STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES	Internationally significant assets such as Felixstowe, Aداstral Park, Sizewell and Offshore Clean Energy are global magnets.	Sizewell Nuclear Power Plants create a centre of excellence and economic opportunity.	Aداstral Park and Innovation Martlesham already attract significant investment with scope for more.	CEFAS offers an exciting new opportunity to develop a marine and bluetech cluster around it.
	Port of Felixstowe is the UK's biggest container port with deep water capacity to handle mega vessels	The Freeport East Zone provides a highly visible opportunity to attract new inward investment and attract high quality jobs	Lowestoft Gull Wing Bridge and flood defence works will enhance commercial opportunities and attractiveness of the town	Development of the East Anglian Offshore Array
	Clean Energy innovation initiatives including low carbon and hydrogen	High profile and high-quality market and coastal towns	Lowestoft Towns Fund and Heritage Action Zones	Heritage assets include the renowned Framlingham Castle and Sutton Hoo
	Cultural diary includes well known events such as the Latitude, Folk East and Aldeburgh Festivals	Natural capital including the Deben, Blyth, Alde and Ore estuaries plus Minsmere and Carlton Marshes	The local visitor economy embodies a high quality and well-known offer	ABP's Lowestoft Eastern Energy Facility (LEEF) offers key opportunities for offshore wind investment in the town
WEAKNESSES AND CHALLENGES	Distance from major economic centres such as London, Cambridge and Birmingham	Slow rail links, lack of major road network, distance from major airports	Skills levels generally below required levels particularly in the north of the district	Wage levels generally below required levels particularly in the north of the district
	Education and skills programmes not appropriately aligned with the needs of business and routes to employment	Limited higher education provision with a lack of locally available graduates	Young people tend to leave the district in search of career and lifestyle opportunities	Economically inactive population groups with limited economic productivity and increasing reliance on the State
	High house prices restrict ability of many local people to buy and encourage them to leave area	Employers experience difficulty in sourcing enough workers with appropriate skills	Sizewell C may create challenges for the local visitor economy and transport systems so mitigation funding must be wisely used	Socio economic imbalances between the north and south of the district
	Lack of business premises for small and medium sized forms.	Climate change, flooding and environmental challenges pose real threats	Smaller towns face post Covid revival challenges combined with lower profile and lower footfall than more well-known market/coastal towns	Lack of quality port side facilities and space ready for development

EAST SUFFOLK IN NUMBERS **NB presentational format to be amended**

Productivity per capita 2019	£49,286
Compound annual growth rate 2002-2019	1.89%
Compared with New Anglia LEP	£38,000 and 0.8%
Compared with UK	£56,670 and 0.7%

Source: ONS (2021)

Population 2020	259,373
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Population growth since 2001

East Suffolk	9.9%
New Anglia LEP	11.5%
UK	11.1%

Source: ONS Population Estimates

Enterprises:

Total	9,545
Micro enterprises	88.9%
Small enterprises	9.5%
Medium enterprises	1.3%
Large enterprises	0.3%

Source: Nomis

Weekly Earnings for Full Time Employees 2021

East Suffolk	£632.20
New Anglia LEP	£651.20
UK	£611.00

Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

JSA claimant count March 2022

East Suffolk	41.9%
New Anglia LEP	59%
UK	60.2%

Current unemployment rate

East Suffolk	3.7%
New Anglia LEP	3.6%

Source: https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-area=E92000001&mod-group=AllLainCountry_England&mod-metric=167&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup
(Number of claimants of jobseeker allowance who have been claiming for over 12 months, expressed as a percentage of the total number of job seeker allowance claimants).

Employment rate

UK October 2021	75.3%
East Suffolk Jul 2020- June 2021	71.1%
Norfolk Jul 2020- June 2021	76.2%
NALEP Jul 2020- June 2021	73.65%

Source: Nomis and ONS

Total GVA in 2019 (in 2018 monetary value)	£5.28bn
Contribution to NALEPs GVA	13.9%
<i>Source: ONS</i>	

Average house prices

England March 2021	£274,615
Suffolk	£265,706
East Suffolk March 2021	£281,854
East Suffolk March 2020	£240,247
East Suffolk price increase	17.3%
East of England price increase since 12/20	11.7%
Suffolk price increase since 03/20	15%
House price/earnings ratio – East Suffolk	8.1%
House price/earnings ratio – Suffolk	8.2%
House price/earnings ratio – England	7.7%
<i>Source: Gov/Land registry</i>	

Qualification level obtained for 2020 East Suffolk population ages 16-64

NVQ4+	36.85%	48,900
NVQ3+	57.0%	75,800
NVQ2+	76.7%	102,000
NVQ1+	91.3%	121,400
Other	3.9%	5,200
None	4.8%	6,400

Source: Nomis

Qualification level obtained for 2020 East of England population ages 16-64

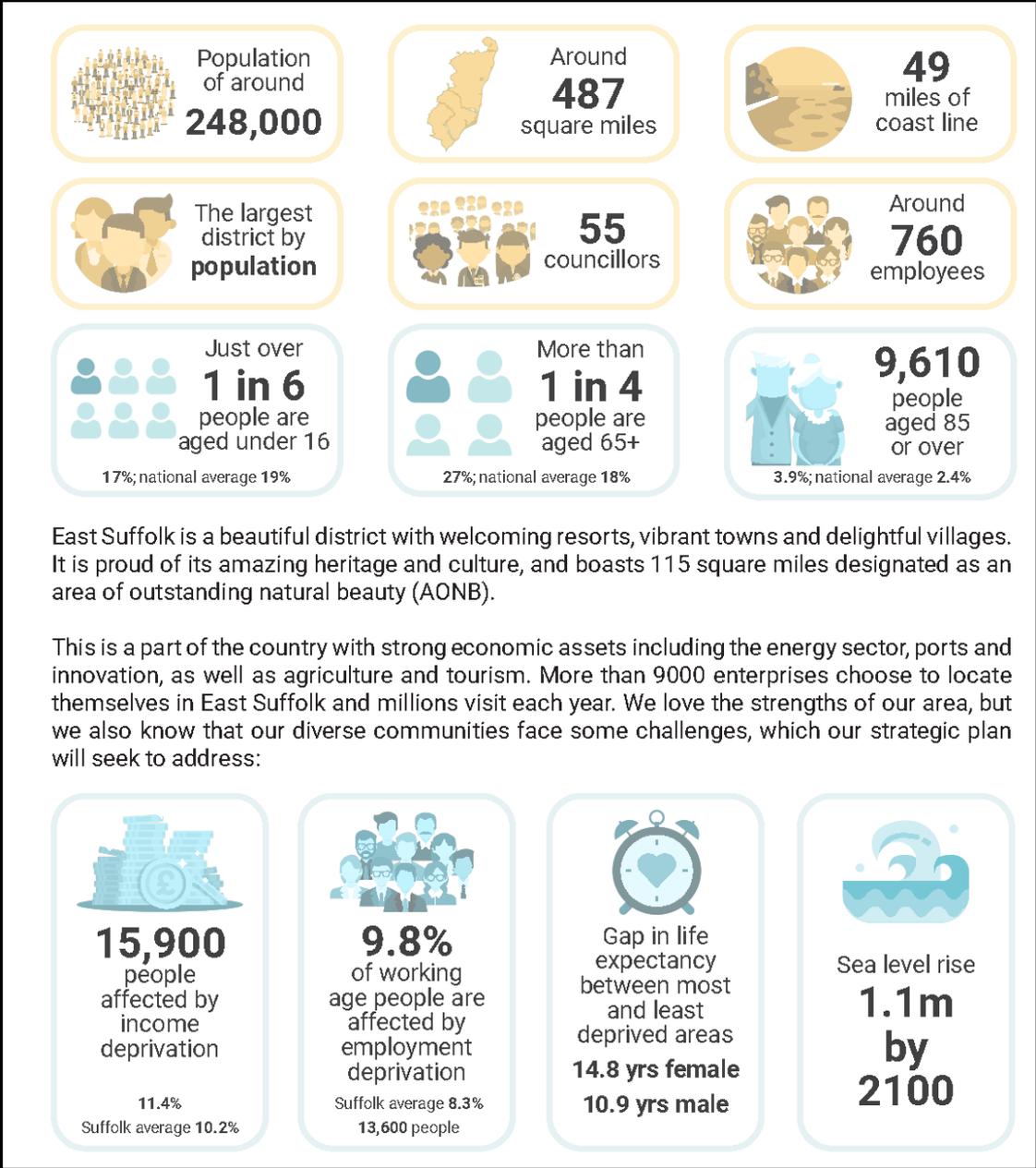
NVQ4+	39.3%
NVQ3+	58.0%
NVQ2+	77.0%
NVQ1+	88.8%
Other	5.6%
None	5.6%

Source: Nomis

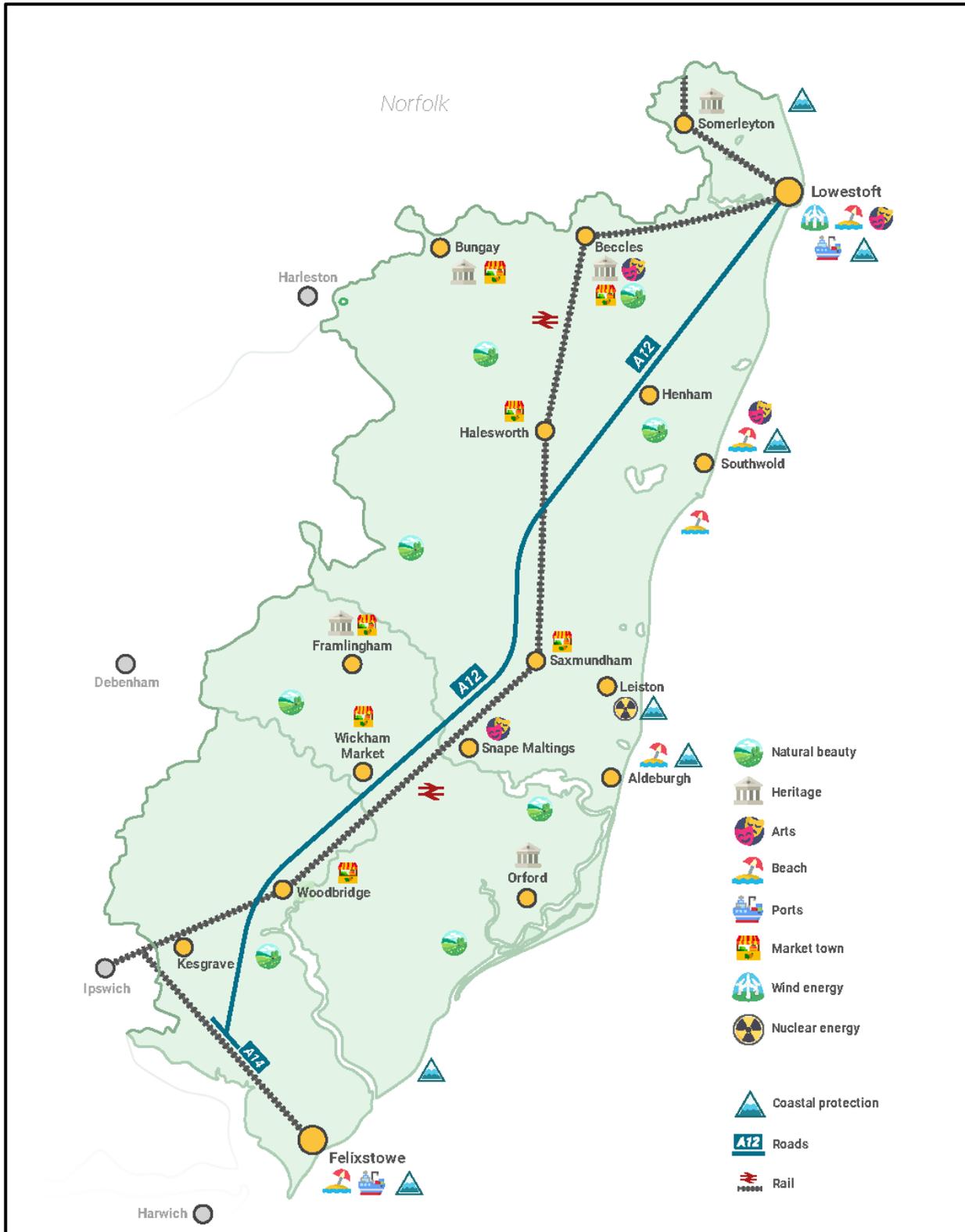
Qualification level obtained for 2021 East Suffolk population ages 16-64

NVQ4+	39.4%
NVQ3+	55.3%
NVQ2+	76.4%
NVQ1+	90.7%
Other	3.8%
None	5.5%

Source: Nomis



EAST SUFFOLK MAP



EAST SUFFOLK ECONOMIC STRATEGY 2022 - 2027: CONTEXT

The East Suffolk Economic Growth Plan covered the period 2018-2023.

The document set out a strategy with three main priorities around:

- Supporting entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship in East Suffolk
- Encouraging established businesses to invest and grow
- Attracting inward investment in East Suffolk, focused around existing/emerging sectors and supply chains

The following high-level achievements were supported and / or delivered:

Priority	Achievements
Supporting entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship in East Suffolk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for appropriate provision of employment land and premises, such as Felixstowe @Inc, Innovation Labs Woodbridge and East Suffolk Council have invested in Riverside Business Centre and Leiston Enterprise Centre • Facilitating access to finance and business support, such as the East Suffolk Digital Springboard and Covid-19 business support grants distribution
Encouraging established businesses to invest and grow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouragement of appropriate forms of skills and workforce development that business can find the skills they need, and people from East Suffolk are equipped for the jobs those businesses generate. Such as the Youth Employment Service • Support for appropriate provision of employment land and premises, such as the delivery of the Enterprise Zone programme • Key sector development programmes
Attracting inward investment in East Suffolk, focused around existing and emerging sectors and supply chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work to address key infrastructure constraints (including in relation to transport, housing, flood risk and digital connectivity) such as establishment of Freeport East; securing over £30m for the Sizewell C Economic Programme; substantial development within the offshore and renewable energy sector; Gull Wing Bridge; Full Fibre roll out in Lowestoft; development of the £500m+ Lowestoft Town Investment Plan; securing the £25m Lowestoft Town Deal; delivery of the town development programme; Heritage Action Zones; Felixstowe South Seafront programme and Visitor Economy infrastructure improvements. • Engagement in marketing and promotion across East Suffolk, such as visitor economy product development and engagement with partners marketing activities • Securing £xxxm of external funding to support the delivery of the Growth Plan

The strategic context for the refreshed East Suffolk Economic Strategy has many different “layers”. These are defined within Suffolk, at LEP level and nationally.

This Strategy will respond to these and, over time, shape them.

The Norfolk and Suffolk Economic Strategy

the Norfolk and Suffolk Economic Strategy was published by New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership (NALEP) in January 2022 and outlines ambitious plans for future growth across Norfolk and Suffolk. It aims to bring together public and private sector partners with education and the VCSE sector, and sets out NALEP's ambition for Norfolk and Suffolk:

'Our ambition is to transform our economy into a globally recognised, technology-driven and inclusive economy which is leading the transition to a zero-carbon economy through sustainable food production, clean energy generation and consumption and digital innovation; becoming one of the best places in the world to live, work, learn and succeed in business.'

NALEP want Norfolk and Suffolk to be:

- A higher-performing, clean, productive and inclusive economy.
- An inclusive economy with an appropriate and highly skilled workforce, where everyone benefits from clean economic growth.
- The place where high-growth businesses with aspirations choose to be.
- A well-connected place, locally, nationally and internationally.
- An international-facing economy with high-value exports.
- A centre for the UK's clean energy sector.
- A place with a clear, defined, ambitious offer to the world.

The NALEP Strategy captures its core focus as follows:



The leadership offered by NALEP on key regional economic issues is welcomed and East Suffolk Council work in partnership with NALEP in order to drive benefits for our District, our businesses and our residents. This is particularly important as the clean energy, Agri food and ICT/digital focus outlined above reflects the dominance which East Suffolk enjoys in these areas.

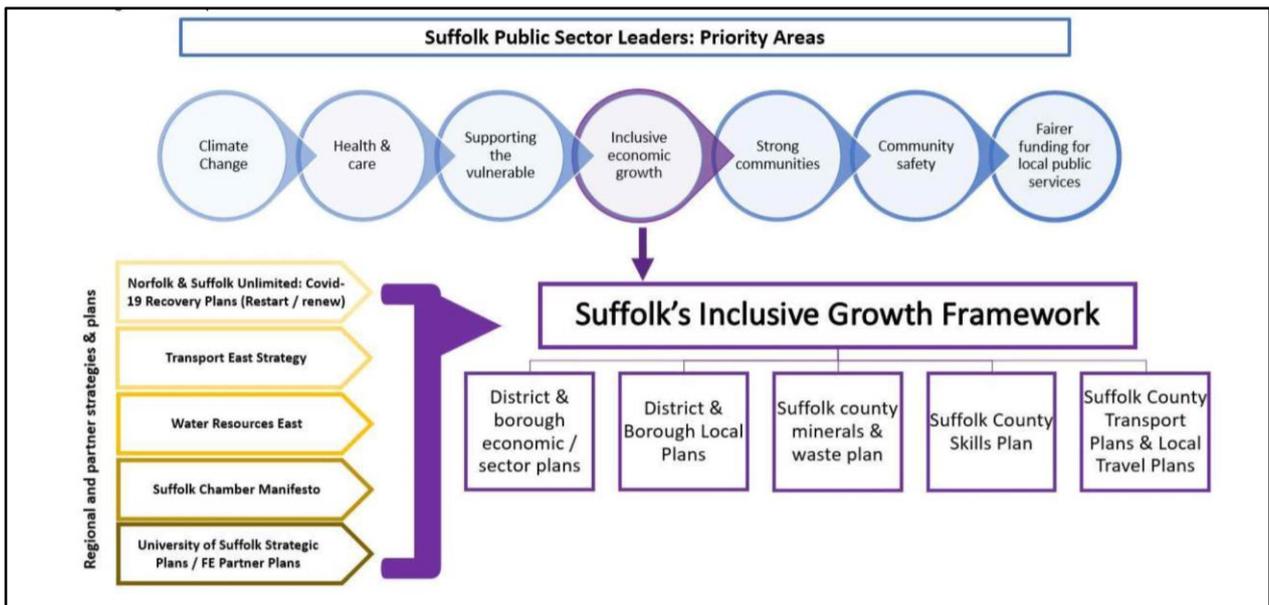
Suffolk Growth Framework

This Framework sets out details of inclusive growth aims, support for businesses and draws together Suffolk's spatial approach for future development across the county, identifying key areas for new homes, employment sites and the infrastructure needed to support growth.

The Framework is grounded in agreed Suffolk wide priorities, Local Plans, and shared inclusive economic aims. Since March 2020 the focus has been on responding to the pandemic but work also continues on seven priorities, agreed to guide work and investment pre-Covid 19, and continuing to provide a strategic focus for Leaders during and post-Covid 19. The seven priorities are:

- Inclusive economic growth
- Climate change
- Health & Care
- Supporting the vulnerable
- Strong communities
- Community Safety
- Fairer Funding for local public services

The Framework is focused on inclusive economic growth, but involves work in an integrated way to deliver across all priorities and development of inclusive growth indicators to better measure outcomes.

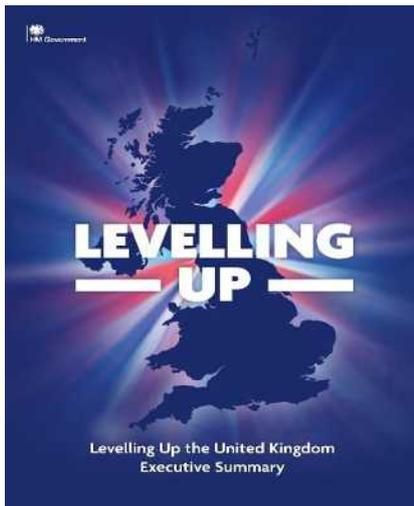


The key aims of the Framework include:

- Make Suffolk an optimal location for business expansion, sustainability, and viability across all sectors
- Meet identified skills/employment needs to aid inclusive economic growth & improve job opportunities
- Create a consistent/transparent planning approach to improve housing delivery/community development
- Secure investment in economic & social infrastructure

The Levelling Up White Paper

In February 2022, the Government published its Levelling Up White Paper.



This paper serves to guide activity around the country’s economic development landscape and sets out twelve “clear and ambitious medium-term missions”, with target objectives through to 2030. These missions will guide the UK’s approach to levelling up over the next decade and set the medium-term ambition of the government and are an anchor for the expectations and plans of the private sector and civil society. An initial suite of headline and supporting metrics for measuring and tracking progress against levelling up outcomes are set out in a separate document which is published with the White Paper.

Although always subject to change driven by political preferences, the levelling Up Agenda is going to shape near term Government policy and funding priorities as follows:

Investment Priority	Summary of objectives
 UK Government	<p style="text-align: right;">Investment Priorities Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening our social fabric and fostering a sense of local pride and belonging. • To build resilient and safe neighbourhoods.
Community and Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating jobs and boosting community cohesion by supporting local businesses. • Promoting networking and collaboration and stimulating innovation and growth. • Targeted support to help businesses grow - e.g. innovation, productivity, energy efficiency, low carbon and exporting.
Supporting Local Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boosting core skills and support adults to progress in work. • Supporting disadvantaged people to access the skills they need. • Funding local skills needs and supplementing local adult skills provision. • Reducing levels of economic inactivity and supporting those furthest from the labour market.
People and Skills	

It is important therefore that, if/where possible, our strategy and planning is aligned with the Levelling Up agenda so we can compete for and secure funding support for our priorities. There is clear overlap between our priorities and those outlined by Government as follows:

OUR PRIORITY	LEVELLING UP PRIORITY
People	People and Skills
Place	Community and Place
Business	Supporting Local Business

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Alongside wider economic policy, the East Suffolk Economic Strategy is informed by, and informing of three existing Council plans.

The East Suffolk Council Strategic Plan (2020-2024)

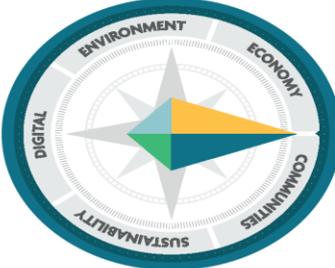
This provides the framework to deliver a huge range of vital services for our local communities. The Council's ambition is to deliver the best possible quality of life for everyone who lives in, works in, and visits East Suffolk. This plan acts as the council's 'compass', guiding all its decision making:

WE ARE EAST SUFFOLK

We are proud of East Suffolk and we know you are too

Our aim is to deliver the highest quality of life possible for everyone who lives in, works in and visits East Suffolk. To help us achieve this, we will use this strategic plan as our compass to guide all our decision making.

Within the compass, our five key themes show the direction we will take. All themes are interconnected and complement each other.



GROWING OUR ECONOMY - Let's build a strong sustainable economy for our future; we want our district to achieve its maximum potential, for the good of everyone in the area.

ENABLING OUR COMMUNITIES - Working together, we will enable our communities to identify opportunities and challenges, we will empower them to make a difference; we will support our communities to enhance the places we live and work for the well-being of all.

REMAINING FINANCIALLY SUSTAINABLE - We will grow and prosper as a council; we will ensure we are well-run; provide value for money and strive for excellence.

DELIVERING DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION - Digital technology can transform the way we work and live; we will use technology to make services efficient and easily accessible to all and assist our communities to embrace and access new technologies.

CARING FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT - We know you are concerned about our environment; we are too, so we will put the environment at the heart of everything we do.

East Suffolk Council Strategic Plan 2020-2024

WE ARE EAST SUFFOLK

East Suffolk is also covered by the Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Local Plans, covering the former Suffolk Coastal and Waveney districts. *The Draft Local Plan for Waveney* was published in March 2019. It made provision for just over 542 homes per year (9,756 over the lifetime of the plan 2018-36) and 6,500 jobs over the period 2014-36, with more than half of both totals to be in Lowestoft. Beccles is the other major location identified for sustainable growth (on a smaller scale than Lowestoft).

The Local Plan will continue to promote sustainable growth and regeneration in Central and Coastal Lowestoft, where there are plans to deliver significant new housing and sustainable economic growth (including industry, retail and leisure). The issues relating to economic performance are acute in these areas but have potential for transformation.

The Local Plan for Suffolk Coastal

This was approved in September 2020 and set an ambition for the area to significantly boost sustainable economic growth, housing delivery and to attract investment, whilst delivering at least 542 homes a year. The area covered by the Local Plan is part of a wider area within which there are strong functional economic and housing market relationships. This wider area includes Ipswich Borough and Mid Suffolk and Babergh Districts which also border Ipswich. Strategic economic priorities include.

- Provision of land to deliver significantly more than the baseline requirement of 11.7ha for employment
- Provision for employment and sustainable productivity growth equivalent to the creation of at least 6,500 jobs
- Supporting the Port of Felixstowe
- Development of a new business park at Felixstowe Road in Nacton.
- Sustaining and growing the rural economy
- Supporting the vitality of town centres, district centres, local centres and local shops across the District

The Ports of Felixstowe and Lowestoft, BT Campus at Adastral Park, offshore/renewable/clean energy and Sizewell perform key economic activities and provide significant opportunities that are also supported by micro and small businesses and self-employed persons. In order to maintain the significant contribution of operations like the Port of Felixstowe and Sizewell, the Local Plan took a positive approach to land allocations required to meet the demands of these sectors, especially in the context of the A12 and the A14 corridors.

The Future

Our Economic Strategy is being produced at a critical time as we adapt to a new post pandemic, post EU exit world and a geo-political shock in eastern Europe. This strategy is also produced at a time when devolution, the County deal and future development of Local Enterprise Partnerships are under active discussion. All this means that this strategy will need to be kept under review so any changes can be made if / as required as the future unfolds.

Our current plans are based on dynamics which we understand and can cater for. Our Economic Strategy sits alongside and is closely linked to the framework provided by our own Strategic Plan, the County and region wide economic strategies, and the Levelling Up agenda. We have identified headline outcomes as Key Performance Indicators we will use to track our progress. These indicators are reflective of these interconnecting strategic drivers.

OUR VISION

Our Vision for the next five years covers 3 ambitions for our local economy:

- support and encourage our people so they can access, obtain and use skills which will help them secure and create both opportunities and employment.
- support and encourage communities in a way which helps protect, revitalise and regenerate the places we live, work and play in.
- support and encourage businesses, so they develop, grow and invest locally in a way which creates opportunities for our residents.

We will achieve our vision by focusing on three main priorities, People, Place and Business.

EAST SUFFOLK ECONOMIC STRATEGY 2022 - 2027: STRATEGY

PEOPLE

We will support access to education and skills development opportunities that enable our people to access employment and create jobs.

The district is blessed with economic opportunity that will be the envy of other locations. The next 5 years represent a once in a generation opportunity to create prosperity if/as key initiatives such as Freeport East, Project LEEF/Offshore Clean Energy, Towns Fund and Sizewell C projects progress. It is imperative that we harness these opportunities to ensure that our people and communities benefit.

The District's current and future workforce must be ready and able to fulfil the needs of business. Business needs the right number of skilled people, in the right locations, at the right time. People need access to career opportunities that offer the rewards and fulfilment they seek and need. We aim for inclusive employment which maximises the nature of the available workforce. We will try and help employees and job seekers in our most deprived areas access work related opportunities. We will work with employers, entrepreneurs and academics to develop education, training and skills related opportunities which will help businesses and employees over many generations. We will work with partners to:

- Develop education, training and skills related opportunities to help businesses recruit skilled staff to stimulate enterprise, to ensure residents can access jobs
- Build relationships between academics/educators and businesses to help them communicate with businesses and ensure they can be communicated to residents
- Encourage provision of education/training relevant to business need/work prospects for residents and supports career paths for all
- Develop relationships with specialists at Higher Education providers to support business relevant engagement
- Supporting new initiatives such as a hospitality academy and a logistics college to develop specialist skills
- Ensure that Apprenticeships and other work placement related initiatives are actively promoted and fully supported

PLACE

We will protect, promote and enhance the places we live, work and relax in.

Places within East Suffolk have widely varying characteristics and for this reason, this Economic Strategy has been designed to address various place-based dimensions. It will ensure that sustainable economic growth of an appropriate scale and type is achieved alongside broader spatial development priorities. But the East Suffolk Economic Strategy is not just about supporting "new development" and large-scale regeneration. In parallel, and consistent with our Vision, it has "a job to do" in ensuring that all settlements across the district have vibrant and sustainable communities in which local people and businesses can thrive. This in turn means that barriers to work are broken down and sustainable economic growth genuinely is inclusive.

This Economic Strategy must also encourage and enable us to focus on our environment. East Suffolk has stunning natural capital and world class cultural, heritage and hospitality assets. We will put the environment at the heart of everything we do, protecting our beautiful district and developing clean, green solutions to the climate and environmental challenges we all face.

East Suffolk Council will support our environment by:

- Becoming a carbon neutral council by 2030 and look for environmental benefit in all we do.
- Minimising waste generated and encouraging the reuse of materials and recycling.
- Exploring new ways of encouraging and investing in the use of renewable clean energy.
- Using our influence and our regulatory functions to protect our natural environment.

In practice, this results in five broad spatial areas of focus:

- Lowestoft
- Aداstral Park and Innovation Martlesham
- Felixstowe and the Freeport East Zone
- Sizewell and Leiston
- Our market, rural and coastal towns

In parts of East Suffolk, these spatial priorities have a major regeneration focus with physical infrastructure required alongside a pressing need for social and economic regeneration. Elsewhere, the challenges relate more to accommodating sustainable growth. In both circumstances, the need to align significant planned housing delivery with sustainable economic development is crucial and judicious use of resources. This is of particular importance where use of water is concerned, as we face real challenges.

East Suffolk's water supply is provided by two companies and the local authority is divided into three water resources zones. These present challenges including the inability to supply new non-household demands (where the water is used for processing or manufacturing) until key works have been completed as well as significant pressures, from climate change, sustainability reductions and especially growth. Some of these might be resolved through demand management options, a transfer from the west, and future resource development. Work is underway to explore solutions.

Looking at each spatial area:

Lowestoft

Lowestoft is East Suffolk's largest town. It has seen significant investment in business, transport and gigabit infrastructure (c£170m), in further education (c£10m), CEFAS (c£16m), offshore wind (c£25m) and flood schemes (c£60m+). However, the town has ongoing deep-seated socio-economic regeneration challenges, some of an inter-generational character.

East Suffolk Council will support regeneration and investment in Lowestoft by:

- Encouraging further investment in the clean energy and marine sectors while further developing the supporting infrastructure for both businesses and people.
- Supporting the development of ABP's Lowestoft Eastern Energy Facility (LEEF) which offers key upgrades to marine facilities at Lowestoft's Outer Harbour to support sustainable growth of the offshore wind sector in the town, creating key capabilities to support the UK's net zero ambitions.
- Developing opportunities for the seafront and the town centre, recognising that the visitor economy and cultural sectors need to play a key role in both but that they also need to continue to evolve.
- Capitalising on the £24.9m Town's deal and deliver 5 major regeneration projects that will be a catalyst for attracting further funding and investment from both public and private sectors.
- Deliver the aspirations set out within the Lowestoft Town Investment Plan/Town Centre Masterplan
- Building on the success of cultural initiatives such as Heritage Action Zone, the Ness and First Light Festival and delivering the Lowestoft cultural Strategy
- Emphasising skills and workforce development, working with local schools, colleges and businesses to improve employability, enhance skills provision and support uptake of courses and access to jobs. With a particular focus on the most deprived wards to ensure they maximise the benefits of large-scale investment in Lowestoft.
- Encouraging community-led economic regeneration in the town
- Continuing to advance infrastructure priorities in Lowestoft (road, rail, port, digital and flood related), including emphasis on Lowestoft in the Levelling UP and wider Suffolk infrastructure prioritisation processes.
- Using the Council's assets/powers in an integrated way to further Lowestoft's regeneration priorities
- Continue to expand, support private sector partners and invest in the Enterprise Zones to bring forward development.
- Working with partners in Great Yarmouth to drive scale/synergy of regeneration/sustainable growth in Suffolk.

Adastral Park and Innovation Martlesham

Adastral Park / Innovation Martlesham, and the area surrounding it, is providing a major focus for sustainable growth. Significant housing development has already been delivered with more underway at Brightwell Lakes, and there are aspirations for further sustainable employment growth. East Suffolk Council will support the process of sustainable economic growth around Adastral Park by:

- Encouraging activities linked to Innovation Martlesham and Adastral Park, helping to create a national centre for a global digital economy; and encouraging the work of the Tommy Flowers Institute
- Aligning the nature of planned housing provision with the range and types of local job opportunities and working styles, recognising that informal workspaces and home working are increasingly important.
- Supporting links to the University of Suffolk, University of East Anglia and University of Essex, particularly in relation to higher education in the sphere of data science.

Felixstowe and the Freeport East Zone

Felixstowe is East Suffolk's second largest town which accommodates an international gateway alongside a traditional seaside location. It is the UK's busiest container port and forms part of the Haven Ports cluster which with Harwich International Port is a central part of the Freeport East initiative.

East Suffolk Council will encourage regeneration and sustainable growth in Felixstowe by:

- Continuing its role as Lead Authority for Freeport East
- Supporting the on-going work of Felixstowe BID
- Supporting the visitor economy with particular focus on developing a year-round offer and continued investment in tourism assets
- Supporting processes of enterprise and entrepreneurship within Felixstowe
- Supporting measures to enhance the skills, education and employability of young people
- Supporting the development of new initiatives such as a logistics college to develop specialist skills
- Encouraging strong links between the Port and growing micro/small businesses.

Sizewell and Leiston

Sizewell is a village located between the coastal towns of Southwold and Aldeburgh. It is dominated by the Sizewell nuclear power stations. Leiston is a market town close to the Sizewell site.

East Suffolk Council will support investment at Sizewell by:

- Maximising the potential economic benefits of Sizewell C and working with the developers to secure substantial funding and influence of benefit to the people, places and business in the district.
- Supporting the operations of Sizewell B, particularly in relation to labour market, skills issues and supply chain.
- Maximise the local economic benefits of the proposed Sizewell C development in areas such as employment, skills, supply chain, inward investment and tourism mitigation/ development with the support of the substantial economic mitigation programme
- Monitoring and engaging with development of Sizewell C, ensuring that this is linked to clear economic development outcomes, working to manage and mitigate any risks and learning from the experience at Hinkley Point in respect of supply chains, inward investment, employment and skills.
- Working with town and community groups in Leiston and around Sizewell to ensure that the benefits associated with development are harnessed for local people and risks/challenges are minimised.
- Provide a detailed masterplan for Leiston that provide transformation change for future generation and priorities for delivery.
- Secure private and public sector funding and investment to deliver the actions of the Leiston masterplan

Our market, rural and coastal towns

These vary in character and vibrancy: some are major destinations within the visitor economy, others are much less well known outside East Suffolk, relying instead on local service functions, family-owned businesses and small and micro- enterprises. Much of East Suffolk is rural and sparsely populated, with communities living in hamlets and villages, many in remote locations. These rural locations are often beautiful, nestled within the outstanding environment we enjoy in the district.

East Suffolk Council will support these settlements by:

- Encouraging the on-going work of Place based Teams and encouraging similar models elsewhere to support locally-led approaches to social and economic well-being and sustainable growth.
- Encouraging and engaging with the East Suffolk Strategic Plan's four 'Enabling Communities' objectives which cover Community Partnerships; Taking positive action on what matters most; Maximising health, wellbeing and safety in our District; Community Pride.
- Making connections between young people and local employers, particularly in the key sectors outlined elsewhere in this Economic Strategy
- Ensuring that market and coastal towns have appropriate levels and types of small business and grow on space provision, recognising that there are market failures in this context and that a positive approach to enterprise provision will be important
- Working to ensure that industrial estates and other business locations have good broadband connectivity
- Supporting local solutions to local housing challenges, particularly affordability for younger people.
- Continuing to implement the East Suffolk Towns Initiative to support locally-led approaches to social and economic well-being and sustainable growth
- Encouraging and supporting the Digital Towns programme, making the case for improved digital connectivity, both broadband and mobile, to reduce the challenges of digital deprivation
- Working with the Growth Hub to ensure it and other business support solutions help local business
- Encouraging local networking ventures to reduce isolation and increase connectivity.

BUSINESS

Entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship

We will support entrepreneurs and entrepreneurship in East Suffolk.

East Suffolk's economy is dominated by micro and small enterprises, and we want more of them to be established and then thrive. To achieve this, we want to provide workspace and premises suitable for small businesses, to equip small business owners / managers with the skills they need and enable small businesses to access the support that is available more generally.

Micro and small enterprises take many different forms, some are represented by self-employed individuals, often home-based, and often with restricted capacity or capability to grow. Often these enterprises have limited potential but provide valuable lifestyle-based sources of income. Some other businesses have significant sustainable growth potential, particularly those with links to major knowledge-based assets such as Innovation Martlesham.

Most of these businesses will face similar challenges as they start, develop and hopefully survive, then thrive. These challenges include the knowledge/skill of entrepreneurs, finding appropriate premises, cashflow/access to finance, access to skilled workers, broadband connectivity or access to transport. There are many issues to consider as we aim to help those who drive the creation of businesses. Encouraging the formation of small business and an environment in which they can survive and grow, is central to this Economic Strategy. Working with partners we will:

- Support our people - they have great ideas which are often translated into business opportunities. We want to encourage more people to turn their ideas into reality by giving them access to education, training, skills and business support opportunities which will help them develop their ideas into successful ventures.
- Encourage provision of space for small businesses across East Suffolk, including incubators and innovation centres as well as informal "makerspaces" (providing the basic tools for design and production).
- Coordinate support to help business owners and people develop the knowledge/skill they need, to facilitate access to cashflow advice or /access to finance, to support initiatives which develop workforce skills, to drive enhanced broadband coverage and to develop enhanced transport systems.
- Encourage provision of "move on" accommodation for growing businesses.
- Encourage formal and informal networking and mentoring, some place-based and some with a sectoral focus, to provide support to new enterprises and entrepreneurs
- Engage with master planning and other processes to ensure that provision for new enterprises is designed into new/expanded communities, including through live/work space and the re-use of buildings
- Ensure that entrepreneurs and small business owners/managers are aware of support that is available through Council led schemes, the Growth Hub, Suffolk Chamber of Commerce, and specialist providers
- Make town centres "small business friendly", recognising that High Streets are in need of post Covid rejuvenation while small businesses need homes, so empty space may need to be repurposed.
- Encourage community groups and local councils to nurture micro/small businesses (especially those with social purpose) as part of a more symbiotic relationship between communities/businesses.
- Support businesses to become and remain resilient in the face of both ongoing, known and new challenges
- Support businesses to address climate/environmental challenges and move to a Net Zero operating basis

Local businesses

We will encourage established local businesses to invest and grow in East Suffolk.

We want our established and medium sized businesses to invest and grow. To encourage this, we will work closely with these firms to understand better the opportunities they are developing and the risks they are facing so we can support them as they take important operational, financial and strategic decisions.

There are around 25 local businesses with more than 250 employees and a further 120 with between 100 and 249 staff so we will work to:

- Forge deeper links with East Suffolk businesses via an effective key account management programme (to include a proactive relationship management programme and a systematic approach to capturing and using business intelligence) to help reinforce major firms' commitment to the district
- Ensure businesses know how to access support when facing difficulties and/or making decisions as the post Brexit, post Covid commercial world evolves.
- Collate "real time intelligence" on skills provision and employment to address skills and workforce employment priorities, steer funding priorities for workforce skills and link more generally with educators and skills development providers.
- Encourage, influence and facilitate engagement with apprenticeship (and other) programmes, recognising that larger businesses pay the apprenticeship levy
- Understand businesses' infrastructure needs and other priorities (responding where possible), and contribute a business perspective to the process of infrastructure prioritisation
- Increase business awareness of and participation with support from New Anglia Growth Hub, DIT, Innovate UK, Suffolk Chamber of Commerce and others.
- Support the development and adoption of clean technologies across sectors.
- Support SMEs to increase their productivity through innovation, adoption of digital technologies and strengthened management capacity.
- Encourage supply chain and procurement development which benefits local business
- Ensure that businesses of all sizes are encouraged to innovate and in doing so develop new products, processes, services and markets

Inward investment

We will attract inward investment to East Suffolk.

East Suffolk has internationally competitive credentials. The District benefits from economic and commercial assets that are long established (Aadastral Park, Felixstowe logistics cluster, CEFAS marine science hub and Sizewell) and fast gaining recognition (Offshore Wind Energy/LEEF at Lowestoft and numerous potential clean hydrogen developments). We will promote these and other assets East Suffolk can be proud of in order to attract investment from around the world with the aim of developing opportunities which will stimulate sector, supply chain and employment related opportunities for our businesses and our people.

Sizewell represents a big opportunity which can be leveraged to encourage businesses involved in its supply chain to establish local bases, particularly if a campus style initiative can be developed. Freeport East will also be important in this context as it represents a flagship Government initiative which can be a significant driver of inward investment activity in the next 5 years. We will integrate our activities with key partners including DIT, NALEP, Suffolk County Council, key sector groups such as the Sizewell consortium and key economic assets such as our Ports.

We will work with partners to:

- Develop an attractive proposition which highlights the strengths of the district, provides a focus on key sectors and places to provide compelling messages which stimulates interest from prospective investors.
- Undertake research to explore the locations/characteristics of prospective investors to focus efforts on those territories, sectors, firms, functions and people most likely to be interested in East Suffolk.
- Implement effective/efficient marketing strategies to communicate with/interest prospective investors
- Deliver lead generation/sales activities to engage and develop dialogue with prospective investors
- Triage enquiries once received and identify those representing genuine potential as investors
- Develop welcome services to enable inbound delegations/business tourists to explore the area
- Ensure that investors who choose to locate in East Suffolk are given all possible onboarding support
- Deliver investor development support to firms moving to the area so they thrive and remain local.
- Ensure that businesses receive support to access the right networks via initiatives such as Generate which connects opportunities to people.

Supporting our sectors

In working towards our Vision and advancing our priorities we will pay particular attention to the opportunities and potential that exist in seven key sectors:

- Agriculture, food and drink
- Clean Energy
- IT, tech and digital creative
- Manufacturing and engineering
- Marine and maritime
- Ports and logistics
- Visitor economy and cultural sectors

These key sectors have strong links to the Suffolk Growth Framework and regional economic strategy. There is a cross-cutting commitment to enhance the environmental performance of key sectors across the board, to improve the efficiency of resource use and to align wider investment in both infrastructure and skills with the requirements of these sectors.

Agriculture, Food and Drink

Agriculture, food and drink are important and long-established sectors in East Suffolk. We want to ensure that businesses in these sectors are at the forefront of new advances (in technologies, resource-use solutions and routes to market) during changing market circumstances, especially in the post Brexit and post Covid worlds which present challenges as mechanisms and processes of support are re-engineered, particularly where staff shortages, and delays in transportation have been concerned.

East Suffolk Council will support these sectors by:

- Ensuring a strong link to regional initiatives in respect of Agri-tech in general and the application of data-driven technologies in particular (including links with activities at Adastral Park)
- Sustaining a dialogue with existing businesses to ensure that changing labour market and skills issues are quickly recognised/acted upon (particularly in the context of a changing supply of migrant labour) with issues about resource use appropriately reflected in relevant local and regional policy.
- Working with partners to encourage provision of appropriate skills development opportunities to help the workforce upskill as / when required.
- Working to promote local food and drink as part of East Suffolk's visitor economy and cultural offer
- Advancing opportunities for the local fishing sector, particularly development of routes to market, including as part of a local food offer (linking in with the visitor economy, as outlined above).

Clean Energy Sector

The clean energy sector is crucial for East Suffolk and the next few years should see further significant opportunities.

These relate to investment and supply chain opportunities in offshore wind energy and nuclear power generation, but they also relate to rapidly emerging hydrogen initiatives.

East Suffolk Council will support the clean energy sector by:

- Continuing to ensure appropriate land and premises provision (to enable the offshore clean energy sector, and its supply chain, to thrive) and to explore if/how land/premises could or should be developed near Sizewell. (to enable ongoing operations and possible future plans.
- Supporting the development of Sizewell C, ensuring that this is linked to clear economic development outcomes, working to manage and mitigate any risks and learning from the experience at Hinkley Point in respect of supply chains, inward investment, employment and skills.
- Working with New Anglia LEP to promote and advance the 'Generate' and 'East of England Energy Coast' initiatives to recognise and develop the potential of East Suffolk's specialisms in renewables, nuclear, hydrogen and gas.

IT, tech and digital creative

Through BT's activities at Adastral Park, and the work of both multinational firms and key start-ups, East Suffolk has a world class knowledge base involving IT, tech and digital creative.

The sector is bringing high quality jobs to East Suffolk and the Council will support it by:

- Continuing to support and encourage the development of Innovation Martlesham and Adastral Park
- Promoting the strength of local assets in these sectors alongside the outstanding quality of life that East Suffolk can provide
- Ensuring that there is provision of small business accommodation appropriate to the needs of new and small IT, tech and digital creative businesses (recognising that some will be "informal" space)
- Working with local communities to identify appropriate spaces in town centres for small digital businesses, possibly through the re-use of surplus retail space
- Continuing to encourage links with the region's universities to develop appropriate links into higher education encouraging businesses in other sectors to benefit fully from the potential of digital enabling technologies advancing particularly, and alongside New Anglia LEP, the potential of a link between the telecoms specialisms at Adastral Park and applications in high tech agricultural firms.

Manufacturing and Engineering

Manufacturing and engineering are sectors of cross-cutting importance that relate to many others such as food and drink, and clean energy. Although sometimes under the radar, they are major employers and, at the town level, individual firms (some of which have long histories in East Suffolk) have emerged as the hub of local labour catchments.

East Suffolk Council will support these sectors by:

- Working with businesses, schools and further education providers to promote apprenticeships and other forms of workforce development, and more generally working with employers to understand changing circumstances in relation to labour supply and workforce skills
- Engaging in appropriate promotional activity (for the area and the businesses/sectors within it), using planning policy to ensure a suitable and appropriate supply of B2 sites and premises.

Marine Sector

East Suffolk has always enjoyed a rich heritage associated with the fishing sector and the Renaissance of East Anglian Fisheries (REAF) initiative seeks to reinforce this via a partnership between public/private sector organisations with a common interest in the future of the fisheries and seafood sector in East Anglia. The opportunity of developing a marine science cluster (similar to the tech cluster at Adastral Park) around CEFAS is potentially game-changing for East Suffolk in general and Lowestoft in particular. CEFAS has world class expertise in marine science and technology, notably in relation to aquatic environments, biodiversity and food security. It has already brought significant investment and numbers of high-quality jobs to Lowestoft and the opportunity to build on this is very important indeed.

East Suffolk Council will support these sectors by:

- Forging stronger links to CEFAS and REAF and working to develop a stronger marine cluster.
- CEFAS are working for healthy/productive oceans, seas and rivers as well as safe/sustainable seafood and we will work with them to offer support as they develop. There is great potential for CEFAS to act as a magnet to attract other organisations to the area and as a catalyst for their development via measures linked to skills, business support, land and property.

Ports and Logistics

The port of Felixstowe is a major economic driver in the south of East Suffolk and an internationally significant logistics hub. It is the UK's busiest container port and 8th largest in Europe and forms part of the Haven Ports cluster which with Harwich International Port is a central part of Freeport East. The port at Lowestoft is also important, with strong links to the clean energy sector with ABP's proposed LEEF initiative offering exciting opportunities. Both will need to continue to adapt to the post Brexit UK. The aim must be to add value and local economic impact to port-related activities, whilst mitigating and managing environmental pressures.

East Suffolk Council will support these sectors by:

- Continuing to lobby (collaboratively with Suffolk County Council, Haven Gateway Partnership, Suffolk Chamber of Commerce and national agencies) for ongoing development of appropriate transport infrastructure
- Working closely with ports and port users to facilitate investment in employment land and premises to support the sustainable growth and maintain the competitiveness of our ports and logistics sector and associated industries
- Sustaining a close dialogue with the major employers to identify key business development issues, particularly in respect of skills and labour supply in connection with the Port of Felixstowe, Freeport East and LEEF.

Visitor economy and cultural sectors

The visitor economy and closely related cultural sectors together account for a significant part of East Suffolk's economy. As sectors, the visitor economy/cultural sectors face some challenges including low wage levels, low productivity, low skills levels, seasonality of employment and lack of staff. At the same time, however, the vibrancy of these sectors is a significant factor in "what makes East Suffolk special". It is frequently what causes many people to want to live and work in the area, as well as to visit it.

East Suffolk Council will support these sectors by:

- Nurturing local supply chains through the promotion of local food and drink, particularly when there is a clear association of brands with East Suffolk, such as Adnams Southwold Bitter.
- Working with partners, particularly the Suffolk Coast Destination Management Organisation, to define a "year-round offer" and promote the area as a place to live, work and visit all year.
- Working with partners to develop a compelling proposition and attractive products that will entice visitors and deliver a high-quality experience.
- Helping to define a visitor economy "offer" in relation to East Suffolk's market towns using the Councils expertise and resources to collect, collate and share data.
- Exploring development of a brand-new data set and a baseline for performance measurement of our visitor economy, taking a national lead in establishing a set of key performance indicators.
- Continued investment in tourism assets to enhance our visitor economy 'product' and encourage an ongoing programme of investment that will enrich the visitor experience.
- Develop initiatives to support the training, development, recruitment and retention of staff suitably qualified to deliver an excellent service for visitors to the region.
- Ensuring that skills development is central to academia/business, so local people and businesses learn to be the best and deliver a world class service to visitors via support for development of a Hospitality Academy.
- Support our town centres and high streets as they recover from and adapt to new post Brexit, post Covid worlds where staff and customer dynamics have changed so much

EAST SUFFOLK ECONOMIC STRATEGY 2022 - 2027: DELIVERY

An action plan will be developed alongside this Economic Strategy. This will clearly set out actions, resources, delivery targets and outputs. We will use a range of indicators to chart progress in advancing the East Suffolk Economic Strategy.

Our Economic Strategy is being produced at a critical time as we adapt to a new post pandemic, post EU exit world and a geo-political shock in eastern Europe. This strategy is also produced at a time when devolution, the County deal and future development of Local Enterprise Partnerships are under active discussion. All this means that this strategy will need to be kept under review so any changes can be made if / as required as the future unfolds.

Our current plans are based on dynamics which we understand and can cater for. Our Economic Strategy sits alongside and is closely linked to the framework provided by our own Strategic Plan, the County and region wide economic strategies, and the Levelling Up agenda. We have identified headline outcomes as Key Performance Indicators we will use to track our progress. These indicators are reflective of these interconnecting strategic drivers.

EAST SUFFOLK ECONOMIC STRATEGY 2022 - 2027: REPORTING

Our key performance indicators will be:

1. Productivity

This is our headline outcome indicator because it relates more to the quality of sustainable economic growth rather than simply the quantum. Overall, people who work in East Suffolk will not be able to command higher wages unless productivity improves, and productivity depends on a raft of factors (of which skills and sectoral structure are uppermost). East Suffolk's productivity performance has been and is projected to be mixed as the south of the district has historically performed better than the north. GVA, (a key measure of productivity) is currently XX% per annum. In real terms, our target is to increase average annual GVA by XX% between 2022 and 2027.

2. Jobs

It is important that East Suffolk continues to generate new jobs. We currently have XXXXXX people in employment. Job's growth has been challenging in the past, particularly in the north of the area. We will track job vacancies and report on the emerging trends. We aim for jobs growth of XX% per annum over the next five years with a total workforce of XXXXXX by 2027.

3. Businesses

Across different sectors and in different places, our Economic Strategy attaches significant weight to supporting the formation, the sustainable growth and the attraction of businesses across East Suffolk. Currently, we have 9,545 enterprises and we aim to see the stock of enterprises grow in net terms by about XX% per annum to XXXX by 2027. We would like to see the number of new businesses created each year average at least XXXX over the period. We would like to see the number of businesses relocating to the district each year average at least XXXX over the period, with the number of jobs created as a result average at least XXXX each year.

4. Innovation

The number of Patent applications submitted within the district demonstrates the dynamics of the local area. In 2020 a total of 157 patents were granted to companies located in East Suffolk. We want to support increased levels of innovation and wish to encourage a 5% growth rate in patents each year.

5. Skills

Ensuring that residents have appropriate skills for our economy is a priority for the Council. Currently 57% of our residents have qualifications up to NVQ level 3 and above. We want to ensure that during the next 5 years this figure improves to the regional average (currently 58%)

6. People

At present 77.6% of residents are economically average. This is 3% lower than the East of England average of 80.5%. We want to support those residents that are seeking employment to ensure that they can access new opportunities in the local economy.



CABINET
Tuesday, 07 June 2022

Subject	Extension to existing Thorpeness Conservation Area and proposed adoption of the Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan
Report for	Councillor David Ritchie Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning and Coastal Management
Supporting Officer	Thomas Pierce Design and Conservation Officer thomas.pierce@eastsoffolk.gov.uk 07385 399390

Is the report Open or Exempt?	OPEN
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Category of Exempt Information and reason why it is NOT in the public interest to disclose the exempt information.	Not applicable
Wards Affected:	Aldeburgh & Leiston

Purpose and high-level overview

Purpose of Report:

The purpose of the report is to seek the adoption of the Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan with boundary changes and to consider an extension to the Conservation Area. The Appraisal and Management Plan provide guidance on the historic significance of the area to support decision-making in the development management process.

Options:

Adopt the Thorpeness Conservation Appraisal and Management Plan (CAAMP). This will mean the Council has an up-to-date document to guide decision-making within the planning process for the preservation or enhancement of the Thorpeness Conservation Area.

Alternatively, the option is to not adopt the CAAMP and to continue using the existing CAAMP dating from 2010. However, this document does not take into account changed national guidance, the adoption of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan and changed circumstances on the ground.

Recommendation/s:

1. That the Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan, attached at Appendix A, be adopted.
2. That the extension of the Thorpeness Conservation Area as shown on the map attached at Appendix B be agreed and include those properties included in the schedule attached at Appendix E.
3. That the Head of Planning and Coastal Management, in consultation with the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning and Coastal Management, be authorised to make any presentational or typographical amendments to the Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan prior to it being published.

Corporate Impact Assessment

Governance:

No Impacts

ESC policies and strategies that directly apply to the proposal:

The CAAMP supports the implementation of the Policy SCLP11.5 – Conservation Areas in the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan, which states;

Development within, or which has potential to affect the setting of, Conservation Areas will be assessed against the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and any subsequent additions or alterations.

The Suffolk Coastal Local plan states that Conservation Area Appraisals are regularly updated;

Amendments may be made to individual Conservation Area boundaries as they are re-appraised and consulted upon as part of a separate on-going programme being undertaken by the Council.

Environmental:

No Impacts

Equalities and Diversity:

No Impacts

Financial:

The production and adoption of the CAAMP is covered by the existing budget of the Specialist Services Team

Human Resources:

No Impacts

ICT:

No Impacts

Legal:

The CAAMP has been produced and been subject to public consultation in accordance with Historic England Guidance.

Risk:

There are no risks envisaged in relation to the implementation of the recommendations.

External Consultees:

Owner/Occupiers of all the properties in the existing and proposed extension to the Thorpeness Conservation Area were sent letters by post, together with emails to other interested organisations/parties (detailed in the report below).

Strategic Plan Priorities

Select the priorities of the Strategic Plan which are supported by this proposal: (Select only one primary and as many secondary as appropriate)		Primary priority	Secondary priorities
T01	Growing our Economy		
P01	Build the right environment for East Suffolk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P02	Attract and stimulate inward investment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P03	Maximise and grow the unique selling points of East Suffolk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P04	Business partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P05	Support and deliver infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T02	Enabling our Communities		
P06	Community Partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P07	Taking positive action on what matters most	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P08	Maximising health, well-being and safety in our District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P09	Community Pride	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T03	Maintaining Financial Sustainability		
P10	Organisational design and streamlining services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P11	Making best use of and investing in our assets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P12	Being commercially astute	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P13	Optimising our financial investments and grant opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P14	Review service delivery with partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T04	Delivering Digital Transformation		
P15	Digital by default	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P16	Lean and efficient streamlined services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P17	Effective use of data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P18	Skills and training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P19	District-wide digital infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T05	Caring for our Environment		
P20	Lead by example	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P21	Minimise waste, reuse materials, increase recycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P22	Renewable energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P23	Protection, education and influence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
XXX	Governance		
XXX	How ESC governs itself as an authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>How does this proposal support the priorities selected?</p> <p>This CAAMP primarily supports:</p> <p>T01 Growing Our Economy of the Strategic Plan, priority of P03 - Maximise and grow the unique selling points of East Suffolk as the document will assist in the delivery of the “<i>Protection and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment</i>” by guiding Development Management decisions to preserve or enhance the Thorpeness Conservation Area.</p> <p>The CAAMP secondarily supports;</p>			

T01, Growing Our Economy, priority P01 Build the right Environment for East Suffolk, as it serves to support the policies in the “*Up to date local plans proving a strategy for growth and place making.*” and

T02, Enabling our communities, priority P09 - Community Pride, as the historic environment contributes to a sense of place and the richness of culture.

Background and Justification for Recommendation

1 Background facts	
1.1	Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 directs that every local authority shall, from time to time, review their existing Conservation Areas and determine whether any further parts of their area should be designated as Conservation Areas; and, if they so determine, they shall designate those parts accordingly.
1.2	There are currently 51 Conservation Areas designated across the East Suffolk Council District. The Council has a programme of reviewing all the Conservation Area, as recommended by good practice.
1.3	The Thorpeness Conservation Area was designated in 1976 and has not been amended since. The existing Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan was adopted in 2010.
1.4	The existing document is considered to be of an age which requires review and to be updated accordingly to remain relevant/fit for purpose.
2 Current position	
2.1	It is considered timely and relevant under Section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) 1990, to propose the adoption of the revised Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan, (Appendix A) which includes an extension to the Conservation Area boundary, (Appendix B)
2.2	This report will provide a summary of the following; Proposed boundary changes, Identification of positive unlisted buildings, Public consultation, Consequences of proposals, National and local planning policies, and Procedures to be taken for formal and informal notification
2.3	Proposed boundary changes The boundary of the Conservation Area was reviewed using the guidance provided by Historic England in their Advice Note 1 (Second Edition) ‘Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management’ (Feb 2019). The proposed boundary changes to the Conservation Area are illustrated in the map attached as Appendix B. This comprises twelve individual properties adjacent to the existing Conservation Area boundary. One individual property, Johnnygate, adjacent to the Conservation Area boundary was proposed initially for inclusion, however following the public consultation it was decided to leave this area out (as described in para. 2.6 of this report).

	<p>The individual properties and groups of properties proposed to be included for their architectural and/or historic interest are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Sandy Bar, Remembrance Road • 2 Sandy Bar, Remembrance Road • Caravan, Remembrance Road • Gunyah, Remembrance Road • Killarney, Remembrance Road • Sans Souci, Remembrance Road • Sea Cote, Aldeburgh Road • The Anchorage, Aldeburgh Road • The Cabin, Aldeburgh Road • The Mission Hall, Aldeburgh Road • The Shanty, Remembrance Road • Valetta, Remembrance Road
2.4	<p>Identification of Positive Unlisted Buildings</p> <p>The current Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal (see background reference papers below) identifies “Buildings that contribute to the Conservation Area”. However, in the majority of East Suffolk Conservation Area Appraisals such historic assets are referred to as positive unlisted buildings.</p> <p>In order to unify the terminology across all of East Suffolk Council’s Conservation Area appraisals, when they are periodically updated, such assets are being referred to as positive unlisted buildings, which will eventually lead to all the appraisals to be consistent.</p> <p>Therefore, such structures/buildings in the revised Conservation Appraisal are identified as positive unlisted buildings. These are illustrated on the mapping within the document and described in the text.</p> <p>This change in terminology does not change the level of protection. They are not protected by statutory listing but are considered to make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of the Conservation Area. Identifying positive unlisted buildings means that extra care will be taken when considering development proposals that would affect them. Demolition of a positive unlisted building would be viewed unfavourably.</p> <p>Identifying positive unlisted buildings within the Conservation Area Appraisal allows a mechanism for their periodic review and public consultation on which structures are considered to contribute in this way.</p> <p>The fieldwork was undertaken by a consultant viewed from public thoroughfares and this work was supplemented with information from published material and map regression studies. The structures identified in the appraisal and its Appendices as being positive unlisted buildings are not claimed to be exhaustive, as other structures of significance may exist that are not readily visible from public footpaths and roads.</p>

2.5

Public Consultation

There is no statutory requirement to undertake consultation on proposals to extend an existing Conservation Area. However, Historic England's Advice Note 1 on Conservation Area designation (2019) states under the heading '*Finalising, reviewing and publicising the Conservation Area boundary*' that "*Involving the community at an early stage is advisable*" (para.76).

The public consultation on the draft Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (Appendix C) was undertaken by ESC between 31st January 2022 and 11th March 2022 (six weeks).

An inspection copy of the document was sent to Aldeburgh Library, to be displayed during opening hours.

Letters were sent out via the post to the owner/occupiers of all properties within the existing Conservation Area boundary (288 No.), the proposed extension (13 No.) and the rest of the settlement (62 No.) to inform them of the proposal to extend the Conservation Area; to provide a summary of the consequences of designation; to inform them of the identification of positive unlisted buildings within the Conservation Area and to seek their views on the proposal.

The letter advised of the consultation period and gave a weblink to the Council's website where the draft appraisal document could be viewed/downloaded. Enclosed with the letter was a printed map of the proposed extended Conservation Area boundary and the offer to send a printed copy on request for those not able to access the information digitally.

The Aldringham-cum-Thorpe Parish Council was emailed, informing them of the consultation and giving them the weblink to the Council's website where the document could be viewed/downloaded.

The Ward Members for East Suffolk Council were informed of the consultation dates together with the web link to the draft document and invited to comment.

County Council Ward Members for the area were also emailed informing them of the consultation and giving them the weblink to the Council's website where the document could be viewed/ downloaded.

The Draft Appraisal was placed on the Council's website for viewing/downloading; Invitations for responses were also sent to the following bodies: East Suffolk Council's Coastal Management Team, Historic England, The Suffolk Preservation Society, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and the 20th Century Society.

During the consultation period the associated Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal Draft Consultation webpage on the Council's website had 52 page views, with 41 of these being unique.

	<p>Following an invitation from the Aldringham-cum Thorpe Parish Council, I attended a council meeting on 7th March 2022, to explain the proposals to them and receive their feedback.</p> <p>A total of 22 responses were received by email; phone call and letter. Of these there were;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 No. Requests for printed copies/large print map/further information • 4 No. Observation only; • 1 No. Support (for the proposed inclusions); • 1 No. Opposed and Observation (to the proposed inclusions); • 7 No. Observation and Support (for the proposed inclusions); <p>A summary of the public responses received together with the Council's response/actions is appended to this report (Appendix D).</p>
2.6	<p>Following the end of the public consultation, in light of the objection to the proposed inclusion of Johnnygate, Admirals Walk, this was given further consideration. The property was identified for inclusion due to the Second World War anti-tank cubes in its garden. However, in light of information provided from the owner that they are in fact contemporary structures, dating from c.2008, it was judged that they have little historic value. Therefore it was concluded that as the property would only make a minor contribution to the Conservation Area, it did not merit inclusion.</p> <p>Nos. 5 and 7 Lakeside Avenue are no longer identified as structures which contribute positively following comments which claimed they dated from after 2000. This was confirmed and both have therefore been removed from the appraisal document and associated mapping as they have little historic value.</p> <p>Minor amendments were made to the text of the Appraisal and Management Plan to reflect comments received, as well as minor amendments to the formatting of the document and maps, for clarity and ease of reading.</p>
2.7	<p>Consequences of the Proposal on extended areas</p> <p>The principal consequences of Conservation Area designation are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council is under a duty to prepare proposals to ensure the preservation or enhancement of the area; • Consent must be obtained from the Council for the demolition of any unlisted building or structure in the area larger than 115 cubic metres; and the local authority or the Secretary of State may take enforcement action or institute a criminal prosecution if consent is not obtained; • It is an offence under section 196D of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to undertake 'relevant demolition' of an unlisted building in a Conservation Area without the necessary planning permission. • Special publicity must be given to planning applications for development in the area; • In carrying out any functions under the planning Acts and, in particular, in determining applications for planning permission and listed building consent, the Council and the Secretary of State are required to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the area;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The details as to the limits of what works may be carried out without planning permission are different and are summarised at Appendix F; and • Six weeks' notice must be given to the Council before works are carried out to any tree in the area that is more than 75mm in diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level. The penalties for undertaking works to trees within a Conservation Area within the six-week period are similar to those for undertaking unauthorised works to a tree covered by a Tree Preservation Order (s.211 Town & Country Planning Act 1990).
2.8	<p>Paragraph 207 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the <i>'loss of a building... which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area... should be treated either as substantial harm or less than substantial harm'</i>. Therefore, the buildings identified as positive unlisted buildings will be protected by national planning policy. Identification of them is aimed at ensuring that planners, owners and developers are aware of the building's positive contribution and that permission for demolition is unlikely to be granted. The loss of a positive unlisted building within a Conservation Area would normally represent less than substantial harm to the Conservation Area which is a designated heritage asset.</p> <p>According to paragraph 202 of the NPPF <i>'where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal'</i>. This would be the test that either the Planning Officer or Planning Committee would have to apply when deciding whether to approve the demolition of a positive unlisted building.</p>
2.9	<p>Procedures to be taken for formal and informal notification</p> <p>Should the Cabinet resolve to adopt the Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan the designation date of the proposed extension will be at the end of the call-in period for Cabinet decisions, which will be 5pm on 16th June 2022.</p> <p>After the designation of the extended Conservation Area, the following statutory notifications will take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new designation will be advertised in the London Gazette; • The new designation will be advertised in at least one local newspaper; • The Secretary of State will be notified; • Historic England will be notified; and • The inclusion of a building in a Conservation Area is a 'Planning Charge' and all properties within the extension to the Conservation Area will be included in Part 3 of the Local Land Charges Register. <p>The following non-statutory notifications will take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All property owners/occupiers and landowners affected directly by falling within the extension to the Conservation Areas will receive a letter advising of the designation; the date of designation; and including a guidance leaflet on Conservation Areas; • The Parish Council and Ward Members will be informed;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public utilities, local estate agents, surveyors, architects, builders and tree surgeons will be informed as far as reasonable; and • Other relevant departments within the Council will be informed. • The Conservation Area Appraisal will be available to download from the Conservation Area pages of the Council’s website.
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3 How to address current situation

3.1	The current Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan is 12 years old. A boundary review has not taken place since the Thorpeness Conservation Area’s creation in 1976. Adoption of the revised Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan would allow the Council to maintain an up-to-date and relevant guidance to support informed decision-making in the development management planning process.
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4 Reason/s for recommendation

4.1	Under section 71 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 East Suffolk Council has a statutory duty to draw up and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of Conservation Areas in its district from time to time.
4.2	The document, if adopted, will assist in delivery of the Strategic Plan 2020-2024, by supporting delivery of T01 Growing Our Economy of the Strategic Plan, priority of P03. <i>“Protection and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment.”</i> It will secondarily support the delivery of priority P01 Build the right Environment for East Suffolk, as it serves to support the policies in the <i>“Up to date local plans proving a strategy for growth and place making.”</i>
4.3	The document if adopted supports the implementation of the Policy SCLP11.5 – Conservation Areas in the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan by providing <i>“relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans”</i> .
4.4	Officers judge that the public consultation exercise undertaken has demonstrated that, amongst those who responded that there is a majority in support of the proposals.
4.5	Officers judge the proposed extension is appropriate as this area has been assessed to have architectural and/or historic interest, which it is desirable to preserve and enhance through forming part of the Thorpeness Conservation Area. The minor adjustments to the boundary, to correct mapping errors, are believed to be appropriate to allow the Conservation Area boundary to be logical and concise.

Appendices

Appendices:	
Appendix A	Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan
Appendix B	Map of the proposed Conservation Area boundary
Appendix C	Link to Draft Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan
Appendix D	Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
Appendix E	Schedule of properties to be added in boundary changes to the Thorpeness Conservation Area
Appendix F	Summary of Works that may be carried out without planning permission.

Background reference papers:		
Date	Type	Available From
1990	Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (legislation.gov.uk)
2010	Existing Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan	https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Design-and-Conservation/Conservation-Area-Appraisals/Thorpeness-Conservation-Area-Appraisal-June-2010.pdf
2019	Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management Historic England Advice Note 1 (Second Edition)	https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-area-appraisal-designation-management-advice-note-1/heag-268-conservation-area-appraisal-designation-management/

Thorpeness

Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan

DRAFT

June 2022



1.0 Introduction



The East Suffolk District currently has fifty one designated Conservation Areas, and these range in size from small coastal settlements, such as Dunwich, to larger towns like Woodbridge and Framlingham, and include Edwardian coastal resorts, former industrial complexes and picturesque estate villages.

Thorpeness is a coastal settlement, located approximately two miles north of Aldeburgh, and five miles south of Sizewell. Travelling north from Aldeburgh, the road is parallel to the coastline with grass, shingle and the sea to the east, and the wide expanse of marshes to the west. Across this flat landscape Thorpeness comes into view, with Westbar, the Windmill and The House in the Clouds all forming part of an eye-catching group with the looming backdrop of Sizewell Nuclear Power Station.

A dispersed linear group of houses of varying size, type and age, located against the coastline marks the start of the southern end of the settlement. Once within the Conservation Area there is a sense of a planned development, restricted, polite and

orderly; it is clear that there is something different about Thorpeness.



Boats, The Meare, the Boathouse and Westbar in the distance



Half-timbered houses, The Whinlands

Within Thorpeness, the core of the settlement is grouped around a body of water known as The Meare; this, with its adjoining Boathouse creates a unique atmosphere unparalleled within the East Suffolk region.

The Meare and the water meadow and marshes to the south and west of the settlement were created from the Hundred River which flows east from Knodishall. To the north the land rises slightly, with firmer, sandy soil supporting gorse, heather, birch and oak.

It is here, between the low flat land to the south and west, the rising land to the north and the coast to the east, that the development of Thorpeness as a holiday destination commenced during the early 20th century.

The Thorpeness Conservation Area was first designated by the former Suffolk Coastal District Council in 1976 and confirmed by redesignation in 1991. The last appraisal was completed during June 2010. The designation and re-appraisal of Conservation Areas is an important process and one that is governed by the Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Once a Conservation Area has been established, the local authority has a duty to review this periodically. During this latest re-appraisal a list of '*Structures Which Make a Positive Contribution to the Conservation Area*' has been compiled and the list is included within section 5.0 of this document. A review of the existing Conservation Area boundary has also been undertaken, with

suggested alterations, which can be found in the Management Appraisal section.

The role of a Conservation Area is not to restrict change and development, but to understand and protect what is important about an area, and to ensure that proposed change is not detrimental. By controlling proposals for demolition, and having tighter control over design, material use and detailing, the intrinsic quality of a Conservation Area can be maintained. The appraisal is to be read as a general overview, rather than as a comprehensive description, and the omission of any particular building, feature or space does not imply that it is of no interest in conservation terms.

The Thorpeness Conservation Area has been appraised, and this report prepared, in accordance with the published Historic England guidance document '*Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management*' (Second Edition, 2019).



The village sign, located to the green, north east of the Boathouse

2.0 Planning Policy Context

The identification and protection of the historic environment is an important function of the planning system and is done through the designation of Conservation Areas in accordance with the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Conservation Areas are defined as ‘areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance’. These areas make an important contribution to the quality of life of local communities and visitors by safeguarding their physical historical features which sustain the sense of local distinctiveness, and which are an important aspect of the character and appearance of our towns, villages and countryside.



View of the pond, looking south west towards the Boathouse

National planning advice on the identification and protection of historic buildings, Conservation Areas, and other assets of the historic environment is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (Chapter 16 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment) of July 2021.

At the District and local level, the adopted Suffolk Coastal Local Plan of September 2020 recognises that development within Conservation Areas will need to accord with the requirements of the Planning (Listed

Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. The Core Strategy also provides general advice supporting the retention and enhancement of Conservation Areas whilst minimising any significant adverse impact upon them. Conservation Areas are also included under general development control policies, particularly those in relation to design where one of the key criteria requires that all new development must have regard to the character of the area and its setting.

This Conservation Area appraisal provides details and identifies particular features which contribute to and justify its status. The purpose of this Conservation Area appraisal includes:

- a definition of the special character of the Conservation Area through its special qualities: layout, uses, architecture, setting, open spaces and archaeology;
- an analysis of the area’s history, development and current status; and
- a guide to managing future change: small scale affecting households and larger scale affecting new development.

Policy SCLP11.5: Conservation Areas

Development within, or which has potential to affect the setting of, Conservation Areas will be assessed against the relevant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans and any subsequent additions or alterations. Developments should be of a particularly high standard of design and high quality of materials in order to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area.

Proposals for development within a Conservation Area should:

- a) Demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the conservation area alongside an assessment of the potential impact of the proposal on that significance;
- b) Preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the conservation area;
- c) Be of an appropriate design, scale, form, height, massing and position;
- d) Retain features important to settlement form and pattern such as open spaces, plot divisions, position of dwellings, hierarchy of routes, hierarchy of buildings, and their uses, boundary treatments and gardens; and
- e) Use high quality materials and methods of construction which complement the character of the area.

Proposals for development which affect the setting of a Conservation Area should be considered against

criteria a), c) and e) above.

Proposals which involve the demolition of non-listed buildings that make a positive contribution to a Conservation Area, including those identified in Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans, will be expected to demonstrate:

f) The building is structurally unsound and beyond technically feasible and economically viable repair (for reasons other than deliberate damage or neglect); or

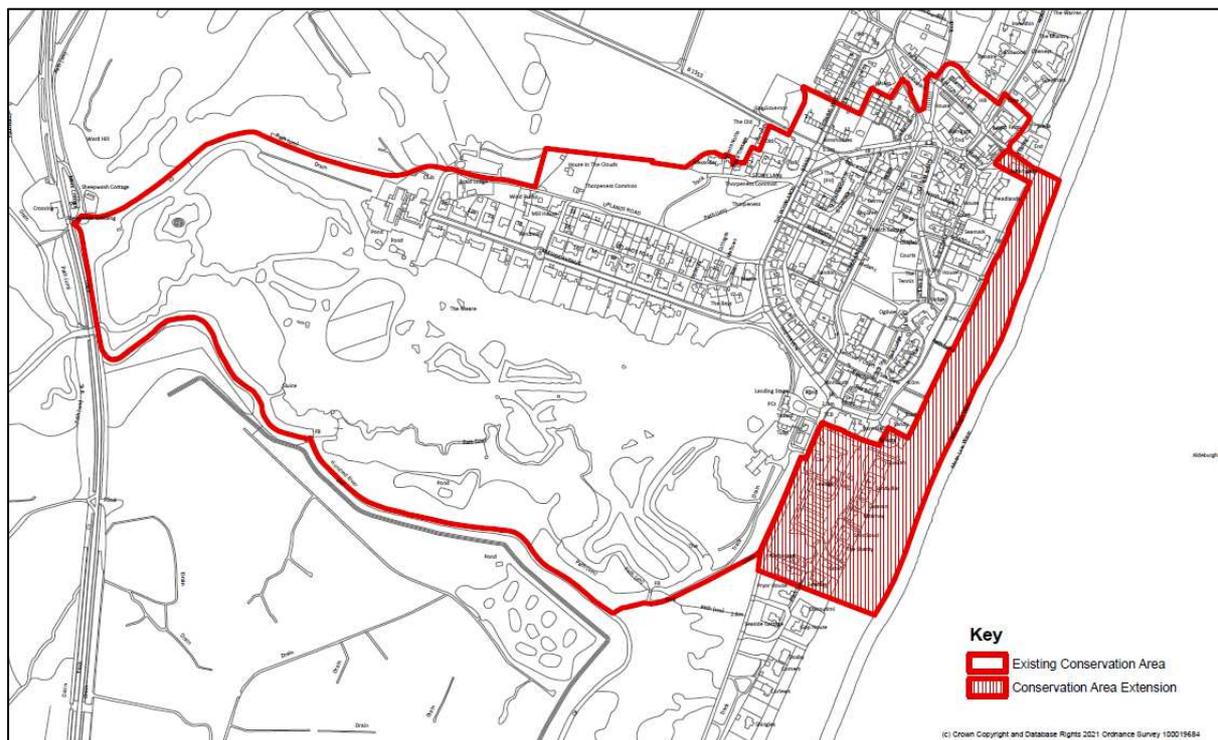
g) All measures to sustain the existing use or find an alternative use/user have been exhausted.

In all cases, proposals for demolition should include comprehensive and detailed plans for redevelopment of the site.

Conservation Area Maps



1882 OS Map of Thorpeness



Current Thorpeness Conservation Area and extension



The Meare, looking north west towards Lakeside Avenue, The House in the Clouds and the Windmill

3.0 Summary of Special Interest

Thorpeness is a largely the vision of one man, Glencairn Stuart Ogilvie (b.1858, d.1932) a Scottish landowner who, with the assistance of two architects, established and tightly controlled the development of a coastal holiday resort during the early 20th century.

The esteemed architectural historian, Sir Nikolaus Pevsner defined Thorpeness as “...something extremely rare, a planned seaside resort” (The Buildings of England, Suffolk: East, 2015).

Thorpeness continues to endure as a destination for tourists, as well as being home to a number of full-time residents, and this is in large part testament to the strength of the original vision, and the unique combination of the natural and man-made landscape, recreational facilities and picturesque architecture.

Thorpeness contains few listed structures, but those that have been statutorily recognised

make an exceptional contribution to the area, including landmark structures such as the Windmill, The House in the Clouds, The Almshouses and Westbar; all structures that now define the village. The significance of some of the earliest and best-preserved houses facing The Meare has also been recognised not only for their architectural style but also the construction techniques employed, including the use of concrete and other fireproof materials.



No. 1 The Haven, one of the first phase of houses to be constructed

Avenues of houses terminate with focal point buildings (see The Golf Club, Lakeside Avenue, Westbar at the top of Westgate and The Almshouses at the head of The Whinlands). Elsewhere, the character is more informal and the scale modest (Uplands Road). Houses have been carefully positioned to take advantage of views of the coastline, green spaces or The Meare. The area to the north is more informal and intimate, with several of the buildings and roads being remnants of the former Thorpe settlement.



Westbar, one of several landmark structures designed and located to draw the eye along carefully planned vistas

Architecture makes a significant contribution to the character of Thorpeness, but landscape and vistas also play a highly significant role in the form of carefully planned avenues and vistas.

The wider natural landscape of coastline, marshes and heath becomes tamed to the perimeter of the settlement, particularly to the north and west of the golf course. Within the settlement, open spaces have been

created to facilitate rest and relaxation. At the heart of Thorpeness is The Meare, a focal point for residents and visitors, and one that is built around the notion of adventure and escapism.



The close relationship between the built and natural environment (The Headlands to the right)

Developments during the mid to later 20th century have, in a few instances, enhanced the original concept for Thorpeness, although most make a neutral contribution. Occasionally infill or replacement dwellings, and larger groups of houses have failed to respond to the unique qualities of the village which has eroded the special quality of streetscape and vistas in a few isolated areas.

Thorpeness is varied in its character; occasionally understated, often quirky and frequently daring. The quality of the original vision, the execution of the early dwellings, the planned vistas and the mix of man-made and natural landscape features result in a village that is unparalleled within the East Suffolk District, and one that is of national significance.



Postcard view of c.1905 showing the beach and fishing boats at Thorpe, looking north

4.0 History

4.1 The Historic Settlement of Thorpe

In 1908 Glencairn Stuart Ogilvie inherited the Sizewell Estate from his mother. On part of the land that formed the estate was a small, dispersed fishing village located to the south of Sizewell Hall called Thorpe, whose name is likely of Norse origin.



Postcard view of Sizewell Hall, prior to the fire of 1921

The Sizewell Estate had been purchased by Ogilvie's parents in 1859 and the house and land holding increased over the years to 6000 acres, including areas of heath, marsh, coastline, arable and pastureland.



Postcard view of c.1900 showing Thorpe

The Aldringham with Thorpe tithe map (1839) shows Thorpe as an open site containing little more than a scattering of 19th century fishermen's cottages and an isolated farm complex to the north. The 1882 OS map shows some growth within the settlement and to outlying farms. Kelly's Directory of Suffolk (1900) describes Thorpe as:

"...an assemblage of about forty fishermen's huts, intermixed with a few tolerable houses, and a coastguard station, bordering on the seashore, on a bleak, unsheltered beach. There is a home for poor children, built in 1874 by Mrs. Ogilvie, of Sizewell House, and conducted and supported by her entirely".



Thorpeness beach, looking south, showing a collection of modest beach structures, many of which pre-date the building of Thorpeness

For a few years prior to Ogilvie inheriting Thorpe had begun to attract seasonal visitors:

"...the little village has been known to the faithful few as an ideal seaside Summer resort. The Country gentry, retired military officers, well-known artists and well-to-do merchants from Norwich, Ipswich, and even London, have built and occupied bungalows on the edge of the rolling sand dunes overlooking the North Sea" (W. H. Parkes, 'Guide to Thorpeness', 1912).



The Gunyah, an early beach house dating from c.1900 and pre-dating the development of Thorpeness. Still extant and outside the current Conservation Area boundary

With the building of Thorpeness, the old structures of Thorpe were retained to add character to Ogilvie's set piece settlement. The area around Beacon Hill Lane retains a strong sense of the former village.



The Old Barn, Old Homes Road

Ogilvie, a lawyer by profession but a playwright by heart, set about transforming the gardens and wider landscape around Sizewell, and he renamed the house Sizewell Hall. By 1910 his attention was focussed on Thorpe. Here, the 19th century cottages and an earlier farm complex, reached by an existing network of rough tracks, formed the basis of his new vision – a holiday resort for those who appreciated beauty.



Architect's sketch for 'A Cottage at Thorpeness', identified as No.1 'Sanctuary House', The Haven. Reproduced from 'A Guide to Thorpeness', W. H. Parkes, 1912

4.2 *The Early Development of Thorpeness*

In sketching out the settlement Ogilvie avoided the ordinary, monotonous, and the coastal clichés of piers and promenades in favour of a more naturalistic setting for his development.

Ogilvie's vision was apparently influenced by Ebenezer Howard's book *'Garden Cities of Tomorrow'* (1898) and the author's radical views on town planning and healthy living.

The idea was that the village would appear as though it was not actually 'planned' at all; an organic development rather than the carefully planned set-piece it actually was.

Once the concept had been formed by Ogilvie he consulted his friend, the architect W. G. Wilson (b.1856, d.1943); the two men had previously worked together on the enlargement of Sizewell Hall, which included several garden pavilions and follies which echo the stylistic development that was to come at Thorpeness. The help of a second

architect, Forbes Glennie (b.1872, d.1950) was sought, and between the three men, the vision of Thorpeness was shaped.



Aerial view of c.1930 showing the Windmill and The House in the Clouds and Lakeside Avenue laid out but without structures

Houses, called bungalows, would be grouped around a new lake, and long or short-term lettings of fully equipped houses would be offered. All services were provided by the estate and facilities were on a lavish scale, including domestic staff and daily maids as and when needed. A company was formed called 'Seaside Bungalows Ltd', which was later renamed 'Thorpeness Ltd'.

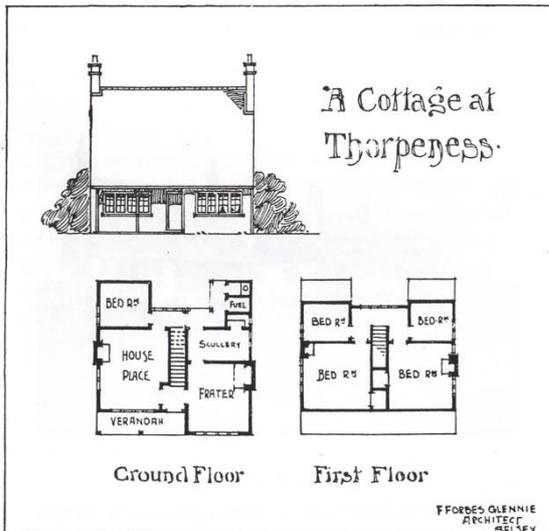
The earliest houses were laid out in a formal and linear way, but in being set amongst the natural landscape, with scrub allowed to grow between properties and open boundaries, a picturesque quality resulted. Each house was subtly different, which added considerable interest to the evolving character and streetscape.



Undated Postcard of The Meare and the Boathouse, with Tabard House and Tulip Cottage behind

During November 1910 a small boggy landlocked area of water, which was fed by the Hundred River, flooded creating a large expanse of shallow standing water. This inspired Ogilvie to block the river permanently and construct sluices to contain a 64-acre lake, now known as The Meare. Work on this progressed through the winter of 1912 with the formal opening taking place on 11th June 1913.

Early advertising for Thorpeness emphasised the similarity between the attractions of The Meare and the adventures of J M Barrie's fictional characters, and Thorpeness was self-styled as "The Home of Peter Pan". This association was more than marketing; Ogilvie and Barrie were close friends, and the creative influence of the author can be clearly seen on Ogilvie and his holiday resort development.



An early drawing for the first new house at Thorpeness, reproduced from 'A Guide to Thorpeness', W. H. Parkes, 1912

In promoting the holiday village, it was emphasised that no two houses were exactly the same. While diversity and an eccentric character were the inevitable consequence of adopting so many contrasting building styles, the development achieves a visual unity primarily through Ogilvie's unwavering desire for quality enhanced by landscape.



View of chalet bungalows, The Uplands

Three principal areas of housing were laid out; Lakeside Avenue, The Uplands and The Haven leading to The Whinlands. All were grouped around The Meare, with the gardens of houses to the south of Lakeside Avenue continuing to the water's edge. These early houses were basic, and indeed only for summer or weekend occupation.



Postcard view of The Kursaal, nearing completion, 1912

The construction of the houses would rely on techniques Ogilvie learned from his father Alexander Milne Ogilvie (b.1812, d.1886), a Civil Engineer. Although appearing to be half-timbered the reality was houses built from poured concrete, with the speed and relatively low cost of this approach being particularly well suited to the development. Elsewhere, construction was timber framed and clad, for both houses and public buildings, including the Boathouse, The Kursaal (a country club) and the delightful cabin-bungalows on The Uplands.

Westgate, off The Whinlands, has perhaps the most eccentric character, with each house varying considerably in design to the next; there is no set style or rhythm, and the lane is terminated by the extraordinary towering gate house of Westbar.

Rail access to Thorpeness was essential for the continued growth of the resort, and in 1914 Thorpeness Halt was opened on a branch line from Saxmundham, operated by Great Eastern Railway. Historic photographs show a simple concrete platform with redundant railway carriages being used for a waiting room and railway personnel accommodation. The station was downgraded to an unmanned stop in 1962 and closed in 1966.



Postcard view of c.1960 showing The Dolphin Inn, prior to fire and later redevelopment

The existing Crown Inn of Thorpe was enlarged and renamed The Dolphin Hotel. The Dolphin was destroyed by fire in 1996 and rebuilt in its present form.

By 1914 the new village was formally opened, and by the spring all available houses had been let. Yet this initial promise was short lived, and with the announcement of War during August 1914 work ceased. The grounds of Sizewell Hall were used as a camp for soldiers and labour diminished as men signed up to fight for their country.

However, work continued throughout the 1920's. An extensive planned development to the north was proposed, with long tree-lined avenues and spaces between linked by short roads with houses radiating either in semi-circular or circular form. A rotunda was also proposed, and areas of planned lawn linked the avenue to the sea. Ogilvie's commitment to providing interesting public spaces is clear to see, as was his ambition, yet financial constraints for the estate meant that towards the end of the decade, houses had to be sold off as leasehold, and individual plots, of varying size and location were made available for lease and with prescriptive covenants attached to control development quality.



The Meare, looking north west towards Lakeside Avenue

Thorpeness is not short of strategically placed landmark structures, often used to terminate vistas along a road or more informally grouped as eye catchers, drawing attention towards the boundaries of the settlement. Two structures that provide this role were the Windmill and the House in the Clouds.



The Windmill, The Uplands

The Windmill initially appears as a relic remaining from the earlier Thorpe settlement, but this is far from the case. Dating from 1803 the former corn mill was originally located at Mill Hill in Aldringham and was purchased by

Ogilvie, despite strong opposition from the estate who doubted the economic viability or practicality of it being restored and re-erected in Thorpeness. For Ogilvie, the Windmill represented more than utility, it was a determined statement of conservation driven by a desire for enhancement and beautification. Ogilvie was creating a feeling of history and permanence in his new village, as well as providing striking structures that could be enjoyed by visitors.

However, Ogilvie had even greater ambition; the Windmill would pump water to a new water tower, and this would have a capacity of 30,000 gallons. It would be practical, but also ornamental, and would have accommodation below the storage tanks. By September 1923 the steelwork for the water tower had been erected, Ogilvie had named it "Gazebo" and standing at 70 feet in height, few can have been in any doubt about the vision and determination of the man behind it.



The House in the Clouds, The Uplands

The House in the Clouds, as Gazebo was later renamed, is now an iconic structure and both it and the Windmill are recognised and

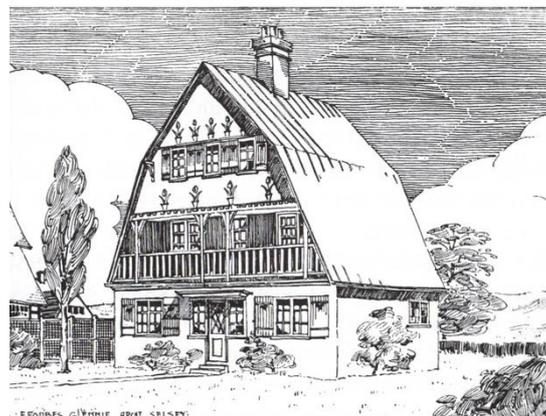
protected as statutorily designated heritage assets.



English vernacular, freely interpreted with picturesque composition

Individual building styles emphasise the romantic picturesque, especially the larger or more prominent buildings. The architecture is very much a recreation of the English (if not specifically Suffolk) vernacular, in many instances very freely interpreted.

The houses located closest to the sea tend to be single storey and modest, as though sheltering amongst the dunes from the prevailing wind. They are generally dispersed and increase in size towards the north and west.



Sketch view by Forbes Glennie for Tulip Cottage, Remembrance Road. Reproduced from 'A Guide to Thorpeness', W. H. Parkes, 1912

Approximately one hundred houses of varying sizes were constructed, all supported by a Country Club, a Public House, and a Boathouse. Additionally, buildings were provided for use by the estate and its staff, notably the Almshouses and the Workmen's Club, both completed during 1928.



Postcard view of The Golf Clubhouse, Lakeside Avenue, c.1950

The Golf Clubhouse of 1929/30 is challenging to define architecturally, adopting a fort-like stance with castellated detailing to the entrance, with a square plan tower with an oast house style roof and four unusual lead stick finials to each corner. It was a unique piece of design, and it displays that the estate appreciated the necessity of, and investment in, the provision of high-quality public buildings.

4.3 Later Development

Ogilvie died in 1932 and control of the estate passed to his son, A. Stuart Ogilvie, although it was run by his uncle and guardian Lt. Colonel Sholto S. Ogilvie until 1945.

During this time the business was streamlined, and financial and legal advice was sought from firms in London. Sizewell Hall was let, and attention turned to the profitability of the arable farms surrounding Thorpeness and Sizewell.



Houses to the south side of Lakeside Avenue, seen from The Meare

The final phase of building work continued through the 1930s until c.1938. St Mary's Church, which had been designed by W. G. Wilson in 1925 and the land set aside, was completed in 1936. A large block of residential apartments called The Headlands (originally called The Crescent) was built 1937 and was also designed by W. G. Wilson. The sparsely detailed curved form owes more to art deco hotels than the Arts and Crafts principles seen elsewhere, yet somehow this non-compliance with its surroundings seems acceptable alongside the architectural eccentricity of the village. The Headlands represents the last building erected following the vision of Ogilvie and his architects and it shows clearly how far the initial concept had developed since the commencement of the project.

Financial difficulties including the need for capital saw No's 2 and 3 The Haven sold on 99-year leases, with ground rents payable to the estate.

A reduction in the tariffs charged by the estate saw an influx of tourists during the 1930s and an increase in repeat bookings. The number of day visitors also increased something the original vision for the resort had aimed to avoid. During this period existing buildings and facilities were modernised.



Aerial view, c.1950s, of Thorpeness

The Second World War brought to a halt building works, the completion of The Headlands in 1937 being the last significant structure erected prior to the outbreak of war. The War Office requisitioned The Country Club, a number of houses and also Sizewell Hall, and sea defences and mines were placed along the coastline.

Post war building restrictions, coupled with labour and material shortages, meant that little was added to Thorpeness in the decade following the Second World War.

From the 1950s onwards land was sold to private developers and with it the already diverse range of building styles became more varied. Some stylish houses resulted from this, but other buildings did not fully adhere to the original 'planned village' concept and the vision became diluted as a result.

During the early 1970s the Ogilvie Estate was devastated by death duties following the death of Stuart Ogilvie, Glencairn Stuart Ogilvie's son. This resulted in parts of the village being sold off to raise capital. By 1972 the estate had begun to break up, and individual houses came into the ownership of

private individuals. Finally, Thorpeness Ltd was put into voluntary liquidation, and by 2000 the only part of the village owned directly by the Ogilvie family was The Meare.

4.4 The Significance of Thorpeness

Much is made of the connection between Thorpeness and the better-known resort of Portmeirion (northwest Wales). Both share coastal locations but architecturally they are very different. What actually links them is not tangible, but vision and ambition, and that both areas were largely the work of one visionary man.

Both Ogilvie and the creator of Portmeirion, the Welsh architect Clough Williams-Ellis (b.1883, d.1978), were driven by aesthetics; Williams-Ellis wanted to demonstrate that the 'development of a naturally beautiful site need not lead to its defilement' and Ogilvie, keen to establish a garden village and avoid the invasion of trippers, wanted to create an area that would attract those who appreciated beauty.

The site for Portmeirion, previously called Aber l , was acquired in 1926 and an existing house of 1862 was converted to a hotel. The character of the Portmeirion buildings are almost entirely Italianate, suggesting that of an Italian fishing village, albeit a rather grand one. Several structures were re-erected from elsewhere, including the spectacular c.1760 Arnos Court bathhouse colonnade from Bristol, re-erected in 1959. Other buildings incorporate salvaged architectural fragments, which adds greatly to the interest of the architecture and the settlement.

Williams-Ellis declared that his choice of Italian architectural style was intended to revitalise popularism in architecture and in this he was influenced by the attention received in the press regarding the construction of Thorpeness.

Portmeirion developed in two main phases; the first being 1926 to 1939, and the later phase being 1954 to 1973. Significantly, Thorpeness is the earlier of the two resorts, built largely between 1912 and c.1938.

There are further similarities between Thorpeness and Portmeirion. Firstly, Williams-Ellis was determined to construct a picturesque coastal village on a new site. The idea of a resort village was established from the beginning, with houses let out to the wealthy middle class for seaside recreation on a self-catering basis, just as at Thorpeness a decade earlier. The planning of the development, like at Thorpeness, was deliberately 'random' in an attempt to create a picturesque quality, and a landscape studded with landmark structures.

Given the site of Portmeirion, densely treed with a steep topography of cliffs leading down to the sea, a rather more spectacular site ensured dramatic vistas, building forms and public spaces. However, it is not always the case that the individual buildings are themselves architecturally superior to those at Thorpeness, and it must be acknowledged

that each resort responds in its own way to the characteristics of its setting.

The creators of Thorpeness can claim primacy for being the first in Britain to establish a resort village. Additionally, it must be noted that the holiday chalet concept, later typified at Butlin's, is seen at Thorpeness as early as 1919 with the construction of twelve bungalows known as The Uplands.

The national significance of Thorpeness seems until recently to have been overlooked. The village was designated as a Conservation Area in 1976, but it was only in the mid-1990s that a handful of the original holiday buildings were listed. The early 19th century postmill, moved to the site in the 1920s, was assessed and listed in 1951, but nothing else at this time was considered of merit and the area remains under-protected by national designation. At Portmeirion, the majority of the buildings were listed in 1971 which has ensured the successful protection and preservation of Williams-Ellis's cohesive vision.



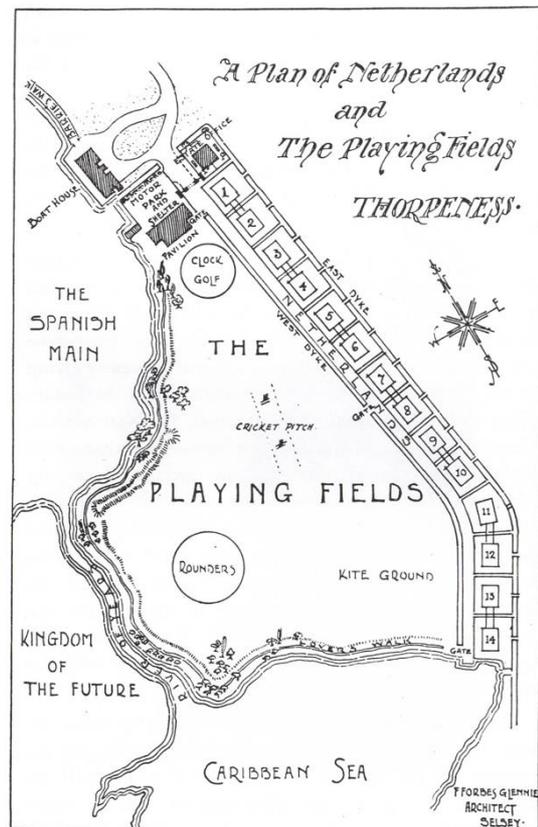
Understated picturesque simplicity; one of a group of chalet bungalows, The Uplands

What was created at Thorpeness, undoubtedly interesting as it exists, was only part of the vision. The planned but unbuilt areas of 'The Netherlands' and 'North End' are discussed elsewhere, but Ogilvie had even greater vision. A hotel was planned, with capacity for over 400 guests, and below this was to have been an arcade of commercial units. Called The Mermaid and The Rows it owed something of its design to the Rows, Chester, particularly the half-timbered elevations and balustraded walkways. Preliminary sketches show it to have been a dramatic and ambitious scheme, and a further example of the exemplary planned development.



Gardens backing onto the dunes and the shingle beach

Thorpeness is therefore only part of an even more accomplished vision, and one that Two World Wars and the resulting labour, material and financial difficulties curtailed. What was created at Thorpeness, however, is an important and early example of a planned garden village resort of local and national significance.



Architect's plan showing the layout for The Netherlands, an unexecuted proposal for fourteen houses to the south of The Meare. Reproduced from 'A Guide to Thorpeness', W. H. Parkes, 1912

5.0 Assessing the Special Interest

5.1 Location and Topographical Setting

Thorpeness lies within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and the Heritage Coast. The surrounding landscape, including the golf course, the common to the north and The Meare, are classified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and forms part of RSPB and Suffolk Wildlife Trust reserves.

The geology is that of the Suffolk 'sandlings' coastal strip, crag deposits of sand and gravel laid down during the Pliocene period over chalk at greater depth. The soils are deep well drained and sandy, forming heathland where well grazed.

To the east are dunes and coastline. The road to the south of Thorpeness, which links the village to Aldeburgh is linear and exposed to the marshes and the coastline.



Village pond, to the east of The Meare, looking towards The Dunes

The centre of Thorpeness, around the Boathouse, is flat. The Meare, a large area of standing water of regular shallow depth has areas of swamp and woodland to the perimeter of the water. Immediately to the east of The Meare is the village pond.



The Benthills, the rising topography is reflected in the design of the dwellings

Beyond this, to the north and west, the topography climbs steadily, and the landscape is considerably higher above sea level than the southern parts of the settlement. This is best seen from The Benthills and the rising gradient towards Church Road. Further north are areas of naturally grazed scrub and bracken, crossed by a number of paths, with areas of dense scrub comprising gorse, hawthorn and brambles. Areas of birch and sycamore woodland provide a diverse habitat.

To the south is an area of shingle, between the sea and private gardens, which is particularly susceptible to change through erosion.



The golf course, with the wider natural landscape beyond

The western side of the village is enclosed by the golf course, an area of 150 acres of heathland remodelled by James Braid in 1922. Around this the setting is mainly grassland with areas of birch trees and bracken.

Access to Thorpeness via road is by a minor coast road going south to Aldeburgh and an inland road, the B1353, which enters Thorpeness at the northwest and continues to Aldringham and Leiston. Historically it was possible to reach the outskirts of Thorpeness via rail, although this branch line closed in 1966.

5.2 Archaeology

One hundred and one sites of archaeological interest appear in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record for the parish of Aldringham cum Thorpe, of which about a quarter are in the locality of Thorpeness itself.

The earliest of these are Neolithic flaked flint axes, one from Thorpeness, the other from Aldringham. About half a dozen sites comprise undated tumuli or round barrows, all on the higher ground in inland Aldringham, and probably of Bronze Age origin. Five of these are Scheduled Monuments.

The Medieval period has left the site of a former in Thorpeness. St Mary's chapel stood in the field near to the Almshouses and the remains of it are shown on the 1882 OS map. No above ground evidence of the structure remains.

Thorpe itself was not listed in the Domesday survey of 1086, although it is believed that one of Leiston's three Domesday churches was sited there.

Post medieval interest is provided by the site of a bridge and two windmill sites, one the original site of the post mill in Aldringham, the other its new location in Thorpeness.

5.3 Character of Spaces



The edge of The Meare. Its curving form is reflected in the laying out of The Haven and The Whinlands

Thorpeness is composed of a series of axial routes to the north, south and west, which converge at a central point around The Meare and the curving form and elevated site of The Whinlands, which reduces in height towards The Haven.



The impressive backdrop of The Almshouses

The architecture of Thorpeness ranges from a uniform backdrop, such as the houses to The Haven and The Whinlands, united by shared detailing, form and a gentle spatial rhythm, to the understated chalets of The Uplands. The relatively high number of inventive landmark structures, all strategically located to terminate a view or enhance a backdrop, such as The Almshouses, make a significant and positive contribution to the area.



The enclosed and rural character of Beacon Hill Lane, looking northwest

The general character is therefore a mix of planned and regulated, giving way to an informal layout, and grouping to the older parts of the settlement, particularly evident around Old Homes Road and Beacon Hill Lane.

Where planned avenues and vistas end, the landscape character quickly reverts from one

of an imposed formality to that of natural wilderness. This is particularly clear to the area around North End Avenue and to the south approach from Aldeburgh.



Old Homes Road looking west

A central gateway to the northwest of the settlement includes the listed Almshouses, The Dolphin Inn, Ogilvie Hall as well as a small triangle of grass. The curved form of The Whinlands is evident to south, which links to The Haven and encloses part of the north side of The Meare.



Looking west towards Westbar and playing fields

Westgate, leading east off The Whinlands, is dominated by the Westbar, an imposing cathedral-like water tower with a central gateway. Beyond this is The Sanctuary, a long and broadly linear road which feels very private. The juxtaposition of the towering form of Westbar with the calm haven of the park and tennis courts opposite is a particularly memorable feature of The Sanctuary.

The Benthills, to the east of the Sanctuary has a very different character. The road twists and climbs while the design of the houses reflects

the gradient of the land. The coastline to the east is visible but not immediately accessible due to the private gardens enclosed by a concrete wall running almost continuously from The Benthills to The Coast Guards. What starts as tightly grouped dwellings at the foot of The Dunes and The Benthills ends as the rather sprawling Country Club complex at the brow of the hill.



Houses to the north side and eastern end of Lakeside Avenue, continuing the established pattern of houses to The Haven and The Whinlands

Lakeside Avenue is an impressive tree lined avenue that was originally to be more formally crossed than it is now at its mid-point by an avenue leading from The Uplands to The Meare, terminating with a piazza and quay. To the eastern end of the north side are houses and cottages typical of the English vernacular type seen to The Haven and The Whinlands.



Lakeside Avenue, looking west towards the Golf Clubhouse

To the west end of Lakeside Avenue is the Golf Clubhouse which provides an intriguing and effective termination of the road. The houses are of mixed character, date and

success, and several replacement and infill dwellings do not enhance the streetscape. The large plots and generous front gardens have, to some degree, helped to unite the varied character of the road.



Low lying houses and open spaces between dwellings affording views of the Windmill and The House in the Clouds, Lakeside Avenue

Parallel to Lakeside Avenue, and further north is The Uplands, located on rising ground and enclosed to the north by common land. To the west is the impressive group of The House in the Clouds and the Windmill, and the houses between them and The Meare are respectfully scaled to ensure views of these features are had from various points throughout the village. To the east are a group of chalet bungalows dating from c.1919. The character of this part of The Uplands feels very understated, enclosed, and fragile.



Houses located close to the shingle beach to the southern end of the Conservation Area

The southern end of the Conservation Area has a low-lying and open feel. Houses are dispersed and generally of understated timber

construction, sitting amongst a rugged and untamed beach landscape.

5.4 The landscaped setting of the Conservation Area

The contribution made to the Conservation Area by open spaces and landscape features is highly significant and adds to the character and distinctiveness of the settlement.

The natural landscape had already begun to attract a handful of regular visitors to Thorpe, and Ogilvie no doubt fully understood the importance of the coast and surrounding heaths for his planned resort. This he would supplement with a series of man-made landscape features, including a golf course, a boating lake and tree lined avenues where houses and recreational spaces were planned together.



Lakeside Avenue, looking south to The Meare. This area was to have had a quay and piazza, and is enclosed by trellis fencing

Early drawings for the laying out Thorpeness, including Lakeside Avenue, The Meare and

the never completed areas known as 'The Netherlands' and 'North End' show great ambition and skilful planning and are significant examples of early garden city planning.

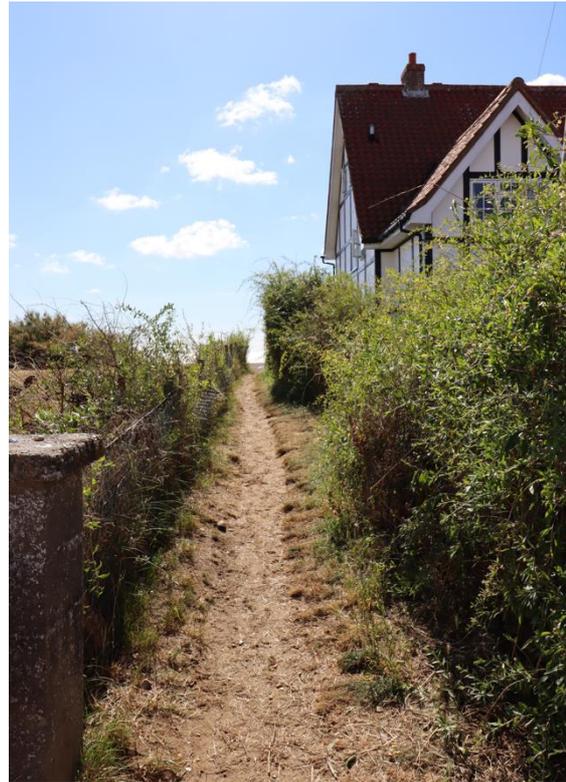
Lakeside Avenue was to have had a transverse avenue, linking The Uplands to the Meare via a piazza and quay. The Netherlands, located to the south of The Meare was to have been a linear group of 14 detached dwellings, all overlooking playing fields, a cricket pitch, kite ground, and putting green, all linked to The Meare via a series of meandering walks. Although several of Ogilvie's plans failed to reach fruition, what the original concepts show is a planned development of considerable originality.

Unmade roads and footpaths, and informal boundaries to private gardens are all important elements to enhance the rural quality of Thorpeness.



The importance of unmade tracks for preserving a rural character. The Uplands, looking towards The Whinlands

Where adopted road surfaces lead to unmade side roads the character immediately changes to one of informality and an understated and special rural charm. The transition from The Whinlands to The Uplands, and The Haven to The Sanctuary are important examples of this.



Footpath, linking The Benthills with the beach

Trellis fencing, walls and gateways made out concrete block (normally a material more often associated with an urban setting) are some of the smaller details which help to establish the overall character and cohesive appearance of the Conservation Area, and which are, therefore, important to retain.

A key feature of the village is the number of public footpaths traversing the common areas, running between buildings, and providing access from the village to the beach. To the north are footpaths nos.31 and 33 which run in parallel. Access inland to the west is easiest from The Whinlands across Thorpeness Common using footpaths nos. 34, 35 or 36, leading to footpaths nos. 38 and 39 around the north-west end of The Meare. Here these form the Conservation Area boundary, as does the former railway line they meet beyond, much of which is now also footpath.

5.5 Contribution by Green Spaces and Trees

Not all the significant green spaces within the Conservation Area are presently public ones, with private gardens also making a significant contribution to local character.



Trees and scrub, The Uplands

Within a Conservation Area all trees over a certain size are afforded protection and notice to fell or prune trees has to be submitted to the local planning authority for consideration through a Section 211 Notice. Specific trees, groups or woodlands throughout the Conservation Area may sometimes be protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) by virtue of the fact that there has been a previous request or proposal to remove the tree or develop a site. Protected trees may have particular amenity, historic and ecological value.

In Thorpeness there are several trees afforded TPO status which are of significance, however there are also many other trees which contribute to the character of the area, including tree lined avenues and planted spaces, which enhance public realm and the setting of buildings.

The Conservation Area is, in places, fairly rich in tree cover, although proximity to the sea means that some areas are almost completely lacking in examples. Further inland are areas of trees grouped around buildings or in open spaces, which can be seen to the west of The Emporium, and to the common to the north of The Uplands. Here can be found opportunist Sycamore and planted Red Oak along with the more usual heathland species of Birch, Scots Pine and Rowan.



An island in The Meare with willow and alder

Three small areas nearer the beach have trees with preservation orders. On the Whinlands TPO no.3 covered originally a Wheatley Elm, now replaced with a Rowan, just south of the Church TPO no.34 covers a single Sycamore, whilst to the north side of Old Homes Road TPO no.68 covers an area of Scots Pine and Holm Oak.

There are a variety of trees located to the perimeter of The Meare and on the islands within it. They range from trees planted as part of the original development, to self-sown. All contribute to the setting of The Meare.



Sycamore in the garden of The Dolphin Inn

There are some notable pines scattered throughout the village including those within the grounds of The Dolphin PH and a further cluster to the west of the Thorpeness Emporium.



View of trees to The Sanctuary

The Sanctuary is fairly heavily treed, and groups of trees create a reasonably dense backdrop from various vantage points. Other roads, such as The Benthills and Westgate have few examples, due either to the exposed site or a lack of green spaces resulting from a high density of buildings.

As The Benthills moves away from the coast and becomes Church Road and heads north, the number of trees found in private gardens and adjacent the road increases, making the area more enclosed and varied.

Lakeside Avenue was planned as a tree lined avenue, and there are several mature poplar and plane trees, as well as other varieties

located within private gardens. These make a strong and formal statement and are a feature of the original planned scheme for the avenue.

The low-lying form of the easternmost parts of the settlement is exposed to the effects of coastal weathering, and results in a landscape of grasses and gorse rather than fine specimen trees.

There appear to be few trees that pre-date the creation of Thorpeness.

5.6 Key Views

Designed vistas are an important feature of the settlement. Unlike many Conservation Areas, which developed over a long period, every detail at Thorpeness was planned which allowed buildings to be strategically placed, and long and short views to be included as part of the design process.

Key views within Thorpeness fall largely into two categories; those focussed on landmark structures and those relating to landscape.

The Whinlands is a clear example of an axial route with the impressive form of The Almshouses providing a focus to the north, and The Meare being visible to the south. Lakeside Avenue, as discussed elsewhere, is a planned avenue with the Golf Clubhouse located on rising ground and in straight axis with the road. Views are also offered in the opposite direction towards The Haven. From the roundabout, as well as elsewhere along Lakeside Avenue, there are important views of both The Windmill and The House in the Clouds.



Postcard view of Westgate, with Westbar terminating the view to the east

A similar effect is created on Westgate. The land rises to the east, and the line of structures either side of the road direct views towards Westbar. The Westbar also forms an impressive structure viewed from the east.

The curving form of The Haven, which heads south and becomes Aldeburgh Road, allows numerous views of The Meare as well as glimpsed shorter views towards The Emporium and the treed verges of the road. From The Whinlands, The Margaret Ogilvie Almshouses offers an impressive focal point.

From almost any point within the village, The House in the Clouds and the Windmill can be seen, although closer views of these and other structures, glimpsed between houses and over rooftops, are equally important.

Views of the coastline are best experienced from higher ground as the beach is largely obscured from view by dunes, houses, boundary walls, gardens, and scrub. However there are important glimpses of the sea viewed from the end of Old Homes Road, The Coast Guards, The Benthills, the footpath between Killarney and Sans Souci and the boardwalk between The Shanty and The Cabin. The higher ground of The Benthills also provides clear views of Aldeburgh in the distance.

The open expanse of The Meare is a particularly good vantage point from which to enjoy views of the village and an opportunity to see the winding and climbing forms of The Haven and The Whinlands, as well as glimpses of the Golf Clubhouse and The House in the Clouds.



Lakeside Avenue, the Windmill and The House in the Clouds, seen from The Meare

To the north, where the network of roads and paths are more informal, views are shorter and focussed on buildings and front gardens. These include views northwest up Beacon Hill Lane as well as east along Old Homes Road to The Old Barn. Facing west on Old Homes Road offers a view of both Ogilvie Hall and the village sign.

When approaching from the northwest, along the B1353, the crenelated top to Westbar can be seen over rooftops, and the side of Ogilvie Hall gradually comes into view. A belt of trees close to the north side of the road and behind a low wall largely restricts views of The Almshouses, whereas the gable end of The Dolphin Inn provides a clear focal point. The limited signage and lack of streetlighting and pavements make the views into the Conservation Area feel appealingly unspoilt.

5.7 Setting of the Conservation Area

The NPPF describes the setting of a heritage asset as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

Historic England Good Practice Advice Note on the Setting of Heritage Assets (2017)

indicates that the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which the asset is experienced; “Where that experience is capable of being affected by a proposed development (in any way) then the proposed development can be said to affect the setting of that asset”.

Thorpeness is located on the Suffolk Coast and the northern end of the town is raised up, giving properties on the cliffs views over the North Sea. To the north of the town is heathland, while Thorpe Common and the western edge of The Meare mark its western boundary. Aldeburgh Road going south is bordered by grazing marsh and sand dunes. The natural beauty of Thorpeness’ surroundings contributed to its success as a resort and therefore forms part of its setting.

The land west of The Meare, includes the reedbed area known as The Fens and through which the Hundred River flows, possesses a wild, desolate quality which contributes significantly to the character of Thorpeness. This area feels like an extension of The Meare, seamlessly continuing on from it.

Likewise, the heathland to the north and northwest of the town, characterised by gorse bushes and other low-lying scrub, also give the setting of the town a uniquely untamed character.

In contrast, the grazing marsh and sand dunes to the south of the town possess a much more open character. However, this space marks a definitive boundary between Thorpeness and Aldeburgh, with almost no structures in between to blur the two distinct settlements. While possessing less of an untamed character to the heathland, this area still retains an unspoilt natural quality which benefits the setting of the resort.

The beach also forms part of the setting of Thorpeness, attracting the first pre-resort era travellers. This historic relationship continues to this day, as holidaymakers continue to visit for the beach as well as the town itself.

Certain buildings such as Westbar, The House in the Clouds and The Windmill are visible in the open countryside surrounding Thorpeness for some distance, especially on the road leading from Aldeburgh, reinforcing the link between the town itself and its surroundings.

5.8 *Traditional Building Materials, Details, and Colours*



Thatch to The Old Barn, Old Homes Road

Earlier Structures

The earliest known structures are those that formed part of the Thorpe settlement, including Beach Farm and Beacon Hill Cottages. Here use is made of thatch (a material also seen to the kiosks and Thatch Cottage on The Sanctuary). The Old Barn is one of the few genuinely timber framed structures in Thorpeness, rather than a decorative exterior application as seen throughout the settlement.



Thatch, seen to one of a pair of kiosks, The Sanctuary

Brick

Beacon Hill Cottages are constructed from Suffolk red brick with the occasional burnt headers and the brickwork is of high quality for a modest structure. Brick is a surprisingly uncommon material within Thorpeness and typically is found on the structures pre-dating the planned development. Notable exceptions are The Almshouses and Westbar, where dramatic form and high-quality brickwork with stone dressings elevate the significance of both structures.



Exceptional brickwork and stone detailing to The Almshouses

Washed cobble with brick margins are occasionally seen to low boundary walls, and there are examples of this material being used to the elevations of houses. It is not, however, a common characteristic of the village, and No's 2-6 Old Homes Road are notable exceptions.



Washed cobble with white brick margins, Old Homes Road

Crittall Windows

Crittall windows are still found to buildings within Thorpeness; and these metal frames, with slim glazing bar profiles and detailing, significantly enhance the properties where retained. Replacement windows are now a common sight and these, along with Velux rooflights detrimentally alter the appearance of elevations and roof pitches.



Half-timbering, seen to The Whinlands

Half-Timbering

Frequent use is made of half-timbering, although this is either applied detailing or cast and painted. However, it is an important uniting characteristic of The Whinlands, The Haven and The Dunes.

Render

Painted render is also a commonly found material and typically the colour palette applied is white and black, to enhance the effect of close studded half-timbering, or simply to conform to what exists in close proximity. One significant exception is The Headlands, where each block of apartments has adopted a vibrant and consciously different colour to its neighbour. The colours enhance what otherwise could potentially be a rather foreboding block.



Red clay pan tiles, seen throughout Thorpeness

Tiles

Red clay pan tiles are the most commonly found roof covering and roofs tend to be steeply pitched and uninterrupted except for the occasional half dormer or a ridge or gable end brick stack. Plain tiles are less commonly found, and tend to be reserved for higher status buildings, such as The Almshouses.

Slate

Welsh slate roof coverings are occasionally found, primarily on roofs of shallow pitch and generally on buildings that pre-date the planned resort. Mineral felt is also seen surprisingly often, usually to the smaller cabins and chalets found to The Uplands and around the beach.



Black stained weatherboarding to the Boathouse, The Meare

Weatherboarding

The use of horizontal weatherboarding, often to the first floor of cottages and occasionally for entire buildings, such as the Boathouse,

are typically black stained, reflecting the early 20th century fashion for this finish. The chalet bungalows to The Uplands represent an area where this material use is the dominant characteristic.



Imaginative use of diagonal set bay windows and bays above porches, The Whinlands

Dormer and Bay Windows and Porches

Dormer and bay windows are a recurring feature of Thorpeness, often used with skill and considerable originality to add flair and interest to an elevation. Open porches are an often-found feature that enhance many properties. Where they have later been enclosed properties lose some of their compositional form and appeal.



Timber lattice fences enclosing front gardens, The Whinlands

Fences

Timber lattice fences, enclosing the eastern perimeter of The Meare, as well as the front gardens of The Haven and The Whinlands are also seen throughout the village. Originally many gardens had open boundaries or simple

chestnut palings, although these have now all disappeared.



Balustraded balcony, The Sanctuary

Balconies

Balconies and covered seating areas, often to the first and second floors of houses to obtain a sea view, are an occasional and interesting feature, usually with well-detailed balusters and other joinery.

Concrete

Concrete is used with surprising frequency in Thorpeness. It was a material Ogilvie was particularly interested in, partly as a result of his father who was a Civil Engineer with experience of the material for rail and naval projects, and partly due to speed and low cost. Ogilvie invested in a machine that produced cast concrete panels, and many houses were constructed using this technique, although with the material disguised as half-timbering and render.



Concrete wall made from pre-cast blocks, The Sanctuary

Where the use of concrete was expressed more honestly was with the construction of

boundary walls. Often of low height and pierced design, these walls often run some considerable length, as evident to The Benthills and The Sanctuary. The walls represent an important and unifying element of Thorpeness and hint at the pioneering construction techniques Ogilvie and his architects were experimenting with.

Contemporary Materials

In recent years the material palette of Thorpeness has increased, and a growing use of zinc for roof coverings and weatherings, as well as an unfortunate use of uPVC for replacement doors and windows has diluted the coherency of certain areas, including highly sensitive areas such as The Whinlands, The Haven and The Benthills.

In assessing the material use in Thorpeness it should be recognised that while there is an existing character to many parts of the settlement, and composition is often relied on over material use to provide interest, parts of the village make no attempt to conform in terms of materials, detailing or colouring. While this could present a discordant tone, quality of design and skilled detailing ensures success.

5.9 *Street Furniture*

Street furniture can enhance a Conservation Area and the experience of those who visit it, but it needs to be of good design quality and located with sensitivity so that the built and natural environment is not compromised by its existence.



A restrained use of signage and street furniture to the northwest of the Conservation Area

Thorpeness is unusual in having a relatively limited amount of furniture and what it does have is generally well sited and often of high-quality design.

The Village Sign, possibly dating from c.1960, is located to the northeast of the Boathouse. Around it are signs, benches and information boards associated with a commercial operation.



Detail of the Thorpeness village sign

Streetlights have not been introduced, and telephone kiosks and pillar boxes are also not found. Smaller 'lamp boxes' fixed to a post are seen and located fairly discreetly.



Painted timber base and wrought iron surround to the sign for The Dolphin Inn

Outside the Village Store are a group of noticeboards and signs, although planting around the base and to the rear helps reduce the impact of these items. The painted timber sign for the Dolphin Inn, located to the triangle of grass to the west, is traditionally designed and detailed and contributes positively to the area.



Information board, of a type seen throughout Thorpeness

Information boards, of simple design, are located at strategic points around Thorpeness and enhance the visitor experience.



Metal panel indicating the location of the boating lake

Between the car park to the south of The Emporium and Aldeburgh Road is a galvanised panel of inventive design, signposting the way to The Meare and depicts a stylised image of the sea, a sailboat and sunrise.

The most elaborate or striking items of street furniture are located to The Sanctuary, and include a pair of thatched kiosk structures, opposite Westbar, and marking the western entry point to the playing field and tennis courts. Located a few metres to the east of the kiosks is a painted timber dovecote with overhanging conical roof covered with plain tiles. The kiosks and dovecote form an attractive group and enhance the setting of the Grade II listed Westbar.



Dovecote and thatched kiosks, The Sanctuary

To the southern end of The Sanctuary, where the road bends and before it joins The Haven is a cast concrete gateway marking the southern entry point to the Club and tennis courts.



Concrete gateway, The Sanctuary



Gateway to the largely unbuilt development 'The Netherlands'

The gateway to the southeast of The Meare was to have formed the entrance to 'The Netherlands', a group of fourteen houses located around playing fields and The Meare. The scale of the structure provides some indication of the ambitious nature of the development, and it contributes significantly to the public realm even if it now, rather incongruously, leads to storage buildings and workshops.

6.0 Structures Which Make a Positive Contribution to the Conservation Area

The following inventory does not claim to be exhaustive, as other structures of architectural and / or historic significance not readily visible from public footpaths and roads, may also exist.

Where it has not been possible to find an accurate postal address for a structure it has been included as part of a description for the road it faces or is in closest proximity to.

A boundary review has also been completed as part of the field work and this, and any structures that contribute positively to any proposed extension areas, or any that exist within areas proposed for exclusion, are discussed separately within the Management Plan located towards the end of this document.

Admirals Walk (West side)



Garages, Admirals Walk

Garages A row of eight garages, likely the structures shown on the 1958 OS map. Although architecturally undistinguished, they are prominently located and their low unaltered form, continuous pan tile roof, and boarded door elevation makes an understated contribution to the Conservation Area. Possibly associated with The Headlands, opposite.



Former St Mary's Church, Admirals Walk

Former St Mary's Church, (grade II) 1937 by William Gilmour Wilson. Rendered concrete and brick with stone dressings. Plain tile roof. Neo-Norman style. Projecting north and south chapels at west end, each lit through a 2-light leaded casement. Now private residences.

This building is mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N 'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East' (2015), p.551.

Admirals Walk (East Side)



No's 1 to 6 (inc) The Headlands, Admirals Walk

No's 1 to 6, The Headlands A distinctive landmark structure; impressive for its shallow crescent form and unusual coloured elevations. Although its three-storey height and materials differ significantly from the usual lower small-scale vernacular structures

in the Conservation Area, it commands its sea facing setting. Both W. G. Wilson and Forbes Glennie have been credited with the design, which was built 1937. Originally seven houses, five have since been subdivided into apartments. Framing the central five units are straight-fronted end bays. The central units have recessed third floor balconies with curved fronts, clasped between gables that project from the wall plane and are supported to their base by a central corbel. The balconies to the end bays are crowned by pyramidal roofs covered with plain tile. Most doors and windows are regrettably uPVC replacements of the original Crittall windows.

This building is mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N 'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East' (2015), p.551.

Beach Farm Road



Beach Farm Cottages, No.1 (left) and No.2 (right), Beach Farm Road

Beach Farm Cottages and boundary wall A pair of mid to late 19th century two storey cottages, probably built as three separate dwellings to house farm workers. Painted render to the elevations and pan tile roof with ridge stacks. Good red brick dwarf wall enclosing the front garden. The cottages and wall pre-date the development of Thorpeness and exist in relatively unaltered form. Windows are likely replacement units in the original openings.

Beacon Hill Lane (North side)



Beacon Hill Barn and boundary wall, Beacon Hill Lane

Beacon Hill Barn A brick barn converted to residential use 1987 with weatherboarded south gable end and two lower ranges. Weatherboarded to the north and rendered to the south. The entire complex is roofed with red clay pan tiles. Shown on the 1882 OS map as Beach Farm, with a larger footprint and projecting structures to either end of the southwest facing façade, which extended forward as far as the road. These structures were removed relatively recently as they are still shown on the 1971-72 OS map. A relatively sensitive conversion for its date; the opening for the threshing porch is clearly readable. The Velux rooflights however, to the highly visible south facing roof pitch, are an unfortunate intervention.

The boundary wall of brick margin with cobble panels, while not of any great age (probably dating from the time of the conversion work), is important to the setting and this part of the Conservation Area.

No's 1 and 2 Beacon Hill Cottages and boundary wall A pair of picturesque and asymmetrically composed cottages, likely built to house workers associated with the farm complex to which the dwellings were formerly attached. Shown on the 1882 OS map as three dwellings with outshot accommodation to each gable end. Likely dating from the early 19th century. One bay wide addition to the W gable end with dormer window, which looks as though it had been

rebuilt or absorbed into the left-hand cottage by the time the 1904 OS map was published. By 1927 further work had reconfigured the cottages into the two units that now exist.



No's 1 and 2 Beacon Hill Cottages and boundary walls, Beacon Hill Lane

Storey and a half elevations of red brick laid to Flemish bond with occasional burnt headers. Ground floor windows sit beneath brick arch lintels. Prominent upstand brick gable ends with steeply pitched red clay pan tile roof covering. Red brick ridge stack over the right-hand cottage, with a gable end stack set at right angles to the ridge line over the left cottage. Enclosing the front gardens is an attractive low red brick and flint wall, which contributes positively to the setting of the cottages. The porch to the front elevation detracts from the simple form of the original structure. Windows are replacement units within the original structural openings.

The cottages represent some of the earliest structures within the Conservation Area.

Beacon Hill Lane (South side)

Beach Farm House and attached outbuilding
Of similar construction and materials as Beacon Hill Cottages, and therefore likely to be of contemporary date. Shown on the 1882 OS map as a single dwelling, which had been split into two units by the time the 1927 OS map was published. The structure is now a single dwelling. Two storey, red brick elevations with burnt headers. Long pitched roof covered with red pan tiles, presenting

long and unbroken pitches to the north and south. Two ridge stacks, one close to the west gable end and the other located at the approximate midpoint of the ridge to the east. Although the north elevation, which abuts Beacon Hill Lane, has several windows, these are later insertions, and the elevation would originally have been blind save for one small casement. Cross tie plates to the north elevation. The farmhouse was clearly orientated to face away from the lane and overlook the land to the south. The window opening to the south elevation appears to be a mid 20th century enlargement with replacement.



Beach Farm House, Beacon Hill Lane, south elevation

Attached to the west gable end is a long and impressive single storey outbuilding, constructed from cobble with red brick margins. Shallow pitched roof covered with red clay pan tiles. The north and west elevations are blind. The structure likely dates from the early to mid 19th century. It is shown on the 1882 OS map and is shown as having been extended to the west on the 1904 OS map. Very slight variations in the construction possibly indicate that the roof may have been raised in height, or that the structure was built off an existing boundary wall. The south elevation has a timber addition with felt covered roof and a number of boarded door openings which covers and encloses what was likely to originally have been a mix of open cart stores and cattle sheds and enclosed stores.



Beach Farm House attached outbuilding, Beacon Hill Lane

The farmhouse and outbuilding form part of an important and picturesque group with the neighbouring barns and farm cottages.

Church Road



Chapel House, Church Road

Chapel House A single storey cottage likely built during the early part of the second quarter of the 20th century, although possibly incorporating an earlier structure. Painted render elevations with an enclosed porch to the entrance façade. Red clay pan tile roof covering with two small painted brick ridge stacks. To the west end is a conservatory dating from 2004 and to the east is a double garage with rooms and a dormer over, added in 2002.

The house is prominent in views looking south along Church Road.

Dolphin Close (off Old Homes Road)



Village Store, No's 1 to 3, Peace Court, Dolphin Close

Village Store, No's 1 to 3 Peace Court, Dolphin Close First shown on the 1927 OS map. A two storey structure weatherboarded structure incorporating commercial and residential premises. Prominent street facing roof owing to its low eaves height. First floor dormer window to the east end of the roof. The west gable end is weatherboarded. Roof covered with red pan tiles and with a short red brick stack to the ridge. The composition steps down to the east and the elevational treatment changes to painted brick.

Lakeside Avenue (North side)



No. 1 'The Ness', Lakeside Avenue

The Ness A detached villa of c.1920, located to the corner of Lakeside Avenue and The Haven, and prominent in views from The Mere. Occupied by architect W. G. Wilson until 1927. Storey-and-a-half rendered elevations with prominent and steeply pitched pan tile roof covering. Stout red brick gable end stacks frame the composition. Centrally located

entrance with recessed open porch (now covered by a projecting porch) and flanked by wide small pane casement windows to the living accommodation either side of the central hall. Half timbering and weatherboards to the end gables. To the south facing roof pitch are three dormer windows with pitched roofs and overhanging eaves. Replacement roof covering, windows, and the insertion of Velux windows to the north roof pitch has slightly marred the appearance of the building. The property sits back from the road and the boundary is enclosed by a timber lattice picket fence and similarly detailed gate.



No.2 (right) and No.3 (left), Lakeside Avenue

No's 2 and 3, The Bays A semi-detached pair of cottages, constructed c.1911, set back from the road on elevated ground. Both are good examples of the Arts and Crafts style so typical of Thorpeness' early development, and which contribute significantly to the Conservation Area's character as a group. Finely detailed with painted render elevations, half timbering to the first floor and blue glazed pan tiles on a steeply pitched roof with hips over the gable ends. A cluster of joined red brick chimney shafts marks the position of the party wall between the cottages. Grouped towards the centre of the street elevation are a pair of square two storey bay windows with flat roofs over, which add considerable interest to the composition. Enclosing the garden area to the south is a timber post and rail fence with lattice panels between vertical posts. Both

houses have sympathetic replacement windows.



No.4 (right) and No.5 (left), Lakeside Avenue

No's 4 and 5, The Bays A pair of semi-detached houses; two storey and an attic, elevations similar in form to No's 2 and 3 but very different in their detailing. Both are good examples of the Arts and Crafts style so typical of Thorpeness' early development, and which contribute significantly to the Conservation Area's character as a group. The increased height of the dwellings, incorporating accommodation within the attic and the use of red clay pantiles and black stained weatherboarding to the elevations gives these houses a more formal and imposing character. The steeply pitched roof with wide central dormer has gable ends and a centrally located chimney stack of four diamond set red brick shafts. The flat-roofed square bay windows are each supported at first floor height by a pair of curved timber brackets located to the corners of the entrance bay below. Located to the outer corners of each dwelling is an unusual flat roofed bay window positioned at 45° to the entrance façade. Mid to late 20th century side and garden additions have diluted the success of the composition and setting. Enclosing the south boundary is post and rail fence with lattice panels and matching hand gates.



Concrete boundary wall outside No.2 'Lake Cottage', Lakeside Avenue

A mid 20th century concrete wall of pierced design with projecting capped concrete piers. The wall is important as it creates a unifying visual character when looking west along the north side of Lakeside Avenue and continues (in varying form) to the front of No. 4 and No. 6 (houses numbered No.2, No.4 and No.6 are not included).



Concrete boundary wall outside No. 4 Lakeside Avenue (house not included)



No.6 and concrete boundary wall, Lakeside Avenue

No.6 A half-timbered cottage with attic accommodation and a prominent south facing gable end. Two storey side extension, roof alterations and dormers c.2009. Garden

enclosed by a pierced concrete wall. Although altered, including the installation of unsympathetic uPVC windows, the house and its wall contribute positively to group value and the streetscape.

For Mill House, see The Uplands



Windmill Cottage, Lakeside Avenue

Windmill Cottage Built c.1963, although stylistically the property references domestic design from the first quarter of the 20th century. An attractive and well-detailed structure, with hipped roof covered with plain tiles, offset red brick stack and a lively grouping of three gables to the south elevation. The central gable contains a half-timbered enclosed entrance porch with herringbone brickwork detailing, and attractive leaded glass with pontil mark detailing. The flanking bays repeat the timber and brick panel detailing of the porch. Elsewhere the walls are of painted render. Set back from the road on an elevated and prominent site, the low-lying structure makes a positive contribution to views along Lakeside Avenue as well as the grade II listed post mill to the north.



Thorpeness Golf Clubhouse and Hotel, Lakeside Avenue

Thorpeness Golf Clubhouse and Hotel, Lakeside Avenue Located at the western end of Lakeside Avenue on an elevated site and forming a prominent and effective visual termination point to the Avenue. The main club house was designed c.1925 by the resident Thorpeness architect Frederick Forbes Glennie and built 1929/30 by William. C. Reade (Aldeburgh). An unusual and striking composition firmly anchored to its elevated site by the two storey square plan towers at each corner. The prominence of the tower roofs are reminiscent of a Kentish oast house rather than being indigenous to Suffolk. Crowning each tower are four unusual stick finials, which add liveliness and reflect the crenelated form of the parapet of the entrance bay (which is repeated in similar form to the west elevation).



View of one of the four corner towers, Thorpeness Golf Clubhouse and Hotel, Lakeside Avenue

Built of rendered concrete blocks with Loughborough slate covered roofs. The doors and windows were originally Crittall units which, detrimentally, have been replaced with uPVC. To the east side is an 'open' brickwork wall. Attached and to the north is a (loosely) eight-sided addition which, although prominent, is not of particular interest.

This building is mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N *'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East'* (2015), p.550.

Lakeside Avenue (South side)



No.1 Rudder Grange, Lakeside Avenue

No.1, Rudder Grange A large and picturesquely composed house of 1911, one of the earliest to have been built in the resort. As one of the earliest structures to have been built as part of Ogilvie's resort, the building clearly demonstrates the strong Arts and Crafts focus of the development, and contributes positively to the Conservation Area's character. Constructed, according to original marketing material, from 'Asbestone, wood and brick' with applied half-timbering. To the centre, grouped between two projecting gables of differing form and heights, is the main entrance contained within a flat roofed single storey structure, with timber canopy porch dating from c.2007. The roof is covered with double Roman tiles and punctuated to the east and west by brick chimney stacks – that to the east being diamond set. The south elevation overlooks The Meare and is prominent in views from the east and south. Enclosing the front boundary is a timber lattice fence of similar detailing as that seen to the north side of Lakeside Avenue and The Bays. The building has suffered from the installation of unsympathetic Upvc windows. The detached double garage block is not of significance and has done little to enhance the setting of this structure.

This building is mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N *'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East'* (2015), p.549.



No. 3 'Heronsmead', Lakeside Avenue

Heronsmead Stylistically similar to No. 1 Lakeside Avenue though possibly dating from c.1930 as the original house suffered a fire. Two storeys with red clay pan tile roof covering which replaces a thatched covering shown in historic photographs. Broad gable end with half-hipped roof facing south. The composition of *Heronsmead* is less playful and varied than that at *Rudder Grange*. To the side is a black weatherboarded two storey addition of later date. The windows are replacement uPVC units. Enclosing the front boundary is a concrete block wall with piers.



No. 9, Lakeside Avenue

No. 9 A large detached two storey house, probably built c.1930, and adopting the fairly commonplace format of end gables facing Lakeside Avenue with a recessed centre containing the entrance. The first floor of the gables are clad with dark stained weatherboards, elsewhere the elevations are painted render. The roof is covered with red clay pan tiles and the central ridge has a pair of short red bricks stacks at either end. Doors and windows are replacement uPVC. To the

front boundary is a pierced concrete block wall and associated piers.

'*The Lilly Pad*' and '*The Lake House*' Shown on the 1971-72 OS map as a single dwelling, since which time the house has been subdivided and remodelled. Probably originally dating from c.1930. The house retains its form of two gable ends facing the road with a recessed entrance to the centre.



'*The Lilly Pad*' (left) and '*The Lake House*' (right), Lakeside Avenue

However, it is to the south elevation (facing *The Meare*) that the building is of greatest interest as, to the southwest corner, is a crenulated corner tower. The detailing is reminiscent of that to the east and west elevations of the *Thorpeness Golf Club and Hotel*.



'*The Lilly Pad*' and '*The Lake House*' (centre) with '*Four Gables*' (left) and No.9 (right), seen from *The Meare*



Postcard view c.1950, showing houses to the south side of Lakeside Avenue



No. 13 'Four Gables', Lakeside Avenue

'Four Gables' As its name suggests, the basic form of this house is four gables, facing north, south, east and west. The main body of the house runs east / west, with central gables facing north and south. A stylish villa that breaks the established form and detailing seen to the south side of Lakeside Avenue, it however reflects the continued Arts and Crafts style so typical of the resort. The architect of the house is not known. Probably built during the early 1930s and apart from replacement uPVC windows it seems little altered since that date. To the base of the entrance front gable is an attractive recessed porch, covered by a continuation of the main roof covering. Flanking the entrance gable are dormers with pitched and hipped roofs (it is not clear if it is these dormers or the two dormers to the rear elevation that were added c.2007). The north, east and west elevations are broken above the first floor windows by a horizontal string course. Elevations are of painted render. A pierced block concrete wall and piers encloses the property to the north boundary.



Picket fence and gates around the roundabout, to the south of Lakeside Avenue

Picket fence and gates Timber lattice fence and gates divided horizontally and with closer grouped lattice work to the lower section. The gates form part of a planned vista, visually linking Mill House to the north (see Uplands Road) with The Meare. The vista was to have been terminated by a piazza and quay, although this was never realised. However, the site remains a significant green space and key view within the Conservation Area.



No. 23 'Reedlands', Lakeside Avenue

'Reedlands' A linear two storey composition, probably dating from just before or after

WWII. A prominent and uninterrupted roof, covered with red pan tiles and two hipped gable projections over projecting bays. A square flat-roofed projection exists to the approximate centre of the entrance elevation, presumably containing the main staircase. Short painted brick ridge stack to the western end of the roof. The southern elevation (facing The Meare) is less well preserved, lacks the half-timbering and has replacement plate glass windows, a balcony between the projecting gables and a timber clad first floor bay window. The street elevation retains its original Crittall windows. The building reflects the continued evolution of the resort's Arts and Crafts style which in turn contributes to the Conservation Area alongside its intactness.



No. 25, Bittern and boundary wall, Lakeside Avenue

No. 25, Bittern and boundary wall A stylish detached Arts and Crafts villa, dating from c.1935 and constructed (unusually for this location) of red brick with tile hanging to the first floor. Two stories with attic accommodation. The composition has central emphasis, provided by the sweep of the main roof, a corbelled central red brick stack and rendered canted bay containing the main entrance. Flanking the central block are lower wings with steeply pitched pan tile covered roofs the sweep down and forward.

The south facing elevation is no less imaginative and contains, to the centre of the elevation, an open covered first floor veranda with oak balustrade and braces, designed to take advantage of the fine views over The

Meare. Linking the house with the gardens are a set of fine brick steps and dwarf walls with urns. The house was remodelled internally and externally c.2015. However, its high quality design and materials mean it contributes positively to the Conservation Area.

To the front boundary is a pierced concrete block wall and piers.

North End Avenue



Boundary wall to the west of Hope Cove Cottage, North End Avenue

Boundary wall to the west of Hope Cove Cottage Mid 20th century pierced concrete block wall with tall concrete piers with flat coping stones, similar to other Ogilvie-era walls around the resort and hence contributing to the Conservation Area's unique character.

Old Homes Road



The Old Barn, Old Homes Road

The Old Barn One of a handful of buildings within the Conservation Area shown on the

1882 first edition OS map, with the farm complex that included the barn being identified as Thorpe Farm. An attractive timber framed barn with thatched roof, largely faced with soft red brick, with sections of weatherboarding to the southeast end of the main range and upper part of the gable facing southwest. Threshing doors to the southwest elevation. Projecting gable to northwest end of later date and incorporating the remains of a timber shop front of mixed age, apparently a former fish shop. The pan tile canopy formerly over the shop entrance has recently been removed. The single storey red brick structure attached to the southeast end of the barn has been remodelled and is not included as part of this description. The southwest facing gable end is extremely prominent in views along Old Homes Road, Church Road and Admirals Walk. The building is an important local landmark, contributing to the Conservation Area both aesthetically and as a pre-Ogilvie era structure.



The Old Barn showing the former Fish Shop access and window

Attached to the northeast elevation is a range of store buildings, likely originally open sided and now enclosed with boarded doors. The roof is covered with red clay pan tiles. Then, also attached and running parallel to Beach Farm House to the north (see Beacon Hill Lane) is a further range of outbuildings, possibly originally used as loose boxes.



Loose box range to the north east of the main barn

The range has a steeply pitched roof with hipped ends and is covered with red clay pan tiles. Part of the elevation facing the barn is constructed with cobble and flint, possibly indicating this range was built in two phases. The whole forms an attractive courtyard to the rear of the barn.



No's 2 to 6, Old Homes Road

No's 2 to 6 A row of cottages mostly dating from the mid 19th century. Shown on the 1882 and 1902 OS maps as three cottages and marked as 'Convalescent Home', and at one time known as 'The Old Home' which was owned by the Ogilvie Charity. The 1927 OS map shows this row as six cottages. What exists now is a row of four flint two storey structures, with black weatherboarded

additions to the north west and south east. White brick dressing demarcates the vertical division between each structure and also used as surrounds to door and window openings. Ground floor window openings have all been widened except to No. 2. This house has 6 over 6 pane hornless sash windows to the ground and first floor openings although historic photographs show that 3 over 3 pane sash windows evident at No.4 and No.5 to be the original configuration. The roofs are shallow pitched and covered with red clay pan tiles. Ridge stacks are of red brick with attractive white brick banding.

To the northwest end of the row is No. 6, a later structure (shown on the 1972 OS map), probably built prior to 1912 by Ogilvie, with a gable end facing the street. A similar structure was built on the south east end of the row but which was later demolished. The elevations are clad with black stained weatherboarding, and the roof is covered with double Roman clay tiles. This structure occupies a prominent corner plot location.

Enclosing the front boundaries of the cottages and also the garden of No. 6 are red bricks walls of varying date, built of cobble, some sections with random bricks and other fill material being evident. The walls make a strong contribution to this part of the Conservation Area.

Pilgrims Way



The Margaret Ogilvie Almshouses, Pilgrims Way

The Margaret Olgivie Almshouses (grade II) Residences for estate staff, 1926-8 by William Gilmour Wilson. Still in use as almshouses.

Concrete and brick with applied timber framing. Plain tiled roofs. Continuous 2-storey range with central gateway and projecting end pavilions. Gateway of 2 storeys. Central stone stilted carriage arch with 4-centred pedestrian passageways right and left under square heads. The structure is of great significance to the Conservation Area, due to its designed architectural quality, scale, landmark status, presence and position within the village, being one of the first buildings visible when first arriving in the settlement from the B1353.

The Margaret Ogilvie Almshouses are mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N *'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East'* (2015), p.551.



The Margaret Ogilvie Almshouses, Pilgrims Way. Detail of central tower



Matron's House, Pilgrims Way

Matron's House, Located to the immediate north east of the Almshouses, built as part of the development and sharing details with it including plain tile roof covering, half-timbering and timber casement windows. An extremely stylish house with unusual tile hung first floor and gable ends. Symmetrical entrance elevation with open recessed porch supported on jowled posts. Half timbering to the ground floor, and a red brick stack to both gable ends. The Matron's House derives part of its significance from its group value with The Margaret Ogilvie Almshouses, and its high quality design and materials contribute to the Conservation Area.

Remembrance Road



Tulip Cottage, Remembrance Road

Tulip Cottage A striking three storey cottage of clear Dutch influence (unsurprising, given the name of the house). Designed in 1912 by Frederick Forbes Glennie and one of two houses built out of a planned total of 14 structures which collectively were to have been known as 'The Netherlands'. The design is dominated by a mansard roof which continues from ridge and stops between the ground and first floor. The walls are rendered and painted. To the second floor of the east façade is an open balcony with a central post supporting the gable above, and a vertical timber balustrade enclosing the space.



Tulip Cottage, Remembrance Road, west elevation (facing The Meare)

The elevation facing The Meare has a first floor balcony – these have been very cleverly designed – the higher of the two balconies to the east elevation has longer views over the dunes towards the sea, and the lower balcony to the west enjoys the shorter views towards The Meare. Unfortunately, the west façade has lost much of Glennie's detailing, including pargetted tulip decoration, timber balustrade and shutters to the ground and second floor windows.

Side additions made in the last quarter of the 20th century and a scheme of 2017 have

diluted the form of Glennie's original and unusual design. The timber foot bridge shown on historic views and which linked the site to Remembrance Road has been removed. Most of the current windows are uPVC replacements.



Tabard House, Remembrance Road

Tabard House Constructed c.1911 (certainly prior to the construction of Tulip Cottage) and built as the Thorpeness Estate Office, from where village administration and development decisions were made up until 1925 when the office relocated to larger premises to the east side of Remembrance Road (Barn Hall, which was redeveloped c.2012). The name Tabard House presumably references the "wrought iron Tabard sign" that hung outside the Estate Office. Prominently located close to The Meare and the point at which several roads meet, the half-timbered walls, steeply pitched roof with dormers to the north and south, storey-and-a-half elevations (with accommodation within the pitch of the roof) and short red brick ridge stack (originally painted white) is very much a stylistic forerunner of the developments that would follow to The Haven and The Benthills. Doors and windows are replacement uPVC units, and the boundary wall is not of interest. The timber foot bridge shown on historic views and which linked the site to Remembrance Road has been removed.



Railings signposting the way to The Boating Lake, Remembrance Road

Railings, Remembrance Road A galvanised metal panel of unknown date, now painted, signposting the direction of The Boating Lake from the car park to the south of The Emporium. Of stylised design and depicting a sunrise, sailboat and the sea, it contributes positively to the Conservation Area.

Stony Lane



The Stone Cottage, Stony Lane

The Stone Cottage A mid to late 19th century two storey cottage that formed part of the former Thorpe hamlet. Built from cobbles with red brick margins. The roof has a shallow pitch and unusually, for this location, is covered with slate. The cottage was extended to the eastern end during the early 20th century, and this two storey addition matches the main house in terms of materials and detailing. Less successful mid 20th century additions to the east and entrance front compromise the simple form of the original cottage. Enclosing the front boundary is a fine cobble wall with red brick margins and half

round caps. This wall extends along the east boundary and then to the north, where gate piers and a section of wall sweep up to meet the height of an outbuilding.



Monte Notte, Stony Lane

Monte Notte A modest single storey dwelling, largely hidden from the road. It appears to be of timber construction with a shallow pitched roof covered with corrugated tin. To the south elevation is a small porch contained within a modest projecting porch. Either side of the porch are timber casement windows, which appear to be original. The property appears to be shown on the 1904 OS map and its footprint remains consistent on later OS maps. Therefore, this modest cottage is not only one of a few that remain from the former fishing hamlet of Thorpe, but it is also a precursor to the similarly styled and built bungalows on The Uplands.



Alexander House, Stony Lane

Alexander House A two storey house named after William Alexander, coxswain of the Thorpeness Lifeboat, who was able to purchase the property after a successful legal battle in the 1880's with The Lord of the Manor after claiming 'squatters rights' and

ownership of land and huts near the estuary. Dating from the mid to late 19th century, with rendered walls, red clay pan tile roof and a red brick stack to the eastern gable end (a ridge stack towards the western end of the roof has been removed as part of the work completed to the house post 2010). To the first floor is a regiment of six sash windows and below a mix of tripartite windows and French doors – these are modern units. Offset to the entrance elevation is a modern timber boarded porch.

The Benthills (East Side)



Sandy Lodge, boundary wall and gate, The Benthills. Postcard view of c.1930

Sandy Lodge A steeply pitched two storey half-timbered gable dominates views east along The Dunes. Attached to its southern end is a single storey wing, again with a steeply pitched roof unbroken by dormers and covered with corrugated tin. The house is shown on the 1927 OS map. Unfortunate replacement uPVC windows in an otherwise understated and interesting building. Enclosing the boundary to the west is a concrete wall with timber hand gate; a stylistic and physical continuation of the wall to the east side of The Benthills.



Toad Hall, The Benthills. E facing elevation, as seen from the beach

Toad Hall A half-timbered house of two storeys and an attic, with projecting lower gable to the front elevation and a large cat-slide attic dormer (of c.1990) to the east elevation. The steeply pitched roofs are covered with red clay pantiles and set behind the ridge, to the east facing pitch, is a short brick stack.



Toad Hall, The Benthills

Owing to the open land to the north, the house is highly visible from the beach and in views along The Benthills and from the public footpath linking the road with the beach. Any future alterations therefore would need to be carefully considered due to the site's sensitive location.

The Benthills (West Side)



No's 1 to 6, The Benthills. Looking NE

No's 1 to 6 A group of six cottages in three separate picturesquely composed and grouped blocks that respond to the rising site. Their significance partly derives from their group value. Built in 1913 and very likely designed by Frederick Forbes Glennie.



No's 1 to 6, The Benthills. Postcard view c.1930

The cottages (originally known and marketed with false modesty as 'bungalows') share the established Thorpeness material palette of black stained weatherboarding, red clay pantiles on steeply pitched roofs and dormer windows. Each house was designed with a loggia facing the sea, and No. 6 has an interesting single storey bay window located diagonally across the south corner of the house (a detail also found on The Whinlands). To take account of the rising site, No.6 is set at a lower level than the other cottages, which adds greatly to the picturesque quality of the group, although piecemeal additions to the south and east elevations have eroded the compositional quality of this block. Other detailing of note includes the curved bay windows (No. 4) although these appear to be

later additions. Regrettably the majority of the original joinery has been replaced.

Originally the front gardens were open and planted with grasses and shrubs commonly found growing in the sand dunes opposite – an interesting attempt to unite the built and natural environment. The front gardens are now enclosed with concrete block walls and piers dating from c.1930, of which beach shingle was an aggregate.



No. 1 and No. 2, The Benthills



No. 3 and No. 4, The Benthills



No. 5 and No. 6 and boundary wall, The Benthills



Concrete wall, gate piers and hardwood gates, to the east side of The Benthills

Concrete wall, gate piers and gates When The Benthills (opposite) were built, the area between them and the sea was left open. The wall that now exists to the east side of the road, which extends from Sandy Lodge (The Dunes) and extends north up to and around Drake House (The Coast Guards). The wall dates from c.1930 is constructed from cast concrete blocks, using beach shingle as an aggregate, laid vertically with spaces between, with a cast concrete base and cap. Gate posts with simple projecting concrete caps and the occasional well-detailed timber gate, make this an impressive wall, and a feature that makes a strong contribution to the character of the Conservation Area.



Thorpeness Country Club; Ogilvie Lodge (left), Truman Lodge (right) and The Dormy (to the rear) and boundary wall, The Benthills

Thorpeness Country Club Originally a modest timber frame structure with timber shingle roof, the whole now forms the centrepiece of a much larger complex. The club house, originally called The Kursaal (a German word meaning a public room at a health spa)

opened on the 6th May 1912, prior to the construction of surrounding bungalows and houses as a reassurance by the developers, to prospective purchasers, of their intentions for the area. Designed by Forbes Glennie with an upper floor comprising a lounge, card room, kitchen and offices, with changing rooms below allowing access to the tennis courts and bowling greens. The original form of The Kursaal is now diluted by large linked additions to the north east and south west (The Dormy and Ogilvie Lodge c.1926). The development of the club was rapid, and the 1927 OS map shows a similar footprint of buildings to what exists today. While there has clearly been much alteration and change over the years the importance of the original building and the later additions, particularly in relation to the development of Thorpeness, is clear. The complex contributes to the Conservation Area not only through its design but also by retaining its original function, hence maintaining Thorpeness' resort character.

The complex is mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N *'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East'* (2015), p.549.



The Dormy and boundary wall, The Benthills

For the concrete boundary wall to the E side of The Benthills (opposite the Thorpeness Country Club) see Drake House, The Coast Guards

The Coast Guards (East side)



Undated postcard view of Drake House, The Coast Guards

Drake House A striking Modernist essay reputedly built in 1927 (although not shown on the OS map of the same year). Linear composition, flat roofed and predominately single storey, with two storey sections with viewing platforms to the east and west ends (originally with timber balustrading and half timbering). Replacement windows and added balconies have eroded slightly the simple quality of the design, although it remains a striking composition.



Drake House and boundary wall (including the section and gates running down the E side of The Benthills), The Coast Guards

Enclosing the site to the south and west is a wall of cast concrete blocks, laid vertically with spaces between, with a cast concrete base and cap. A curved entrance sweep exists to the west. Impressive ball finialled pedestrian entrance to the south. This feature, which links to that on The Benthills, makes a strong contribution to the setting of several buildings and enhances the character of the Conservation Area.



No. 1 to No. 5 (inc), The Coast Guards



No's 1 to 5 (inc), The Coast Guards

No.1 to 5 (inc) A terrace of late 19th / early 20th century cottages. First shown on the 1904 OS map as two pairs of semi-detached dwellings linked possibly by enclosed yards – that had been infilled by 1972. The original form of the cottages is much masked by later cladding and alterations to window openings, but the brick stacks (some painted) with corbelled caps are a welcome feature. Although the cottages are heavily altered, they are a reference back to the original settlement of Thorpe.

Seamark, The Coast Guards A detached villa designed with its principal elevation facing the sea. L plan, with the entrance set within the angle of the two wings. The elevation facing the sea has a pair of hipped gables, with the roof between continuing down and forming a covered seating area.



Seamark, The Coast Guards

The roofline, punctuated by slender chimney stacks is lively and sweeping, and compositionally interesting when viewed from the south west. An interesting and gently imaginative design, although replacement windows and roof covering have eroded some of the understated qualities of the house.



Seamark, The Coast Guards. Sea facing elevation

The Coast Guards (West side)



No.5 (former Coastguard's Mess) and boundary wall, The Coast Guards

No.5 and boundary wall A two storey dwelling (originally the Coast Guards Mess) and dating from the late 19th / early 20th century. Prominently sited to the corner of The Coast

Guards, Admirals Walk and Church Road. Painted render to the ground floor with painted brick above. The building retains many of its original 6 over 6 pane sash windows, and an attractive single storey canted bay with lead roof to the south elevation. Large extension to the north added during the mid to later 20th century.



Curved boundary wall, No.5 The Coast Guards

Enclosing the garden to the south, east and west is a concrete wall, with attractive curved end to the south.

The Dunes



No. 1, The Dunes

No.1 The Dunes A striking half-timbered detached villa of c.1912, almost symmetrical in elevation with a projecting enclosed entrance porch with oversailing first floor supported on curved braces. Either side are flat roofed dormers which project above the eaves level. To each gable end is a chimney stack; the example to the right being behind the ridge and diamond set. Replacement windows have largely been sympathetically

executed and the house appears as a little altered example of a larger property from the early development phase of Thorpeness.



No's 2 to 4 (inc), The Dunes

No's 2 to 4, The Dunes An accomplished composition which to the eastern end rises up to take advantage of views of the sea, and to the western end is more tightly composed. Built c.1912 the houses repeat details found elsewhere in Thorpeness (cf No.1 The Dunes for the entrance porch and diamond set chimney, and No.2 and 3 Lakeside Avenue for the clustered chimney stacks). The half-timbering makes for lively elevations, and the recessed balcony to the first floor of No.2 ensures this three-storey gable does not overpower. Flat roofed dormers interrupt the eaves and contribute to the lively design. A central porch (to No.3) oversails to the first floor and is supported on curved braces gives the design central emphasis. Apparently constructed of fire-proof materials. This group of houses makes a highly significant contribution to the Conservation Area and is a fine and little altered example of an early design by Forbes Glennie.

No's 1 to 4 are mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N 'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East' (2015), p.549.

No's 1 to 3, South Cottages and detached outbuildings to the north This short row of cottages are shown on the 1882 OS map. Rendered, with brick dentil eaves detailing. Slate roof with red clay ridge tiles. The cottage to the western end is a later addition. Windows have generally been replaced, and

the casement style windows and projecting porches detract from the form of the cottage (work completed 2007, accordingly to sundial to the front elevation). The cottages are located in a prominent and highly sensitive location. Enclosing the garden to No's 2 and 3 is a lattice fence with a late 19th century hand gate.



No's 1 to 3 (inc), South Cottages, The Dunes and detached outbuildings to the north

Detached and to the north is a range of outbuildings which contribute to the setting of the properties.



Alnmouth, and boundary wall, The Dunes

Alnmouth and boundary wall A detached single storey painted brick structure located to a corner site and overlooking The Meare. Dating from the late 19th / early 20th century. A single storey addition is shown to the front of the property on the 1927 OS map, and this seems to exist in part, although altered and now with a gabled projection to the centre. Pierced timber bargeboards and finials add interest. The diamond brick detailing to the south elevation is now painted over. Plate glass sash windows retained to the west elevation, and an impressive red brick

chimney stack contributes positively to slate covered roof. Enclosing the garden to the south and west is a concrete wall, typical of the type found throughout Thorpeness.

Alnmouth is mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N *'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East'* (2015), p.549.

No's 1 to 3, Beach Cottages Tucked away, to the north of Alwyn is a row of mid to late 19th century cottages. Shown on the 1882 OS map as five units the row now comprises three dwellings. Rendered elevations with red clay pan tile roof covering. Although largely obscured from the public domain, this row of cottages forms an important cluster of dwellings that pre-date the development of Thorpeness.

The Haven

No's 1 to 12 A group of detached and semi-detached cottages, on elevated sites overlooking The Meare. Dating from c.1911, with vertical weatherboarding rather than the intricate half-timbering, bays and dormers seen elsewhere.

The cottages are all of relatively low stature; none have a full second storey, instead dormers are set back and project within the roof pitch or continue up from the elevation.

Unlike The Whinlands, the cottages to The Haven all present a roof pitch to the road, rather than a gable end, which creates a more restful streetscape.

Windows tend to be wide with casements having small panes of glass. The majority of houses have open porches with the accommodation over supported by jowled timber posts.

The material palette of The Haven is limited, and the houses gain a cohesion through this; red clay pan tiled roofs, short red brick stacks (often one stack diamond set), and stained weatherboarding to the first floors.

The forms of the houses are simple; essentially rectangular with open porches or the occasional continuation of the roof pitch down over lower projecting accommodation to break symmetry. While this is not as exciting as the grouping of No's 1 to 4 The Dunes, it results in a quiet rhythm and spacing being achieved and creates a restful backdrop to The Meare.

Like The Whinlands, The Haven is of great significance to the Conservation Area, demonstrating the Arts and Crafts style established from the earliest days of the resort.



No.1 Sanctuary House, The Haven

No.1 Early photographs show this house without its dormer window, the left hand ground floor area as an open veranda and a matching chimney to the right had gable. Despite these changes, this early house of c.1911 makes a positive contribution to the Conservation Area. The close-boarded fence enclosing the garden to the east does not contribute positively to the streetscape.



No's 2 and 3, The Haven

No's 2 and 3 A pair of cottages better preserved than No.1, albeit lacking their ridge stacks and with additional dormers flanking the original joined dormers to the centre of the roof pitch. Open verandas to the left and right corners are an important feature and fortunately have not been enclosed.



No. 4, The Haven

No.4 A detached cottage, originally without dormer windows to the entrance elevation and some infilling of the open porch has taken place, reducing the impact and simplicity of the original design. Unsympathetic modern window units have been installed.



No's 5 and 6, The Haven

No's 5 and 6 A pair of cottages, now with projecting enclosed porches. Dark stained weatherboarded elevations, and a diamond set central ridge stack. They have been sympathetically maintained and hence contribute positively to the Conservation Area.



No. 7, The Haven

No.7 A little altered detached cottage with open porch to the right side of the front elevation, dark stained weatherboarding to the upper floor and a single dormer. Chimney stacks set behind the ridge, the example to the left being diamond set. *No. 7* makes an important contribution to the character of both *The Haven* and the Conservation Area.



No. 9, The Haven

No.9 Almost a mirror image of *No.8*, although there are differences to the arrangement of the porch and the roof over it. Alterations to the porch and the addition of dormers were granted planning consent during 1984, though it continues to contribute positively to the streetscape.



No. 8, The Haven

No.8 A two storey cottage, now with attic accommodation. The left side of the roof continues down over a ground floor projection. To the right is an open porch with jowled posts, and this feature continues to the windows of the enclosed porch. The jowled posts bestow uniqueness on the property while it also contributes to the Arts and Crafts character of the street. Black stained weatherboards to the first floor. Gable end stacks, the ridge stack to the left end being diamond set.



No. 10, The Haven

No.10 Of similar design to *No.7* and with an enclosed porch to the left side. Large expanse of pan tiled roof, with a single central flat roofed dormer. Black weatherboarding to the first floor of the front elevation, which continues to the sides. The building makes a positive contribution to the Conservation Area.



No's 11 and 12, The Haven

No's 11 and 12 A pair of cottages, similar to No.5 and No.6, although with enclosed projecting porches, likely later additions. However they still make a significant contribution to both the streetscape and the Conservation Area. Single central diamond set ridge stack and the usual red clay pan tile roof covering. Fully weatherboarded elevations, with a regiment of eaves dormers.

Group Value

The group value of No's 1 to 12 is significant, and they each form an important part of the backdrop to The Meare as well as contributing significantly to the Conservation Area as a whole. While elements such as door and window joinery have been replaced, the houses retain an untouched quality; generally open porches have not been enclosed and large expanses of roof pitch have not been too altered through the introduction of later rooflights or dormers. Future development therefore should be minimal to ensure the group's character.

The lattice fences and gates enclosing each property repeat a design seen elsewhere in Thorpeness and add a picturesque quality to the setting of each house. Originally The Haven had grass banks abutting the road, and at the top of the bank simple chestnut palings enclosing the gardens.

The Haven is mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N 'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East' (2015), p.549



Sea View, The Haven. Seen from the beach

Sea View At the heart of the property is a two bay wide cottage which is shown on the 1888 OS map. To this several additions have been made, including two storey gabled additions to the northern and southern end. Timber boarding has been added to the first floor, no doubt in an attempt to make this property, which pre-dates the development of Thorpeness, conform to the detailing of the properties around it.

The Meare



The Boathouse, The Meare

The Boathouse This weatherboarded structure was one of the first to be completed in Thorpeness, a clear indication of the importance of The Meare as a tourist attraction. Completed in 1911 the Boathouse sits at the eastern edge of the man-made lake. Its stance is typically low, with hipped ends to the roof which continue forward as single storey projections to the east and west elevations. Rising from the composition is a slender clock tower with louvred bellcote and pitched roof. This feature clearly identifies the

structure as something different, clearly not residential and an inviting focal point set back from the road. Added to the side of the tower, perhaps during the mid to later 20th century, is a large flat roofed projection to the first floor. Much better was the smaller dormer which it replaced, which did not dilute the impact of the tower.

To the west elevation (facing The Meare) is a loggia, contained between two single storey projecting wings. A roof now covers this area, and the original lattice timber balustrade has been replaced.

The Boathouse today functions as a boat hire, making an important contribution to the resort character of Thorpeness.

The Boat House is mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N 'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East' (2015), p.549.



The Meare Shop and Tea Room, The Meare

The Meare Shop and Tea Room A single storey structure of simple rectangular form, with low eaves and pan tiled roof. Elevations are clad in black stained waney edge weatherboarding. Located to the south east corner of the Boathouse and built sometime around the mid 20th century (certainly before 1972) its form and materials do not detract from the older structures around it. The current business' hospitality function contributes positively to the resort character of the Conservation Area.



Boat House Kiosk, The Meare

Boat House Kiosk, The Meare A small hexagonal structure with pitched roof. Of uncertain date but possibly mid to later 20th century. Thoughtful scale, design and detailing, with its stained boarded walls sitting comfortably alongside the Boat House.



Boat Shelter Cottage, The Meare

Boat Shelter Cottage A sizeable, detached structure containing four open bays with a steeply pitched hipped roof over, and flanking lower wings to the east and west. The ground floor is now a mix of open and enclosed bays for storing boats, with living accommodation above. Slender brick chimneys to the east and west hips, and flat roofed dormers to the north and south facing roof pitches. An interesting design, little altered, and one that relies on good composition for its success. Its current use contributes to the resort character of the Conservation Area.



Gateway, The Meare, to the east of the Shop and Tea Room

Gateway A strikingly stark rendered arch with oversailing plain tiled roof supported on timber brackets. Buttressed and with a circle motif breaking the mass above the arched opening. Conceived as a planned approach to 'The Netherlands'; an area to the south east of The Meare that was to have had 14 dwellings overlooking a cricket pitch, kite ground, playing field and an area for golf and rounders. Only the gateway, Tulip Cottage and Tabard House were built. A striking piece of design and a symbol of the aims and ambition of the original development.



Store building to the south west of Boat Shelter Cottage, The Meare

Store A large mid 20th century store, located to the southwest on what would have been the playing fields to The Netherlands. Black stained horizontal boards to the walls and red tin roof ensure the structure sits happily amongst the Boathouse, Tea Room and Shelter Cottage. Elevations largely lacking window openings show that this is a building of utility, as does the taking in door to the first

floor of the north gable. Two short single storey projections face The Meare.



Detail of the picket fence to the north and west of the Boathouse, to the perimeter of The Meare

Picket fence Enclosing the east and north sides of The Meare is a timber fence with large lattice to the upper section and smaller lattice to the base, supported on regularly spaced square section posts. The design reflects fences found elsewhere in Thorpeness.



Village Sign, to the north east of The Boathouse, The Meare

Village Sign Wrought iron sign depicting the Windmill and The House in the Clouds, on a timber post base. Probably dating from the mid to later 20th century.

The Sanctuary (East side)



Club Gateway, to the west of Sanctuary Court, The Sanctuary

Club Gateway A stark and rather foreboding pre-cast concrete arch dating from c.1920. Detailing and ornament is sparse, although a cornice is supported by dentil blocks, and the pierced top reflects the detailing of the concrete wall to the east side of The Sanctuary. The gateway leads to the playing field and tennis courts associated with The Kursaal (now the Thorpeness Country Club, The Benthills).



Boundary wall to the west of the park, The Sanctuary

Boundary wall A low pre-cast concrete wall with square section piers, dating from c.1920. Of considerable length and enclosing the western boundary of the park and tennis courts. Pierced design, which is seen

elsewhere in Thorpeness. Contributes positively to the setting of the park and the grade II listed structures to the west.



Dovecote within The Park, The Sanctuary

Davecote An attractive and imaginatively designed painted timber structure with hexagonal base supported on a square section pole, with a deeply overhanging plain tile conical roof and spike finial. Contributes positively to the park and the setting of grade II listed structures to the west.



Thatched kiosks to the park, The Sanctuary

Thatched Kiosks An unusual pair of kiosks which mark the entrance to the park and tennis courts and which are formally

positioned opposite Westbar; a building they pre-date by a couple of years. Half-timbered with steeply pitched thatch. The structures contribute positively to the setting of the park and Westbar opposite.



Thatch Cottage and detached garden structure, The Sanctuary

Thatch Cottage A low and linear design that abuts the north end of the park. Dating from c.1950 with a two storey central section flanked by long single storey wings. The form makes gentle reference to the much more dramatic Westbar to the south west, although the use of thatch and painted render creates a more gentle aesthetic. A detached garden structure, also thatched, and located to the east contributes to the setting of the house and the park.

The Sanctuary (West side)



Sea Pebbles, The Sanctuary

Sea Pebbles A low single storey house of 1975-6. Originally called Sandons after its architect, Eric Sandon. Shallow pitched pan tiled roof over rendered and weatherboarded walls. Set back and to the north is the

entrance and further accommodation, possibly converted from a garage, with mono-pitch roof over. The materials, if not the form, attempting to reflect the local vernacular.

Sandons is mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N *'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East'* (2015), p.551.



Jordans, The Sanctuary

Jordans An attractive three storey property attached and located to the immediate south of Westbar. Likely constructed during the early 1930s the house is rendered with a covered open loggia to the second floor overlooking the park. Enclosing this is a pierced balustrade and above are decorative dentil detailing (cf Tulip Cottage, Remembrance Road). The building retains its original Crittall windows.

Westbar (grade II) Gatehouse with accommodation and water tank. 1929 by William Gilmour Wilson. Concrete, but faced with brick and timber framing. Plain tile roofs. Symmetrical composition comprising 6-storey gatehouse tower flanked by dwellings of 3 storeys and dormer attic. Tower has archway in centre at second-floor level, with suspended timber-framed accommodation below, leaving a square-headed covered

carriageway beneath. Claspings corner buttresses rise from base to parapet. Fenestration mainly of timber casements with leaded panes to east side, metal casements to west side. Upper 2 stages of tower depend on ecclesiastical precursors: 2 pairs of square-headed lancets to each face with 2 2-light Y-tracery belfry windows above. These elements separated by brick pilaster strips. Crenelated parapet. Mullioned timber windows and gabled roofs. One tall studio light in flat-topped dormers to each side of west face.

Besides its design, the building also derives its significance from serving as a major landmark for the resort, being visible from outside Thorpeness for quite some distance.



Westbar, The Sanctuary

Westbar is mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N *'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East'* (2015), p.550-1.

The Uplands (South Side)



No. 1 and No. 2 Red House Cottages and outbuildings, The Uplands

No.1 and 2 A pair of red brick cottages, dating from the mid to later 19th century. Red clay pan tile roof with central ridge stack. Timber casement windows under brick arches. Outbuilding range, again pan tiled, to the north.

No's 1 to 16 A group of 6 structures, with each block (except No's 12 and 13) comprising three cottages. They are former officers' accommodation, built to standard Air Ministry designs for the World War I air station in c.1915 at Hazlewood, near Aldeburgh. G S Ogilvie arranged for their transportation to Thorpeness in c.1920 by horse and cart and steam lorry. The cottages are humble, modestly scaled and without ornament or pretence. The chalets are at odds with the rest of the more stylistically self-conscious areas of Thorpeness.

The use of materials is unsurprisingly limited, which gives the group cohesion; black weatherboarded elevations, corrugated roof covering (or felt in some cases), small open porches, casement windows and squat red brick ridge stacks. Each property sits back from The Uplands and the boundary is often enclosed by lattice fencing, similar to that seen to The Haven, The Meare and The Whinlands.



No. 1, The Uplands



No. 4, The Uplands



No. 1a, The Uplands



No. 5, The Uplands



No. 2, The Uplands



No. 6, The Uplands



No. 3, boundary fence and gate, The Uplands

Best preserved are No's 6, 7 and 8, which retain their original roof covering and door and window joinery, making them remarkably rare survivors. Future development should therefore retain the group's current appearance and character.



No. 7, The Uplands



No. 11, The Uplands



No. 8 and boundary fence, The Uplands



No's 12 and 12a, boundary fence and gates, The Uplands



No. 9 and boundary fence, The Uplands



No. 14, The Uplands



No. 10 and boundary fence, The Uplands



No. 15, The Uplands



No. 16, The Uplands

Their modest size and large private gardens make these structures particularly susceptible to change, and evidence of harm can be seen through the introduction of uPVC windows, over-scaled porches and rooflights. However, their rarity as modest and relatively unaltered inter-war structures, which provided quickly erected and affordable accommodation, is considerable and the group value of the structures is high. Future development and alterations should be carefully managed therefore to retain their modest character, and inappropriate development will be resisted.

Mill House A sizeable, detached villa, which forms part of the setting of the grade II Windmill. Located on an elevated site and highly visible from Lakeside Avenue and elsewhere. Built prior to 1930, the house is of conservative design; hipped plain tiled roof, half timbering with herringbone brick infill and large red brick stacks.



Mill House and boundary wall, The Uplands

Additions made c.2016 to the south elevation have eroded some of the quality of the original design and are highly visible from Lakeside Avenue.



Thorpeness Mill, The Uplands

Thorpeness Mill (grade II) Post windmill. Early 19th century; moved here from Mill Lane, Aldringham in 1922-3 and converted from a corn mill to pump water. Restored to working order 1977. Timber framed and weatherboarded body on square pan tiled base. 4 patent sails and fantail. Internal machinery intact. There is a reciprocating drive to the pump rod which passes through

the centre of the main post to a pump in the well below.

The Uplands (North Side)



The House in the Clouds, The Uplands

The House in the Clouds (grade II). Water tower and house, 1923 by Frederick Forbes Glennie. Steel box frame clad with weatherboarding. Pantile roof. Square on plan. Lower stages consist of a 5-storey tower entered through an arched doorway in south face. Fenestration of small single and 2-light casements set at corners. East and west sides with external rendered brick stacks rising through superstructure. Superstructure of 2 storeys contains water tank, oversailing on all sides and supported on arched corner braces. North and south faces with one 4-light casement beneath a 3-light casement, east and west faces with a canted bay window set in front of stack. Gabled roof.

The Whinlands (East side)

The east side of the Whinlands forms a continuation of The Haven, as seen in pre-WWI Arts and Crafts design. As some of the earliest structures to be built in the resort, they are of high significance to the Conservation Area, and a number are also statutorily listed. The Arts and Crafts character of the buildings is reflected in their use of applied timber framing, weatherboarding, pantiles and small-paned casement windows, all of which bestows a distinct charm to the street. Similarly, the buildings feature either black-stained timber with white render or dark-stained weatherboarding, in keeping with their Arts and Crafts character. The unity of design also gives the ensemble group value.



No.1 and picket fence boundary, The Whinlands

No.1 (grade II). 1910-14, designed by Frederick Forbes Glennie. Probably concrete block with applied timber framing. Pan tiled roof, gable descending to ground floor on left. 2 storeys; 2-window range of 3-light wooden casements. Right-hand half of ground floor is recessed to form a veranda and has part-glazed door and porch and 3-light casement. The veranda is visually distinctive and features joweled posts. A similar casement to far left. Further casements to sides. Brick ridge stack to rear. Despite rear dormer extensions, the building has strong aesthetic value and contributes positively to the Conservation Area.



No.2 and picket fence boundary, The Whinlands

No.2 A more restrained design than *No.1* but essentially the same form, with weatherboarded elevations rather than half-timbered. The porch is now enclosed, which detracts from the design as does the rear addition which obscures views of Westbar. However, despite these alterations, the building still retains its original Arts and Crafts character.



No's 3 and 4 and picket fence boundary, The Whinlands

No.3 and 4 A pair of cottages, busily half-timbered but with a gently symmetrical form and wide expanse of uninterrupted pan tile roof covering, another good example of Thorpeness Arts and Crafts architecture. Attractive diamond set ridge stack. To the centre of each cottage is a two storey projection which contains a porch to the ground floor. Clapsed to the side of this, to the first floor of each cottage is a flat roofed dormer window. A satisfying design, the detailing of which has similarities with *No's 1 to 4, The Dunes*. Both possess group value due to their design and intactness, and

contribute positively to the Conservation Area.



No. 5 and picket boundary fence, The Whinlands

No.5 A detached cottage located to the corner of The Whinlands and Westgate, and as a consequence this house also contributes to the setting of the grade II listed Westbar. Fully weatherboarded elevations, with an open porch to the left side of the entrance elevation. A large gable facing The Whinlands in addition to the main roof gives this house a mass that the majority of others on The Whinlands do not have. However, it still conforms to the Arts and Crafts style of its neighbours and may therefore be considered to have group value alongside them.



No's 6 and 7, The Whinlands

No.6 and 7 (grade II) 1910-14, by Frederick Forbes Glennie. Probably concrete block with applied timber framing. Roof of pantiles. Elaborate asymmetry with gable facing to

right. 2 storeys, mainly of 2- and 3-light wooden casements with square 2-storey bays projecting to form porches on ground floor. Both properties have been well maintained and retain their original Arts and Crafts design, and may therefore be considered to have group value.



No.6, The Whinlands

Square bays project on ground floor to No.7 to left and another is canted across the right corner to No.6, this being formed of 2 triangular bays, which give the building a distinct visual appeal. There is another 2-storey gabled bay to the right side. Left side is recessed on ground floor, the upper part being supported on piers giving a mock jettied effect. Brick diagonal ridge and rear ridge stacks. The distinctive design of the bays reflects the high quality of much of Thorpeness' Arts and Crafts architecture.



No. 8, The Whinlands

No.8 (grade II) 1910-14, by Frederick Forbes Glennie. Probably concrete block with applied timber framing on brick plinth. Hipped roof of pantiles. 2 storeys with central gable and long 5-light window. Below are 2 3-light

casements, the right-hand within a recessed section forming an open veranda. Part-glazed door and porch to right. Further casements to sides. Rear ridge stack. A good example of the resort's original Arts and Crafts building stock.



No's 9 and 10, The Whinlands

No's 9 and 10 (grade II) 1910-14, by Frederick Forbes Glennie. Probably concrete block with applied weatherboarding. Each house a mirror image, but careful asymmetry within the design. 2 storeys and attic; 2-window range of square 2-storey bays partly above eaves, and forming porches to ground floor. On ground floor to either end a square bay canted across the corner, this being formed of 2 triangular bays. Larger lean-to square section further to rear at sides. Long 6-light dormer to front. Central ridge stack with grouped flues set diagonally. The triangular bays, 2-storey bays and large dormer window give this pair of buildings a unique charm while also retaining their original Arts and Crafts design.



Boundary wall associated with The Dolphin Inn, The Whinlands (Inn not included)

Boundary Wall, The Dolphin Inn A pre-cast capped concrete block wall, with concrete piers, also with caps. Forms an important and

highly visible part of the Conservation Area, and is of a design found elsewhere in Thorpeness.



Stand and surround to pub sign, opposite The Dolphin Inn, The Whinlands

Stand and surround to pub sign A timber base, with splayed feet and a horizontal upper bar supported by vertical bearers. To the top is a wrought iron surround to the hinged sign. Shown on historic views, it is believed to date from c.1925. The sign itself is modern and does not form part of this description.

The Whinlands (West side)

Ogilvie Hall An imposing and prominently located former Workmen's Club, designed by Wilson 1925 (opened 1928). Converted to 5 residential units c.2011. Constructed from concrete with a half-timbered and projecting first floor. The long expanse of unbroken roof facing east is striking (marred only by the recent introduction of a rooflight) and the slender pair of diamond set chimneys adds a degree of excitement. The composition as seen from the south is skilfully handled, with the main gable end eaves projecting out at attic storey level. Enclosing the site is a wall constructed from pre-cast concrete blocks, of

similar appearance to the wall at The Dolphin Inn, opposite.



Ogilvie Hall and boundary wall, east elevation, The Whinlands

Ogilvie Hall is mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N *'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East'* (2015), p.551.



Ogilvie Hall and boundary wall, south elevation, The Whinlands

Westgate

No.1 A highly unusual design, likely by Forbes Glennie c.1928-9, which makes clear references to the Moot Hall, Aldeburgh, in material use and composition, particularly the use of brick, timber framing, use of stone (in this case stone and concrete) to the ground floor. External timber staircase of good quality design and detailing, and a prominent gable end stack to the west elevation. The attic dormer with cat slide roof is probably a later addition. The building is visible from The Whinlands and contributes positively to the

setting of the neighbouring and attached listed properties, and Westbar to the east.



No.1, Westgate

No.1, Westgate is mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N *'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East'* (2015), p.550-1.



No.2, Westgate

No.2 (grade II) 1928-29 by Frederick Forbes Glennie. Rendered and whitewashed concrete with stone details. Pan tiled roof. 2 storeys and dormer attic. 4-window range to south elevation. Ground floor dressed with coursed, rough-cut, York and Ketton stone rising at west end to enclose doorway. Doorway in form of depressed arch beneath pointed

relieving arch leading to recessed porch. Internal porch door is half glazed. Ground floor with one 4-light mullioned and leaded metal casement and one 2-light mullioned and leaded window. First floor lit through 3 metal cross casements of 2 and 3 lights. To left is an additional 2-light mullioned window with leaded glazing. Gabled roof with 3 flat-topped dormers fitted with 3-light metal casements. Stack to front roof slope set right of centre.



No.3, Westgate

No. 3 (grade II) 1928-29 by Frederick Forbes Glennie. Rendered and colourwashed concrete and timber frame. Plain tile roofs. 1-2 storeys. Front elevation of studied irregularity consisting of 2 elements. Left element with 3-light mullioned window to ground floor. First floor jettied and timber framed, with a similar window. Gabled roof. Rear also jettied to first floor and fitted with 3-light mullioned window. Remainder of ground floor lit through 2 3-light mullioned windows separated by a doorway. 2 timber-framed gables rise into second floor, that to left jettied on arched braces. 3-light mullioned window. Gabled roof. Right gable lit through tall 3-light mullioned window with 2 transoms. Internal gable-end stack to north. Additional ridge stack left of centre.



No.4 and boundary wall, Westgate

No.4 A varied composition and design of two halves, probably dating from the early 1930s. To the left is a tall, rendered gable, projecting and half-timbered to the first floor and above, with a projecting tiled canopy supported on brackets which shelters a religious figure (lacking head). The figure sits on a timber carved boss and the canopy has decorated bargeboards. Below are casement windows to the first and ground floor. To the right is a red brick single storey range with rendered plinth and half-timbering above with brick infill. Three light casement windows, all with lead glazing and a single window to the right-hand end. Steeply pitched roof covered with pan tiles with a tall red brick stack towards the right-hand end. Offset entrance door. The property sits behind a low wall constructed from randomly laid tile, stone and cobble and which contributes positively to the setting of the house.



No.4, Westgate. Detail of figure and canopy to gable end



No. 5 and boundary wall, Westgate

No.5 Built 1928, three bay cottage constructed from concrete and was the home of the architect Forbes-Glennie between 1928/9. Three hipped first floor dormer windows. Projecting porch to right side of later date. The property sits behind a low wall constructed from randomly laid tile, stone and cobble and which contributes positively to the setting of the house. It is not clear whether the panelled living room and fireplace shown in historic views still exists.



No. 6, The Turret House and W facing boundary wall, Westgate

No.6, The Turret House A prominent two storey house with painted render elevations, enlivened by a slender octagonal tower with tiled candle-snuffer roof. The cornice to the base of the tower continues across the north elevation as a string course. To the west elevation are two gable ends, and to the north a single storey porch with hipped plain tile roof covering. The porch, a later addition, contains reclaimed timber carvings of exceptional quality. Low red brick wall to the west side contributes positively to the setting of the house.

No.6, The Turret House, is mentioned in Bettley, J and Pevsner, N *'The Buildings of England. Suffolk: East'* (2015), p.551.

Management Plan

Despite the pressure of modern development much of Thorpeness' historic character has been retained and the vision of the original village is still easily decipherable.

While a relatively young settlement, the overall quality of its buildings is high, and the various phases of development each contribute important and often unique qualities. Thorpeness is a village of considerable charm without rivals in East Suffolk or nationally.

Although small-scale changes have had an adverse impact on the character and significance of certain buildings, the village continues to retain many of the special characteristics which justify its Conservation Area designation.

These special characteristics include; the settlement's clear and planned development, the number and quality of its historic buildings, and the important relationship the settlement has with facilities connected with tourism.

The connection Thorpeness has with the natural environment, particularly the coastline and the common, is also important. Within Thorpeness the contribution made by The Meare, the tennis courts and park on The Sanctuary, and the area of common to the north of The Uplands contributes significantly the success of the area as a destination, and also a place in which to live. Natural features such as trees, dunes and private gardens also make a major contribution. It is vitally important therefore, that these special characteristics are retained and reinforced.

There are however, other characteristics which can serve to undermine the special qualities of a Conservation Area like Thorpeness. These can include street lights, standard concrete kerbs, large prominently sited highway signs and road markings and

the erosion of architectural quality through incremental change.

Thorpeness is fortunate to retain several unadopted roads and paths, and these rough tracks, without formal edges, create a valuable and often underrated rural aesthetic.

As a tourist destination, Thorpeness suffers seasonally from issues relating to parking. The car park located off Remembrance Road is discreetly located, with a sensitive surface treatment and largely free of signage. This all helps the area integrate with the Conservation Area.

Physical measures to control parking including signage, with lining and bollards, need to be carefully considered to minimise their impact on the quality and importance of open spaces and street scenes. Alternatives should always be considered preferable.

Inappropriate new developments and the cumulative effect of incremental change are a constant threat to the special architectural and historic interest of a Conservation Area. Detrimental change can take many forms, from infill with poorly designed new houses to poorly designed modern replacement windows and doors in older buildings.

Other undesirable changes can include inappropriate alterations and extensions which do not respect the scale, form, and detailing of existing buildings. The inappropriate use of modern materials and details can also cause harm, as can insensitive highway works and signage, unsympathetic advertising and the construction of intrusive walls, balustrades, fences, driveways, garages and other structures. The use of concrete tiles, artificial slates, rooflights, plastic and aluminium windows and doors, cement render and modern bricks should all be avoided.

In order to protect the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, wherever possible the District Council will

seek to prevent such inappropriate developments from taking place. To this end the Council is publishing design guidance and other advisory material.

Alterations to Existing Buildings

The character of Thorpeness is particularly sensitive to the cumulative loss or alteration of key features that contribute to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Such features include window and door joinery, front boundaries, chimneys, and roof coverings. Whereas some Conservation Areas can benefit from the enhancement of their mixed character, others will be slowly degraded over time through the exercise of permitted development rights. It is proposed, therefore, that a survey be undertaken to identify the extent of existing harmful change and that an Article 4(2) Direction be considered for making in the Conservation Area which will require householders to seek planning permission when changing any of the following features:

- Front windows
- Front doors
- Chimneys
- Roof coverings
- Removal of front boundary walls and railings

An Article 4(2) Direction removes the permitted development rights of householders within a Conservation Area to undertake works to their houses without planning permission. Such a Direction is only justifiable where erosion of the Conservation Area's character through the cumulative effect of unsympathetic works is happening and may not be relevant in every Conservation Area. The purpose of a Direction would be to encourage retention and repair of original features or their sympathetic replacement or reinstatement, where necessary. The purpose of this proposal would

be to encourage retention and repair of original such features or their sympathetic replacement or reinstatement, where necessary.

Residents of the Conservation Area will be sought their views on the proposal for an Article 4(2) Direction before proceeding with it.

The Design and Location of New Development

In a Conservation Area such as Thorpeness the prevailing historic character can make it a challenge to consider what is appropriate for the design of new development. High quality modern design can work well, where thought is given to the architectural and aesthetic sensitivities of its surroundings. The scale and massing of contemporary designs and the avoidance of assertive cladding materials can be key to their success.

Designs based on traditional styles can also be successful, whether they follow the local vernacular tradition, or seek to utilise polite classical or other historicist styles. Modern developments based on historical styles are not always achieved well however, especially where the existing building stock abounds in decorative features, or in the case of classical buildings where the carefully calculated proportions of their façades are key to their architectural success.

New development should always respect the grain of the Conservation Area, including the preservation of building lines, relationship to gardens, streets, parking and farmland, scale, density, uses and key sight lines. The number and quality of the large gardens and public spaces within the Thorpeness Conservation Area is one of its most important features. These areas, and their concrete boundary walls and trellis fences, are often of considerable significance in their own right.

Proper account should be taken of the impact that new development adjacent to a Conservation Area can have on its setting. Although a Conservation Area boundary represents a demarcation enclosing a special area of historic interest, changes immediately outside of it can still have a significant impact on character and appearance. The setting of the Conservation Area, therefore, has an intrinsic value that must be acknowledged in any proposals for change to it.

It should be noted that the areas of coastline, common and The Golf Course which surround the Conservation Area are themselves of considerable historic and aesthetic significance, and that they form part of the wider setting of often listed buildings.

Any development to the rear of historic buildings, particularly those on The Whinlands, The Haven, The Sanctuary and Pilgrims Way should be handled carefully as the rear elevations are often seen from the public realm and form the setting of other significant structures.

The Importance of Planned Vistas

Views within the Conservation Area are particularly important and should be retained where possible. Thorpeness is unusual in having a planned layout, rather than one that grew organically over a period of time, and consequently the landscape and its vistas are a designed feature.

The village also has a number of significant buildings or eyecatchers, such as The Golf Clubhouse, The Windmill, Westbar, The House in the Clouds, as well as long straight avenues that have glimpsed views of The Meare or the sea. These planned views should be considered when siting new development or enlarging existing properties.

Demolition

Thorpeness has a finite quantity of historic buildings which are integral to the character of the Conservation Area. Their loss, through unwarranted demolition or neglect, would erode the special status and distinctive character of Thorpeness and undermine the Conservation Area. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) contains policies which are designed to safeguard the significance of listed buildings, Conservation Areas, and of individual non-designated heritage assets which may be found within Conservation Areas.

Enhancement Opportunities

Opportunities to enhance the Conservation Area have been identified by the appraisal including the protection of planned vistas and the negative impact of incremental change on one or a group of buildings. Where possible the Council will work, through its enforcement role and in conjunction with other local authorities to promote the visual improvement of the Conservation Area.

The Council will also work to ensure that in terms of the highway, footpaths and open spaces, the distinctive character of Thorpeness is maintained and protected.

Buildings at risk

The majority of structures within the Conservation Area are cared for, inhabited and in a good state of repair. The Old Barn and attached shop, Old Homes Road, and the attached and detached outbuildings to the south of Beacon Hill Lane should however be added to the 'at risk' register.

Landscape and Trees

The positive management and design of the landscape of the Conservation Area is a key consideration in planning related work. This is

particularly important at Thorpeness where there is a concentration of designed landscapes and open spaces as well as natural environment.

The Meare, the coastline and areas of common on the periphery of the Conservation Area are of considerable historic and aesthetic significance and form the setting of numerous important buildings. Other smaller designed landscapes within the settlement are also worthy of protection and areas include the open space in close proximity to the Boathouse, the tennis courts and park on The Sanctuary and the vista from Lakeside Avenue towards The Meare.

Thorpeness Conservation Area and its immediate surroundings are particularly blessed with fine trees, many of which were carefully chosen and sited for aesthetic reasons. Within the village itself, large gardens also contain examples of specimen trees which were planted during the early twentieth century. When tree planting is considered within a significant landscape it should be informed by an understanding of that landscape's development, and of any designed views within it.

Inappropriate planting (design and species) can detract from the character of the settlement. Using plants which are found naturally within the locality and taking guidance available from the Suffolk landscape character assessment web site (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk) and Supplementary Planning Guidance's can be useful tools.

The key consideration regarding trees is to ensure that the spaces they need to grow and thrive are preserved and enhanced. Suitable replacement planting to ensure longevity and succession in the treescape of the settlement will be encouraged in addition to the positive management of existing trees.

Where space for larger trees is not available character can be achieved through other

species, climbers and distinctive shrubs. New boundary treatments to a property can also provide enhancement to the Conservation Area and here the use of materials which are in character with the settlement should be considered. Walls, fences, railings, and hedges (whether native or ornamental) can be carefully chosen to reflect local styles and respond/create a sense of local distinctiveness.

Listing Opportunities

The last buildings to be listed in Thorpeness were some of the structures on The Whinlands during 1995. No buildings have been statutorily designated since this date.

The recent re-appraisal of all structures in Thorpeness has increased understanding of the village and its significance, and has highlighted several individual and groups of buildings that would warrant further scrutiny for assessment before being put forward for listing. These include:

- The Golf Clubhouse, Lakeside Avenue
- The Old Barn, Old Homes Road
- No's 1 to 4, The Dunes
- No's 1 to 12, The Haven
- The Boathouse, The Meare
- No's 1 to 16, The Uplands
- No. 1, Westgate
- No's 2, 3 and 4 and No. 5, The Whinlands
- Ogilvie Hall, The Whinlands

Any assessment of the built environment should also take account of the designed landscape to the perimeter and within the Conservation Area, in particular:

- The Golf Course
- The Meare

Contacts

Further advice, information and support can be provided by officers of East Suffolk Council:

Design & Conservation Service

Tel. 01394 444610

conservation@eastsuffolk.gov.uk

Arboricultural & Landscape Manager

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Further information regarding the Suffolk Historic Environment Record can be found at

<http://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk>

or by contacting 01284 741237

or emailing archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk

or further information regarding Conservation Areas and Listed buildings please visit the Councils web site <https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/design-and-conservation/conservation-areas/> or contact the Design & Conservation Team:

Tel: (01394) 383789

or email: conservation@eastsuffolk.gov.uk.

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Boundary Review

East Suffolk Council have recently commissioned boundary reviews of several its Conservation Areas.

Potential boundary changes to the southern end of the existing Conservation Area are discussed.

There is no scope of boundary extension to the east due to the location of the coastline, and The Meare to the west forms an effective and easily definable boundary. Consideration was given to extending the northern boundary to incorporate North End Avenue, but this has since been dismissed due to future coastal erosion.

The potential extension area is:

- 1) The South Beach, Aldeburgh Road extension area

1. The South Beach, Aldeburgh Road extension area

The existing Conservation Area southern boundary excludes a picturesque group of nine beach chalets, some of which pre-date the construction of Thorpeness, and which have a modest character that responds well to the sensitive setting.

Where properties have less formally defined boundaries, such as The Shanty and Seacote, they integrate best with their setting. Between some of the houses are paths with link the dunes to the west with the shingle beach.

The majority of these simple structures have been altered and added to over time, but this has largely been done without the form and size of the original structure being harmed.

Additionally, to the west are a line of nine World War Two anti-tank cubes, which should be included within the enlarged boundary.

The following structures would be included within the southern boundary extension area:



Valetta, Aldeburgh Road

Valetta It is believed that Valetta was built as an early holiday home pre-dating the development of Thorpeness. It is probably the small structure shown on the 1904 OS map. Certainly, by the 1927 OS map the building is shown with a footprint closely matching what exists today. The house is a low-lying single storey structure, perched on the dunes and overlooking the beach. Clad in painted vertical weatherboards with a shallow pitched roof and waney eaves boards. To the west elevations is a small, enclosed porch, and to the east, taking advantage of the sea views, is an enclosed garden room.

The importance of such structures includes the low-key response to their sensitive locations with Valetta being a structure that pre-dates the development of Thorpeness.



Gunyah, Aldeburgh Road

Gunyah Shown on the 1904 OS map, one of the earliest purpose-built holiday homes built in Thorpe, and pre-dating the development of Thorpeness. Simple form, with large areas of

glazing looking towards the sea. Shallow pitched roof covered with corrugated tin. The boundary wall and railings reduces the important connection this property has to the landscape, although the simple understated form of the house is still discernible and contributes positively to the area.



No.1 and 2, Sandy Bar, Aldeburgh Road

No. 1 and 2, Sandy Bar A pair of houses grown out of a single hut, first shown on the 1938 OS map. The projecting wings, to the north and south ends, are not shown on OS maps until 1972 and probably date from the early to mid-1960s. The central older section has a hipped pan tile roof with stacks set to either end.



Caravan, Aldeburgh Road

Caravan This property may be one of the cluster of small units shown to this location on the 1904 OS map, and was certainly built by 1927. Presumably, as the name suggests, the house started out as a modest caravan, to which more permanent additions have been attached over the years. Red pan tile roof covering over the main house, with a red brick

stack and outshot accommodation to the north side.



Killarney, Aldeburgh Road

Killarney, Aldeburgh Road This house is shown on the 1904 OS map and the property appears to have been built as a holiday home, rather than evolving out of a fishing hut or other structure. Weatherboarded elevations, with a projecting porch to the centre of the east elevation. Gable end extension to the north end. The roof is pitched and covered with slate.



Sans Souci, Aldeburgh Road

Sans Souci The 1927 OS map shows this house with a similar plan form to what exists, although clearly some additions have been made to the house over the years. Similar in arrangement to Killarney, although handed, and with a felt roof covering, rather than pan tiles.



The Shanty, Aldeburgh Road

The Shanty Dating from the early 20th century, with a low and simple weatherboarded form, with double pitched hipped roof covered with red pan tiles. The lack of formal boundary helps the house integrate with its immediate landscape.



The Cabin, Aldeburgh Road

The Cabin Apparently moved to its present location in the 1870s from Sizewell and originally a pair of joined cabins. Painted weatherboard elevations, with later alteration to the roof, which has disguised slightly the original double gable form seen in historic views of this house.



Seacote, Aldeburgh Road

Seacote Constructed during the early 20th century and designed, with its open veranda facing the sea, as a residence, rather than something connected with the fishing industry of Thorpe. Pyramidal roof covered with pantiles and a central red brick stack. The joinery supporting the veranda, including the decorative posts, appears to be original. The garden room and dormer to the south side are late 20th century additions of no interest. A good and relatively little altered example of a beach house the pre-dates the development of Thorpeness.



Anti-tank cubes, Aldeburgh Road, to the north west of The Mission Hall

Anti-tank cubes A linear run of concrete cubes, cast in-situ and dating from the Second World War. These cubes form a part of an important group of coastal defences along the east coast and part of a 3.5km stretch of coastal defences running from Thorpeness to Aldeburgh, although many have been removed.

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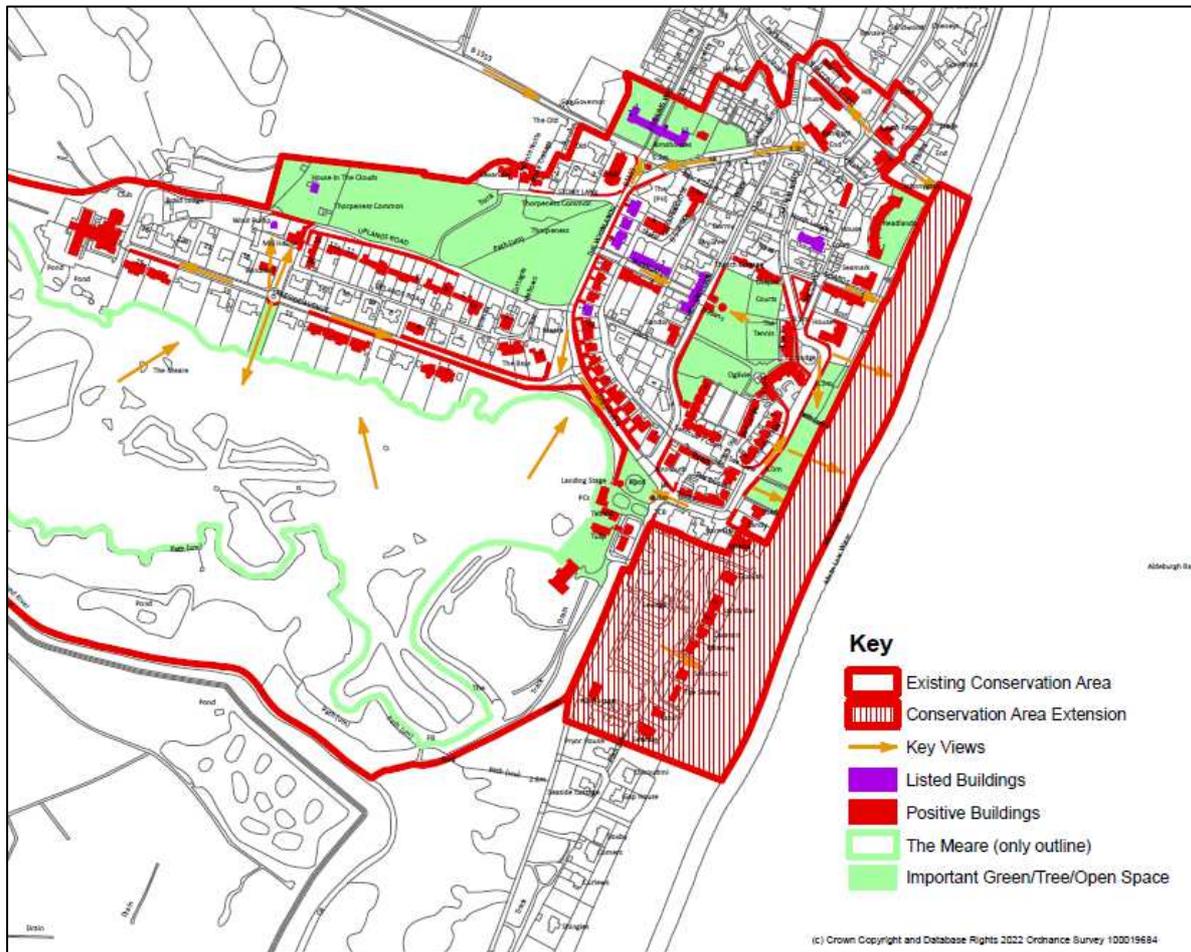
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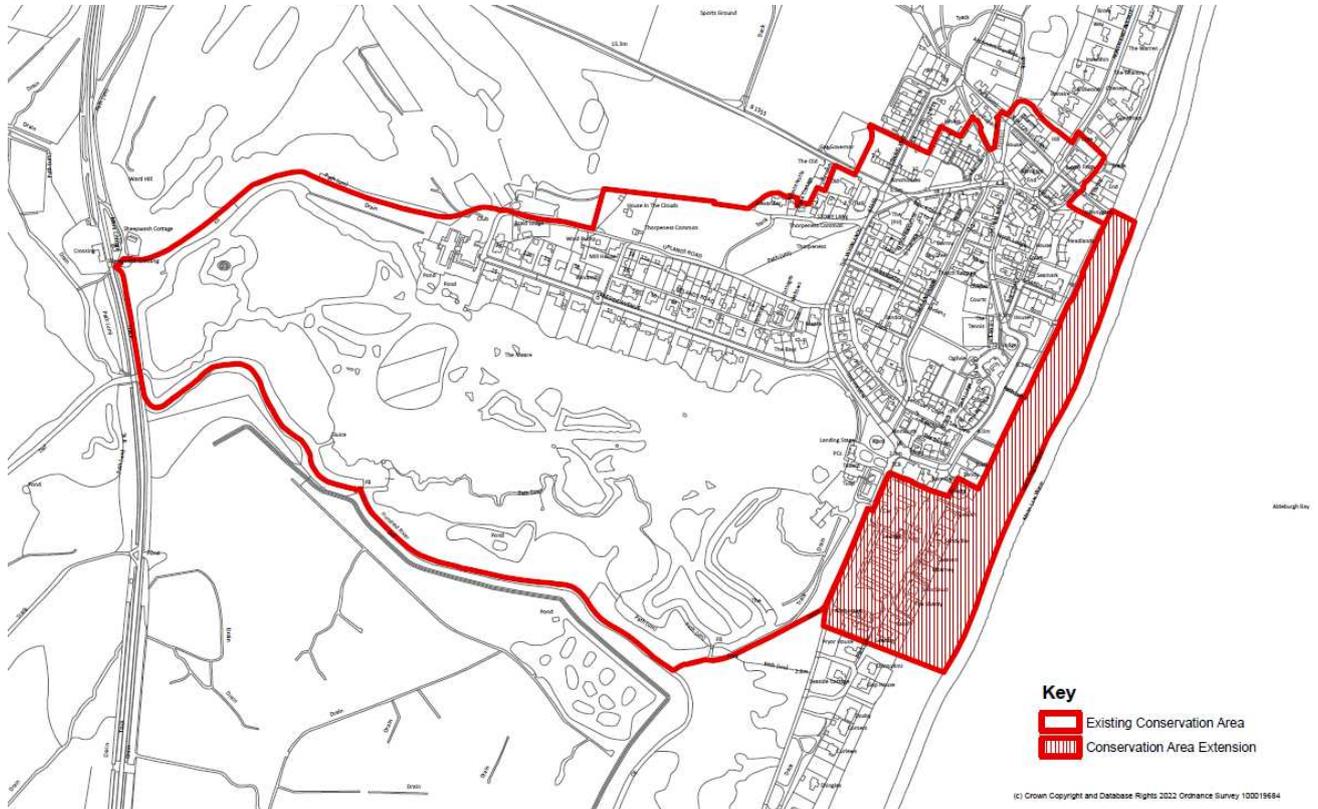
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Summary of Character Features Map



Appendix B - Map of the Thorpeness Conservation Area Boundary (outlined in red) with Proposed Extensions (red hatching)

Thorpeness CAAMP



Appendix C - Link to Draft Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan

Thorpeness CAAMP

The draft documents which were sent out for public consultation can be viewed here:

<https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/design-and-conservation/conservation-areas/thorpeness-conservation-area-appraisal-consultation/>

Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
Thorpeness CAAMP

Comment ID/Ref	Name	Type of response	Comment	Council Response	Actions
1	Private Individual	Enquiry	<p>I am in receipt of your letter on the above matter, as sent to the owners of apartments and houses that comprise 1-6 The Headlands, which includes myself.</p> <p>Headlands (Thorpeness) Ltd is a company that owns the freehold to 1-6 The Headlands. The company is wholly owned by the owners of the respective apartments and houses that comprise 1-6 The Headlands, so whilst technically we are the landlord, we operate much the same as a residents association. Just for the record, whilst 7 The Headlands looks to be part of our estate, it is in fact a separate property.</p> <p>Prior to reviewing the matter with my colleagues, it would be appreciated if you could clarify a point relating to sea defences. I understand from communication with one of our residents that the extent of the conservation area has in part been influenced by a perceived complication if the designated area were to extend across existing sea defence installations, i.e. further northwards than Johnnygate. It would be helpful if you could clarify why this has been considered to be a relevant constraint.</p> <p>I ask, as the involvement of Headlands (Thorpeness) Ltd as a founding member of Thorpeness Coastal Futures Group, and our representation in Thorpeness Community Interest Company, means that we are aware that consideration is being given to the installation of rock armour to replace existing sea defences, and that any such rock armour might be extended to include the sea frontage to The Headlands, so as to minimise any risk of out-flanking. Details regarding this can no doubt be obtained from Coastal Partnership East.</p> <p>Your advice will be greatly appreciated. Many thanks.</p>	Acknowledgement sent, advised they contact Coastal Management Team	
2	Private Individual	N/A	Requesting print copy	Printed copy sent	

Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
Thorpeness CAAMP

3	Private Individual	N/A	Requesting print copy	Printed copy sent	
4	Private Individual	N/A	Requesting print copy	Printed copy sent	
5	Private Individual	Support, Observation	<p>Apologies for the slight lateness of this response. I have just read through the draft revised Thorpeness Conservation Area Appraisal. I am an architect and own the property at 2 The Dunes Thorpeness.</p> <p>My only comment is to encourage the introduction of the Article 4 Directive as mooted in the Management Plan. We have replaced PVC windows in 2 The Dunes, present when we bought the property in 2014, with appropriate timber casements. I believe it is important that if the degradation of the original houses and bungalows is to be prevented and they are to be protected from inappropriate “improvements” planning policy must be allowed to control such alterations.</p>		
6	Parish Council	N/A	Request for in-person meeting.	Attended Parish Meeting in March 2022	
7	Private Individual	Enquiry	<p>Question about the Thorpeness new conservation area proposal</p> <p>I own 4c The Headlands and was wondering what the implication of adding the beach to the conservation area would mean. I am of course very aware that there is erosion happening near us and although this possibly won’t reach this area for a while, how would the conservation status impact potential new sea defences?</p> <p>Looking forward hearing.</p>	Acknowledgement sent, advised they contact Coastal Management Team	
8	Historic England	N/A	Requesting virtual copy	Virtual copy emailed	
9	Private Individual	Support, Observation	<p>We respond as co-owners of one of the properties on South Beach within the proposed extension area.</p> <p>We agree with the principle of extending the Conservation Area to include the row of holiday bungalows. They are an</p>	Noted	Minor text amendment

Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

			<p>important feature of the original village, and development should be controlled to maintain the current style and in particular to avoid the sort of major enlargement of properties that has occurred further down South Beach. We do however wish to comment on some of the points made in the document.</p> <p>1. The commentary makes no mention of the severe weather conditions experienced close to the sea, and especially by the beachfront houses. Historically the beach bungalows were used only in summer, and their lightweight timber-frame construction without foundations mirrored that. Because of this construction the buildings move, making wooden doors and windows impossible to seal adequately against the beachside weather. We found that making the originals adequate for winter use was quite impossible, let alone ensuring they comply with the modern energy saving requirements with which we have an ethical as well as legal obligation to comply.</p> <p>We can vouch that with modern materials, even the best prepared painted wood surfaces seldom last more than two years without needing more work. The sea spray rapidly corrodes anything metallic. Yet throughout the document there are adverse comments about uPVC replacement doors and windows, and a lament for the replacement of the original Crittal metal windows used in some structures (eg pp29 & 31 and especially 74-75). Nowhere, however, is there any proposal for a manageable alternative that would provide tolerable thermal efficiency under the challenging environmental conditions encountered on and near the beach in Thorpeness.</p> <p>Owners are required (as we have experienced) to ensure that any upgrades are compatible with modern Building Regulations, and the conservation officers ought to adjust</p>		
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Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

			<p>their comments in that light, making proactive proposals rather than solely negative ones as on p 74-75. Modern uPVC frames are vastly better than they used to be, and provide the rigidity needed for weather proofing and insulation to regulatory standards. If owners are not to be permitted to use either uPVC or aluminium, how else in these flimsy bungalows are they supposed to comply with Building Regulations?</p> <p>The attitude expressed on p74-75 would be of even greater concern if the proposal on p75 to introduce an Article 4(2) Direction were implemented. The proposal to ‘encourage retention and repair of original features’ simply doesn’t work for all materials if (a) buildings are to be made useable all year round rather than in summer only (the latter having been the original intention, as acknowledged on p12) and (b) comply with Building Regulations.</p> <p>2. There are several comments about the preferability of unfenced gardens, eg stating that “they integrate best with their setting” (p78). What is not mentioned are the significant disadvantages of that approach. For instance:</p> <p>There is a far greater rabbit population these days – in the time of fishermen living and working locally these were trapped or snared to control the population. Nowadays the population varies greatly season by season, but one can see up to dozens at a time in the car park. The result is that everything that rabbits like gets eaten. That includes in particular the tree lupins that used to be such a feature of this coastline. I have tried to replicate the efforts of Tim Brown, the last professional fisherman in Thorpe, who lived in the Anchorage and used to plant lupin seeds around the sandlings every autumn so as to promote the next season’s shrubs. Regrettably, rabbits like the seedlings and my efforts have therefore all been in vain – other than within our fenced and</p>		
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Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

		<p>rabbit-proofed garden. Moreover with altered insect life these days there are more often plagues of greenfly that in spring attack the lupins, and most young lupin plants only survive if sprayed to counter such attacks. Without those interventions that we make each year, there would be even fewer lupins than there are.</p> <p>It's notable that a few years ago Natural England (we think) encouraged homeowners further along South Beach towards Aldeburgh to fence off more of the foreshore to help them protect it better from the progressive erosion. Fences have their advantages! Indeed owners should be encouraged to, not discouraged from, fencing off more of the foreshore so as to preserve the flora and prevent yet more erosion (see next para).</p> <p>3. There is a comment about the Council supporting footpaths, and the proposed extension of the Conservation Area includes the beach. Page 76 states: "The Council will also work to ensure that in terms of the highway, footpaths and open spaces the distinctive character of Thorpeness is maintained and protected." I only wish that were the case! As examples of lack of support to date:</p> <p>Some 25 years ago when the gas main was replaced, the contractors blocked off the line after completing their work so as to permit the ground cover to recover; but the Council didn't like the barriers and had them taken down. The result was that that became the default pathway, with progressive erosion ever since then. I have tried to stabilise the sections around Sans Souci with gravel, but further along (behind The Cabin and The Anchorage are particularly bad) one can see that the 'path' is 20-30 cm lower than it used to be.</p> <p>In 2021 I watched a Norse workman 'repairing' potholes in the car park. Because he'd come with insufficient gravel to do the job, he scalped the surrounding banks to get sand for the job.</p>		
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Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

			<p>Apart from the fact that sand doesn't work for potholes (it gets pushed out and blown away), he was cutting off the marram grass roots that are the only stabilising influence on those banks. When I expostulated he reckoned to be offended as he was going above and beyond to fill the potholes. That is not the sort of protection that we need the Council to be overseeing.</p> <p>When one of us was a lad in the 1950s the area was thick with marram grass and lupins. 90 % of that cover has now gone, eroded by an admixture of too many rabbits, a lack of care (as above) and far more people trekking past on foot or (more disruptively) on horses, bicycles or with buggies. This will only get ever worse unless remedial action is taken.</p> <p>The most worrying area is the beach. People used to walk along a relatively narrow path along the top of the beach that was covered in a delicate flora of grasses and small wild flowers that provided a firm and wind-resistant surface. But with more traffic the grass got eroded. The exposed sand gets blown away. Because the sand below is uncomfortably soft to walk on, and even harder to cycle on, people walk/cycle to the side, eroding that too. Now the 'path' is perhaps 10 m wide, and there's very little of the firm grassy surface left.</p> <p>When the England Coast Path people were reviewing in 2020 I suggested to them that a 1.5 m wide path of hoggin would provide a firm base that would encourage walkers and wheeled vehicles to stick to a narrower track. But I was told that this would not look appropriate. Apparently it was preferable to have a bare wind-blasted sandy surface that is progressively eroding. It would be really helpful to preservation of the foreshore for a resistant and comfortable-to-walk-on surface to be laid throughout the length of South Beach – and it couldn't cost much to lay a strip of hoggin or equivalent. Particularly if the foreshore is to become part of</p>		
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Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

			<p>the Conservation Area then that really ought to be implemented.</p> <p>4. As a point of information, The Cabin was moved from Sizewell to its present location in the 1870s, originally as a one room hut. At the time it was the only building on that part of the shore.</p> <p>5. Page 26 refers to the footpath between Killarney and Sans Souci, but not the more substantial boardwalk between The Shanty and The Cabin.</p> <p>6. Page 31 points out that there are no telephone boxes – but there used to be one opposite the Meare, next to the old Estate Office.</p> <p>We hope that these comments will be taken as being constructive and helpful, and that they will be incorporated into the final version. One of us has family connections going back to Thorpeness in the 1870s, and has himself spent time in either The Cabin or Sans Souci virtually every year since 1950. We are therefore very keen that the best is done to preserve both the character of the houses and the environment they sit on.</p>		
10	Private Individual	Support, Observation	<p>The extension to the existing Conservation Area to include the beach bungalows, most of which were former fishermen's houses (shown on the 1882 map) before the creation of the seaside resort was created by G S Ogilvie, is to be welcomed. Most of the bungalows have been substantially altered to fulfil their new role as holiday homes but they still retain elements of their original character and contribute to the special character of Thorpeness. The former Mission Hall behind the dune ridge, immediately south of The Anchorage and to the W of Seacote, is within the extension to the Conservation Area but is not mentioned or photographed. It</p>	Noted	<p>Minor text amendment – The Mission Hall, while possessing some significance, has not been identified as a positive unlisted structure due to the</p>

Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

		<p>has a date stone 1899 on the W gable and a stone tablet 'Mission Hall' set in the porch gable below. It has been sensitively converted into a holiday home and is an important part of the history of Thorpeness, replacing the original fishermen's Bethel which was situated nearby on the area of the existing ESC car park. I've attached an article from the Thorpeness & Adringham Heritage Group's Newsletter giving details of how the fishing families participated in Non-conformist worship in the 19th century. The inclusion of the group of remaining black boarded fisherman's huts (S of the Heritage Centre) is important since these are one of the few remaining unaltered structures relating to the fishing hamlet of Thorpe. Consideration should be given to extending the existing Conservation Area boundary to include 'Shore Cote', a one-and-a-half storey white boarded beach bungalow which dates from 1889 (I think, the date is on the W elevation) which is north of Beach Farm and named 'Cote' on the Appraisal map. This is an original bungalow and was rescued from half-way down the cliff after an early 20th century storm. 'Stella Maris' a quirky flat roofed black and white beach bungalow (immediately north of the late 20th century block of houses North End) merits inclusion. I support the buildings to be put forward for listing. The reed-thatched barn has stables attached, forming a courtyard behind the barn. The stables on the E side of the yard have been converted into garages but the N block retains the stable doors. A riding school was located here as a recreational activity for visitors and gymkhanas were held on the field behind the Margaret Ogilvie Almshouses. All the buildings to</p>		<p>modern alterations which have altered its character and appearance, Shore Cote and Stella Maris not included in the Conservation Area following advice from the Coastal Management Team</p>
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Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

			<p>be put forward are representative examples of Thorpeness's unique architecture and contribute to the overall character of the village. The Uplands, although humble in scale and appearance, provided seaside accommodation for people of all social classes. They are former officers' quarters, built to standard Air Ministry designs, which originally stood on the 1915 World War I air station at Hazlewood, near Aldeburgh. G S Ogilvie had them transported in sections to Thorpeness c.1920 by horse and cart and steam lorry. There is a plan of the air station in Geoff Dewing's booklet <i>Air Station Aldeburgh 1915-1919</i> (ISBN 0 9256416 2 3). I would like to see The Dune House put forward for listing. This was designed by Norwegian Architects Jamund/Vigsnaes (JVA) as part of the 'Living Architecture' initiative and it is situated on the dunes to the south of the Conservation Area. In my view the site presented difficulties in view of its prominence and the unusual character of the seaside resort which the architect has successfully embraced with a building which is distinctively modern yet harmonises with Thorpeness in design and materials. As the draft Management Plan acknowledges, parking is an issue during the peak holiday seasons. Visitors seem to have increased throughout the year, possibly because of foreign travel restrictions, and it would be useful if the existing car park could be extended with enough spaces to compensate for removing parking from beside the Meare which reduces the main thoroughfare to single lane. Cars parked beside the Meare are unsightly as well as causing congestion. Discrete notices prohibiting parking here would be preferable to bollards or yellow lines.</p>		
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Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

			<p>Thorpeness is a dark sky area and does not need street lights. With regard to new development, the most recent development off Old Homes Road successfully integrates with the 'Thorpeness idiom' but if there are any future developments ownership should be restricted to local workers and appropriately priced for sale or rental rather than them being sold to second home owners. These schemes operate successfully in other popular seaside destinations such as Blakeney in North Norfolk. Overall, the draft Appraisal and Management Plan is a comprehensive, well-researched document and a useful update for the existing one.</p>		
11	Private Individual	Observation	<p>I would just like to add a general point to the discussion about the comments in pages 74 and 75 concerning the preservation of old materials, windows etc. There is already, all over the country, in policy terms, a tension between the needs of conservation control and energy saving and efficiency. There is a huge responsibility on all to make our properties more energy efficient, and this must mean the use of building materials that will make this possible. Too great an insistence on the use of traditional materials, and, to pick a rather egregious example, the preservation (or even reinstatement) of Crittal windows, would make the achievement of energy conservation targets nigh on impossible. An objective measure of this point could almost certainly be obtained by using the software for the issue of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) and comparing the rating of the same building with modern and older materials. I believe that even a document with a specific conservation focus, such as the Appraisal, should acknowledge this tension and give greater weight to these energy reduction issues which will be an</p>	Noted	

Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

			essential part of national carbon neutrality goals in the next 30 years.		
12	Private Individual	Support, Observation	<p>I wish firstly to correct some factual errors in the Draft, in connection with 3 houses on the south side of Lakeside Avenue.</p> <p>With regard to the Hermitage, no 5 Lakeside Avenue: The Draft states that the house was built “slightly later in date than Heronsmead, particularly the applied timbering.....”</p> <p>In fact this property was originally a small, flat roofed structure, built of wood and an asbestos material. This was demolished at the millennium and the current house was then built on the site, and is brick built. Therefore it is not “one of the earlier buildings to have been constructed.....”</p> <p>There is also, what I take to be a typing error where the word “gabled” is meant to say “gable”.</p> <p>With regard to no 7 Lakeside Avenue: The Draft states this property is “probably dating from the c. 1930.....”</p> <p>The Draft states “The house shares much of its detailing and its twin gabled form and recessed centre with that of its neighbour to the east no 5 The Hermitage.....”</p> <p>In fact this property was demolished and rebuilt shortly before The Hermitage i.e. prior to the millennium.</p> <p>With regard to Heronsmead no 3 Lakeside: Although the property when originally built around 1911, was in fact thatched, the house burned down at a later date, possibly c.1930 and was then rebuilt on the same footprint as the original. It is brick built on a timber frame, but with a clay tile roof. The Draft states “to the rear is a black weather boarded two storey addition of a later date.....”</p>	Noted – Acknowledgement sent	Minor text amendment – corrections, nos. 5 and 7 Lakeside Avenue no longer identified as positively contributing structures as both were constructed in the last twenty years and hence are of little heritage value

Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

			<p>In addition to the statement (paragraph above) re the roof, in fact the weatherboarded part of the house is to the side of the house, not to the rear..... Although it was partially rebuilt a few years ago, this section of the house was in situ when my family moved into Heronsmead in 1977, and it is believed was built many decades prior to that date. While the windows, and doors along the south side of the house are “replacement uPVC units.....”. the wooden front door was in situ in 1997, and is believed to be from the rebuild, after the fire.</p> <p>My views on the Draft Proposal: I am pleased the this review is taking place, as I think Thorpeness is indeed a very special place, and the Conservation Area status enables it to receive an element of protection that would not otherwise be available. I am totally in agreement that the designated conservation area warrants the extension plan suggested, at this time. At a time when so much of our heritage is being lost, due to development the ability to protect special areas such as the village of Thorpeness is I believe vital.</p>		
13	Private Individual	Support, Observation	<p>I think this document is exceptionally well researched and presented. I have owned a property on The Uplands, Thorpeness for almost 30 years, this document has shed new light on the history and design of the village for me and I am very grateful for it. I am impressed.</p> <p>I have a few specific comments which I give below: Page 66. Mill House ‘built after WW2’ but the photo on page 11 shows Mill House circa 1930’s I think. Page 64: Boundary is OFTEN enclosed by lattice fencing, not always. (end of last paragraph on this page). Page 66: I agree that future developments and alterations to the Uplands wooden buildings should be carefully managed and I would include in this front boundaries, gates and usage</p>	Noted	Minor text amendment - corrections

Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

			<p>of front areas. For instance one property has now been totally rebuilt, fills much more of the plot and has a shingle drive at the front for car parking, with a large wooden gate on the boundary.</p> <p>Page 64. Numbers 1 to 16 of the Uplands were indeed built in 1919 but I always believed they had been ex-Army huts or barracks that had been transported for somewhere locally and reconfigured to make the properties that now exist here. They were intended for modestly scaled and people staying there would go to the golf club for their meals.</p>		
14	Private Individual	Support, Observation	<p>1. I agree with the plan and its vision to maintain the enduring qualities of the village, especially extra vigilance on homes development as well as updating. I believe in some cases this has gone too far, some homes on Lakeside have been remodelled to a point where all the original Thorpeness vernacular has been removed not only in architectural detail but also with colours, esp. grey, that do not fit.</p> <p>2. The gravel roads and informal paths need to be left as such, as any 'tidying up' removes the informal nature of the village.</p> <p>3. Regarding the Property Alnmouth which you mention in your report. It has been in my family for over 35 years now, and was originally built on or just after 1880 by William Harling; one of the original buildings in the village of Thorpe before its development in the 30's. It still retains all the original tongue and groove interior boarding on walls and ceiling in every room.</p> <p>4. I'm not sure if parking issues are part of your remit, but outside Alnmouth there are double yellow lines on the bend before the straight parking section. Unfortunately people abuse this and often park on the bend during busy periods and I have witnessed several near misses with cars and pedestrians. I think something needs to be done here.</p>	Noted	

Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
Thorpeness CAAMP

15	Private Individual	Observation	<p>A few points to note regarding The Headlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the original development comprised seven terraced houses, not apartments. • two of the seven houses remain in the original configuration • the other five houses have been divided into apartments, nominally three flats per house, but two of these flats have subsequently been combined into a duplex apartment. • whilst the 'houses' are presently multi-coloured, they were originally finished in fair-faced cement render. • the adjacent block of garages, mentioned as a positive unlisted building, were originally part of The Headlands, hence seven garages. 	Noted	Minor text amendment – corrections
16	Private Individual	Observation, Objection	<p>Since owning the house in 2007 my wife and I have carried out an extensive refurbishment of Johnnygate and more recently extension to rebuild No 1 Old Homes Road, during which time we have carried out some research of the site's history and gained knowledge of the immediate area. I have no objection to my house now being included in the Conservation Area, however there are a few inaccuracies in your otherwise excellent document which I hope you are able to review and correct.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Page 16 includes an aerial photograph, identified as c.1940. My understanding is the photograph is later, probably mid 1950's, as it shows Johnnygate (then known as the New Home) which was built in 1954. 2. Page 16 and page 35 shows photographs labeled as concrete 'anti-tank cubes' from the Second World War, located in my garden at Johnnygate. These are more recent landscape features made by me in 2008, using redundant demolition materials arising from the refurbishment of Johnnygate. They are slightly smaller than the original anti-tank features and have no historic value and should not be 	Noted	Minor text amendment corrections, removal of Johnnygate from the CA and the 'anti-tank cubes' as positive unlisted structures, beach in front of the Headlands and Johnnygate still to be included as no objections raised from the Coastal

Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

			<p>identified as NDHAs. The address of Johnnygate is Admirals Walk, not Beach Farm Lane.</p> <p>3. Page 45 and 46 describes the row of cottages on Old Homes Road. I have a copy of the first 1837 OS map, which identifies the original 4 cottages. These were 'double-ended' by Ogilvie, as evidenced by the photograph on page 47 of W.H.Parkes Thorpeness Guide 1912, referenced in your bibliography. So that No 6 Old Homes Road is Edwardian, not c1950 as your text suggests. It is probably worth noting that No 1 Old Homes Road has recently been rebuilt to match this original double ending. The current Conservation Area description identifies the 'higgledy-piggledy' character of the rear of the Old Homes properties providing a positive contribution to the area, which I suggest is worth maintaining.</p> <p>We OBJECT to the beach in front of Johnnygate and the Headlands being included in the Conservation Area as it would appear to disadvantage these properties benefiting from any future shoreline defence. Indeed Johnnygate and the Headlands were subject to coastal erosion in 2013 made worse by embayment beyond the southern termination of inadequate defences which terminated just north of the Old Homes Road footpath. I have copied in Sharon Bleese and Madeline Fallon to comment on this point. I have also copied in Richard Bennett, as representative of the Headlands.</p>		Management Team.
17	Private Individual	Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That all these houses, some rather magnificent - - on the seaward side of Northend Avenue that were a part of the original holiday village deserve to be included excepting the new Svensk home (and possibly omitting the Red House) 2. The area behind the garages that are included deserves to be extended to include the allotments that are such a special and interesting and attractive 	Noted	Northend Avenue not included specifically on the advice of the Coastal Management Team, the allotments,

Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

			<p>feature of the village and that are worked and productive</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. It should also be extended to include the Sports Field and Pavilion that are such an integral part of the village life now that Ogilvie Hall has been converted into housing 4. I would add Tinkers End and indeed all the beach frontage extending to the Red House, an area that is such a vital part of contemporary discussion re sea defence management 5. Why not include all those beach front cottages towards Aldeburgh up to and including Haven House? 6. I would extend the area to included all those open areas green spaces and wildlife reserves surrounding the village – NB up to and including Sluice Cottage, to secure against possible future housing development as these contribute to that unique bubble experience of the village 		<p>sports field and pavilion and surrounding landscape not included natural landscapes, sports fields and agricultural land do not fall under the remit of a CA, area further south along Aldeburgh not included as the majority of older properties have been heavily modified and hence would contribute little to the CA</p>
18	Private Individual	N/A	Requested assistance accessing the Thorpeness CAAMP webpage.	Acknowledgement sent with a different link provided as well as offer to send a printed copy	

Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
Thorpeness CAAMP

19	Private Individual	Observation	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to examine the proposed changes to the Thorpeness Conservation Area. The very detailed report consistently - and correctly - makes repeated reference to the importance of 'open spaces' and 'vistas', the 'wider natural landscape', 'commitment to public space', 'recreational facilities' etc. For instance: 'The contribution made to the Conservation Area by open spaces is highly significant...including the golf course...'</p> <p>Which all begs the question as to why the golf course is not included in the Conservation Area?</p> <p>The report confirms it is already within the SSSI.</p> <p>The golf course including its practice ground are essential parts of the 'wider natural landscape'.</p>	Noted	The golf course has not been included as natural landscapes do not fall under the remit of a CA.
20	County Archaeology	Support	<p>Thank you for consulting on the below – apologies to have missed the deadline. We welcome the detail on archaeology and references to the HER.</p>	Noted	
21	Parish Council	Support, Observation	<p>We are pleased to support the Thorpeness draft Conservation area Appraisal and Management Plan update (January 2022) which is a comprehensive and thorough document which clearly expresses many of our own thoughts and concerns and one which we always use when commenting on planning applications in Thorpeness.</p> <p>Management Plan</p> <p>The following are specific paragraphs in the management plan that we wish to make additional comment.</p> <p>We fully support the assertion that Thorpeness has a strong connection with the natural environment within the village and as the appraisal states we would not wish to see this degraded through urbanisation with the addition of elements such as street lighting, concrete kerbs, inappropriate highway signage and road markings.</p> <p>We are pleased to see the plan acknowledges that parking is an issue, to which we are continually seeking to find solutions</p>	Noted	Shorecote and Stella Maris removed from the CAAMP prior to public consultation on the advice of the Coastal Management Team

Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

			<p>that are sympathetic to the significance of the original ethos of the holiday village.</p> <p>We also support the concerns raised that inappropriate development and the cumulative effect of incremental change are of significant concern and the statement that the District Council will seek to prevent such inappropriate development from taking place. We will seek to support this through the development of our neighbourhood plan.</p> <p>We welcome the proposal to seek the views of the residents/property owners of the conservation area on the proposal for an Article 4(2) Direction which the Parish Council would support.</p> <p>The Parish Council fully support the statements on the design and location of any new development, the importance of planned vistas, demolition, enhancement opportunities, and building at risk,</p> <p>Landscape and trees - We continue to receive a number of requests to remove or cut back mature trees, which the Parish Council generally support as by their very nature many outgrow the location in which they have been sited. However we would always seek to see them replaced or added to with additional appropriate planting.</p> <p>Again many of these concerns will be addressed as we develop our neighbourhood plan.</p> <p>The identification of listing opportunities is again fully supported as we have long believed that there previous exclusion, often on the grounds that they have had some alteration was not justified and would only lead to further erosion of the contribution they make to the village.</p> <p>Boundary Review</p> <p>We fully support the proposal to extend the existing conservation area to the south to include the beach bungalows, the former Mission Hall and the remaining</p>		
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Appendix D: Summary of Responses to the Public Consultation/Council Responses/Actions
 Thorpeness CAAMP

			<p>fisherman’s huts. This would make a significant improvement to the current plan as it includes many of the only remaining structures relating to the fishing hamlet of Thorpe.</p> <p>We would also seek to extend the Conservation Area to the north so as to include ‘Shore Cote’ which currently lies just outside the area, this is a beach bungalow which dates from 1889 and is one of the original bungalows and as a famous photograph testifies, was rescued from halfway down the cliff following a storm in the early 20th century. The extension should then continue eastward to the sea to include ‘Stella Maris’ another beach bungalow.</p>		
22	Historic England	N/A	<p>Request to submit response after period for public consultation has ended.</p>	<p>Acknowledgement sent with assurance HE’s feedback would be welcome</p>	

Appendix E - Schedule of properties to be added in boundary changes to the Thorpeness Conservation Area

Thorpeness CAAMP

Property Name	Number	Street	Town	Postcode
Sandy Bar	1	Remembrance Road	Thorpeness	IP16 4NR
Sandy Bar	2	Remembrance Road	Thorpeness	IP16 4NR
Caravan		Remembrance Road	Thorpeness	IP16 4NR
Gunyah		Remembrance Road	Thorpeness	IP16 4NR
Killarney		Remembrance Road	Thorpeness	IP16 4NR
Sans Souci		Remembrance Road	Thorpeness	IP16 4NR
Sea Cote		Aldeburgh Road	Thorpeness	IP16 4NR
The Anchorage		Aldeburgh Road	Thorpeness	IP16 4NR
The Cabin		Aldeburgh Road	Thorpeness	IP16 4NR
The Mission Hall		Aldeburgh Road	Thorpeness	IP16 4NR
The Shanty		Remembrance Road	Thorpeness	IP16 4NR
Valetta		Remembrance Road	Thorpeness	IP16 4NR
Beach (up to mean high water mark, from Johnnygate to Seacote, 2.36ha)			Thorpeness	
Thorpeness Beach Carpark (0.81ha)		Aldeburgh Road	Thorpeness	IP16 4NW
Woodland adjacent to Aldeburgh Road (between The Anchorage and the car park, 0.16ha)		Aldeburgh Road	Thorpeness	
Vegetated area between The Mission Hall and Aldeburgh Road (0.03ha)		Aldeburgh Road	Thorpeness	
Sewage Pump House		Remembrance Road	Thorpeness	(N/A)
Remembrance Road (from The Dunes up to Caravan, 0.07ha)		Remembrance Road	Thorpeness	
Unnamed Public Highway connecting The				

Anchorage, The Mission Hall, The Cabin and Seacote to Aldeburgh Road, 0.03ha)				
Footpath running north-south from Caravan to Seacote			Thorpeness	
Footpath running east-west between Sans Souci and Killarney to the beach			Thorpeness	
Footpath running east-west between The Shanty and The Cabin to the beach			Thorpeness	

Appendix F - Summary of permitted development rights in a Conservation Area**Thorpeness CAAMP**

<i>Type of Work</i>	<i>Planning application?</i>
1 Demolition of building whose total volume is less than 115 cubic metres as ascertained by external measurement)	Not needed
2 Demolition of any gate, fence, wall or other means of enclosure less than 1 metre high where fronting a highway (including a public footpath or bridleway), waterway or open space; or less than 2 metres high in any other case.	Not needed
3 Demolition of any building erected since 1 January 1914 and in use, or last used, for the purposes of agriculture or forestry	Not needed
4 Demolition works required or permitted under certain legislation	Not needed
5 Demolition of entire building of more than 115 cubic metres in volume	Always needed
6 Demolition of entire building except façade prior to redevelopment	Probably needed
7 Other partial demolition	Needed if the works amount to a building operation
8 External alteration or extension of building (not "permitted development")	Always needed
9 External alteration or extension building (permitted development)	Not needed except where required by an Article 4 direction or a condition on a previous permission
10 Non-material minor external alteration to building (not "development")	Not needed
11 Alteration to interior of building	Not needed
12 Erection of new building	Almost always needed



CABINET

Tuesday, 07 June 2022

Subject	Anti Social Behaviour Policy
Report by	Councillor Mark Jepson Assistant Cabinet Member for Community Safety
Supporting Officer	Rachel Tucker ASB Transformation Coordinator Rachel.tucker@eastsoffolk.gov.uk

Is the report Open or Exempt?	OPEN
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Category of Exempt Information and reason why it is NOT in the public interest to disclose the exempt information.	Not applicable
Wards Affected:	All Wards

Purpose and high-level overview

Purpose of Report:

To seek adoption of an updated and revised Anti Social Behaviour (ASB) Policy for 2022.

Options:

Retention of the existing ASB Policies. However, this does not reflect current ways of working or the latest ASB legislation changes implemented by the Antisocial Behaviour Crime & Policing Act 2014.

Adoption of a new ASB Policy 2022, written in consultation with all East Suffolk Teams which have a responsibility for tackling ASB. This revised policy aligns activities around ASB and promotes joint working between these departments for the benefit of all East Suffolk Council Residents.

Recommendation/s:

That the revised Antisocial Behaviour Policy 2022, attached as Appendix A, be adopted and authority be delegated to the Head of Communities, in consultation with the Cabinet Member with responsibility for Community Health, to make minor changes to the policy to accommodate evolving requirements of the service and changes to legislation and guidance.

Corporate Impact Assessment

Governance:

ASB policy involves several Council teams, including the Environmental Protection Team, the Communities Team, and the Tenancy Services Team. These teams have a range of roles including receiving reports of ASB, undertaking investigations against various criteria, including tenancy conditions, statutory nuisance, and community safety. In undertaking these roles, the respective teams often find their workloads overlapping. An Anti-Social Behaviour Policy helps to define the processes by which these teams will collaborate and co-operate in dealing with ASB across these service areas, with the aim to provide a coherent and efficient service in pursuit of the council's statutory obligations and strategic objectives.

ESC policies and strategies that directly apply to the proposal:

Clearer definition of the interactions with other service areas will assist in delivery of the council's strategic objective "maximising health, well-being and safety in our District" and "Protection, education and influence", particularly around specific statutory functions relating to Environmental Protection, such as statutory nuisance, dog control and waste management and policies.

The policy will also impact upon strategies governing our role as a housing provider, contributing to the strategic objective of "leading by example".

Environmental: Clarification of arrangements for consistent and collaborative working across teams with responsibilities for dealing with ASB also contributes to the Environment strategic objective "Protection, education and influence"

Equalities and Diversity:

Appropriate planning, management, and implementation of the council's activities in pursuit of its responsibilities regarding ASB will always require appropriate consideration of vulnerabilities of victims and perpetrators, including (but not restricted to) prescribed 'protected characteristics'. This subject is covered in detail in the policy.

Financial:

There are no additional financial implications. The policy relates to existing obligations across several teams and to the use of existing staffing resource. Implementation of the policy will result in the needs of service users being met more effectively and efficiently with no additional resource implications.

Human Resources:

No implications – as outlined above the Policy reflects the activities of existing Teams.

ICT:

No implications

Legal:

Dealing with ASB effectively will help in securing compliance with the council's legal obligations across several service areas, including dealing with statutory nuisance, managing tenancies effectively and engaging with vulnerable individuals and groups.

Risk:

Failure to adopt effective and appropriate policies regarding ASB creates a risk of the council failing in its statutory duties and ineffective use of resources in discharging its functions under the various statutory provisions.

External Consultees:	N/A
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Strategic Plan Priorities

Select the priorities of the Strategic Plan which are supported by this proposal: (Select only one primary and as many secondary as appropriate)		Primary priority	Secondary priorities
T01	Growing our Economy		
P01	Build the right environment for East Suffolk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P02	Attract and stimulate inward investment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P03	Maximise and grow the unique selling points of East Suffolk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P04	Business partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P05	Support and deliver infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T02	Enabling our Communities		
P06	Community Partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P07	Taking positive action on what matters most	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P08	Maximising health, well-being and safety in our District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P09	Community Pride	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T03	Maintaining Financial Sustainability		
P10	Organisational design and streamlining services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P11	Making best use of and investing in our assets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P12	Being commercially astute	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P13	Optimising our financial investments and grant opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P14	Review service delivery with partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T04	Delivering Digital Transformation		
P15	Digital by default	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P16	Lean and efficient streamlined services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P17	Effective use of data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P18	Skills and training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P19	District-wide digital infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T05	Caring for our Environment		
P20	Lead by example	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P21	Minimise waste, reuse materials, increase recycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P22	Renewable energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P23	Protection, education, and influence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
XXX	Governance		
XXX	How ESC governs itself as an authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>How does this proposal support the priorities selected?</p> <p>Effective discharge of the Council's various functions in respect of ASB will provide transparency for service users in how the council proposes to meet their needs. It will also provide some clarity on the mechanisms in place to ensure cooperative and collaborative working between the respective teams, with the aim of achieving more efficient and effective services for the community This will have a direct influence on the council's strategic objectives regarding 'Taking positive action' 'maximising health and wellbeing' and 'community pride' (T02 Enabling Our Communities) and 'protection, education and influence' (T05 Caring for Our Environment).</p>			

Background and Justification for Recommendation

1 Background facts	
1.1	The most recent Anti-Social Behaviour Policy was developed in 2011 – it is now out of date and not fit for purpose
1.2	Political/ Organisational change - The previous policies pre-date the formation of East Suffolk Council and the current Strategic Plan. The formation of East Suffolk Council from the two predecessor authorities brought together two organisations which operated in distinctly different ways in relation to ASB, due to the different priorities of the predecessor Authorities and the type of problems they were seeking to tackle.
1.3	Legislation changes – Existing policies also reference older legislation, some of which is out of date, repealed and replaced by later statutory provisions which are not referenced. Hence, the political and legislative framework has changed significantly, necessitating a review of the ASB policies.

2 Current position	
2.1	Previous policies relate to individual parts of the organisation, with little reference to collaborative working between teams and areas of joint activity.
2.2	Legislation introduced in 2014 (the Anti Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014) places a great deal of emphasis on consultation, communication and collaborative working between agencies with a role in dealing with ASB.
2.3	Current policies do not address these requirements adequately or take account of the changes introduced by the 2014 Act.
2.4	Whilst collaborative working has evolved to meet many of the needs of the legislative and organisational changes which have occurred since the last policy updates, these have evolved organically and are not captured in any formal policy or process, which means the system of handling ASB in the organisation is opaque and not easy for service users or partner organisations to understand or navigate. Service users' needs have not always been accurately assessed and allocated to appropriate teams for further processing, leading to duplication and confusion.

3 How to address current situation	
3.1	<p>The Policy includes our aims and objectives, a definition of ASB, outlines our role in supporting victims, witnesses, and perpetrators, as well as providing updated information about ASB Case Reviews, our responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010 and includes details of how to complain if people are not happy with the service that we provide.</p> <p>A revision of ASB policy is due. The proposed revised policy has been developed collaboratively by the Communities, Environmental Protection and Housing Teams and is attached as Appendix A to this report.</p>

3.2	Whilst the evolution of services has gone some way to accommodate the need for adopting a consistent approach, a revised and formally adopted policy will also assist in providing direction for the service teams involved.
3.3	The policy captures some of the changed and improved practices which have evolved with the formation of East Suffolk Council and reflects updates in legislation.
3.4	The lack of transparency for service users and partner organisations can be addressed by ensuring the policy is made available on the council's website, including in accessible formats. It will also be promoted appropriately to reach those to whom it is most likely to be of use. This will include ensuring content is summarised and distributed through appropriate channels, for example, to housing tenants. This will also provide a better and more efficient service for residents to contact the team that can assist them.
3.5	The policy will be kept under review as necessary in the light of emerging legislation or other significant relevant changes or in 3 years from the date of adoption, whichever is the sooner.

4 Reason/s for recommendation

4.1	The current policy needs revision and updating as outlined above and the revised document recommended for adoption fulfils that need.
4.2	The policy will allow us to actively work in partnership across all relevant teams in the Council and provide a joined-up approach.

Appendices

Appendices:

Appendix A	Anti Social Behaviour Policy 2022
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Background reference papers:

Date	Type	Available From
2014	The Anti Social Behaviour Crime & Policing Act 2014	Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (legislation.gov.uk)
2014	Anti Social behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 Statutory Guidance	ASBC&D Act 2014 Statutory Guidance



East Suffolk Council

Anti-Social Behaviour Policy

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This policy sets out East Suffolk Council's approach to managing anti social and nuisance behaviour involving residents and visitors to the district.
- 1.2. This policy is supported by Appendices 1 which set out the shared individual policies or procedures of the three areas of the Council that are most frequently involved with Anti-Social Behaviour.
 - Appendix 1
- 1.3. It is important to note the breadth of ASB means other teams will be involved from time to time. When they are they will apply the general principles embedded in this policy.
- 1.4. Regulatory guidance and good practice will be considered when enforcing and reviewing this policy.
- 1.5. East Suffolk Council Officers will provide a professional level of service for all our residents and visitors to the district and have regard for the protected characteristics as defined by Equality Act 2010
- 1.6. For the purposes of this policy, 'we', 'our' and 'us' refers to East Suffolk Council (ESC).

2. General

- 2.1. We believe that everyone has a right to live in a safe environment which allows them to enjoy their home and community. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) can be a destructive force and the lives of a significant number of people can be ruined by the behaviour of an unreasonable minority.
- 2.2. The Council takes anti-social behaviour very seriously. We operate a wide range of services with the ability to influence the behaviour of residents and visitors. We will seek to ensure that those services work in a coordinated way to promote acceptable behaviour and to protect the rights of others.

- 2.3. We will set clear standards of behaviour by publicising advice and guidance from time to time.
- 2.4. We will liaise with the police and various relevant partners and agencies in matters relating to ASB. We will work closely alongside partner agencies to ensure the appropriate tools and resources are being applied in pursuit to the Council's aims.
- 2.5. We recognise that in order to make East Suffolk a healthy and safe place to live we must be effective in tackling ASB and addressing the problems it creates. Where practicable we will focus on prevention and early intervention measures to reduce the incidence of ASB and to avoid escalation.
- 2.6. We will look to provide support to those perpetrators who are willing to change their behaviour and seek to resolve complaints of ASB informally, using education, persuasion, and mediation.
- 2.7. We will take formal action including the full range of remedies available through the courts when appropriate.
- 2.8. Vexatious complaints will be dealt with under the Council's persistent or vexatious complaints policy.

3. Aims

- 3.1. To send a strong message to the perpetrators of ASB, that it will not be tolerated.
- 3.2. To reduce both the incidence and fear of ASB through prevention.
- 3.3. To introduce early intervention to avoid escalation.
- 3.4. To make East Suffolk a safe place to live, work and visit.
- 3.5. To encourage residents and visitors to take responsibility for their own lives and communities and to resolve their own problems in a reasonable manner.
- 3.6. To encourage tolerance and respect for other in the community.
- 3.7. To make it easy for residents to report ASB.
- 3.8. To be clear and transparent about how we will manage ASB cases and in our decision-making processes.

4. Objectives

- 4.1. Effectively communicate and publicise our approach to ASB.
- 4.2. Proactively work to identify our most vulnerable communities and provide the appropriate support to prevent ASB.
- 4.3. To take the most appropriate enforcement action when deemed necessary.
- 4.4. Actively work in partnership across all relevant teams across the Council and external agencies to provide a joined-up approach.
- 4.5. Provide alleged perpetrators and complainants with the tools to effectively manage ASB and neighbour disputes.
- 4.6. Provide advice, support and regular updates to complainants, victims, and witnesses.
- 4.7. Practice early intervention to prevent situations escalating and where appropriate, the use of alternative approaches to conflict resolution, such as mediation and referrals for support.
- 4.8. Maintain accurate records relating to anti social behaviour and monitor case progress and outcomes, and regularly review our anti social processes, learning from our experiences and customer feedback.
- 4.9. Recognise the importance of effective communication and keep complainants informed of progress and actions arising throughout the duration of their complaint.
- 4.10. Develop information sharing and joint working protocols between other agencies concerned with the management of anti social behaviour, including Police and other relevant agencies.

5. What is Anti-Social Behaviour?

- 5.1. Anti Social Behaviour is defined in different ways by different people. For the purposes of this policy, the definition of anti social behaviour will be taken as:
“Acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons.
- 5.2. Anti-social behaviour is a term which covers a disparate range of conduct from tensions between neighbours to violent and intimidatory behaviour. Anti-social behaviour covers a wide range of unacceptable activity that causes an annoyance or disturbance to an individual, to their community or to their environment. This could be an action by someone that leaves a person feeling alarmed, harassed, or distressed. If a problem

becomes persistent and disputes happen frequently then this is defined as ASB. For our purposes (under the remit of this policy) we describe ASB as including the following:

- Animal, pet and pest related nuisance
- Arguing, shouting & swearing
- Damage to property
- Deliberate acts so as to antagonise or cause harassment alarm or distress to another person (this could include acts not normally considered to be anti-social behaviour)
- Domestic abuse and violence
- Dumping Rubbish and fly tipping
- Harassment and intimidation
- Illegal or immoral activity
- Inconsiderate or incorrect disposal of household waste
- Making false or malicious complaints
- Neighbour disputes
- Unreasonable noise
- Threatening Behaviour and verbal abuse
- Repairing or selling motor vehicles in the street
- Anti-Social use of a motor vehicle

NB: This list is not definitive or exclusive

5.3 It is important to note that ASB is not just defined by the perceptions of the victim; there has to be some assessment of the reasonableness of the behaviour in the context in which it happens.

6. Supporting Victims, witnesses, and perpetrators

- 6.1. We understand the personal stress that ASB can cause, and we will therefore do everything reasonably practicable we can to offer, help, support, and protection to those affected by ASB.
- 6.2 We understand the positive impact of working with alleged perpetrators of ASB. In appropriate cases we will:
- We will seek where reasonably practicable to engage with alleged perpetrators
 - Explain consequences of their actions
 - Offer opportunities for informal resolution including mediation, where appropriate.
 - Explain and apply all sanctions available to control the behaviour in a graduated way.
- 6.3 In pursuit of the objective in providing support to victims we will;
- Advise victims and witnesses of the courses of action available to us and involve them if they wish in deciding the action to be taken.
 - Ensure people can report incidents of ASB to us with confidence and in confidence.
 - Ensure support is accessible for vulnerable individuals.
 - We will consider making referrals to partner agencies within constraints of data protection legislation as appropriate.
 - Manage expectations by always being honest and realistic about the likely outcome of a case
 - Ensure victims are offered the opportunity to discuss their anxieties about the court process, with a view to offering appropriate advice and support if they are required to attend court.
 - Respect the confidentiality of victims and witnesses and keep them fully informed of key developments in accordance with the Data Protection Legislation.
 - Where safeguarding issues are uncovered as part of an ASB investigation such as abuse or neglect, the necessary referrals will be made to safeguard those who may be vulnerable.

7. ASB case review (Community Trigger)

7.1. The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014 introduced a new measure called the community trigger (referred to locally as an Anti-Social Behaviour Case Review) which is a process locally managed by the Councils' Community Safety Partnership (CSP).

A CSP is a statutory partnership body with a duty to work with other local agencies and organisations to develop and implement strategies to tackle crime and disorder including ASB and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment.

Community Safety Partnerships will work together to reduce instances of ASB by diversion, early intervention, and effective enforcement. The partnership aims to make residents of Suffolk feel that their neighbourhood continues to be a safe and good place to live, work and visit.

<https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Community/AntiSocialBehaviourMinimumStandardsLeaflet.pdf>

The Community Trigger process gives victims and communities the right to ask for action to be taken where they believe ongoing and persistent ASB has not been addressed appropriately by all of the relevant agencies, which may include the Council, police, health providers and/or social housing or if the Council has failed to respond to a complaint.

Where the threshold (criteria) is met to qualify for a review, an ASB case review will be carried out. The process is designed to make sure that policies and practices have been applied and followed appropriately and all agencies work together to decide whether any further action can be taken to try and resolve the issue.

Applications for an ASB review and further details regarding when an ASB case review can be requested can be found online at: (East Suffolk Council)

<https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/community/anti-social-behaviour/community-trigger/>

8. Limitations to Council actions and alternative actions available to victims of ASB.

- 8.1. We will always provide clear explanations of what we can and cannot do. Everything the Council does is controlled by legal powers it has at its disposal. Any legal action taken will be judged against the Council's enforcement policy and where appropriate, the principles in the code of Practice for Crown Prosecutors with regard to necessity, reasonableness, fairness, and proportionality.
- 8.2. Anyone affected by nuisance has the right to take private action to resolve the problem independent of the Council. This may include civil or criminal action on their own account, with or without advice from a solicitor.

9. Information sharing and confidentiality

- 9.1. Any personal data gathered by the Council in the pursuit of its activities in dealing with Anti-Social Behaviour is protected under the terms of the data protection law applicable to the UK.
- 9.2 Under the Data Protection and Freedom of Information legislation individuals have the right to see information held about them. Individuals can request copies of the Information about them. Further information is available on those rights and how to exercise them on the council's website:

[General Data Protection Regulation and Data Protection Act » East Suffolk Council](#)

The council has the right to disclose certain classes of data to specified recipient for certain purposes. These are explained in the Council's Data Protection privacy notices at:

[GDPR privacy notices » East Suffolk Council](#)

10. Equalities

- 10.1 East Suffolk Council recognises that all tenants/residents should be treated equally and fairly and should not be discriminated against in respect to age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation. We will not discriminate in implementing this policy and its associated procedures

10.2 The Equality Act 2010 provides a framework to ensure Council services are not provided in a discriminatory manner ensuring approach to be taken when considering legal action against an individual who is disabled. This means under this policy the council will:

- demonstrate that we have considered any vulnerability identified within the Act when deciding to proceed with legal action.
- have concluded that legal action is needed due to the effect of the anti-social behaviour on either the health of the victim and/or the perpetrator.
- ensure that the proposed legal action is a proportionate response to the anti-social behaviour

11. Use of technology

11.1. We may make use of any available technology to help us investigate and manage complaints of ASB or nuisance. This could include the use of mobile technology, our website, social media, automated procedures, and any surveillance equipment such as sound or video recording devices.

12. Policy Review

12.1. Communities Team, Environmental Protection, and Tenancy Services are responsible for delivering this policy in conjunction with other relevant departments.

12.2 We will review this policy from time to time to address legislative, regulatory, best practice or operational issues.

12.3 This policy will be reviewed every three years if not prompted by changes in legislation, guidelines or monitoring which requires a change in policy sooner.

12. Complaints

12.1. Any person who is dissatisfied with the management of their case or if they feel the Councils are not implementing the ASB Policy, are directed to the Corporate Complaints Procedure which is available on our website <https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/contact-us/compliments-comments-and-complaints/>

13. Version Control

Drafted by	Rachel Tucker Andrew Reynolds		
Dated	5 th April 2022		
Signed Off by			
Dated			
Review Date	5th April 2025		



East Suffolk Council

Anti-Social Behaviour Policy

Appendix 1

Appendix 1

1. Introduction

1.1. This policy supports the East Suffolk Council Anti-Social Behaviour Policy 2022

2. General

Behaviours that will not be dealt with under the Anti Social Behaviour Policy 2022

2.1. Behaviour which results from different lifestyles, or which would not generally be considered unreasonable will not be dealt with by the Council. Examples may include, but are not limited to:

- Babies crying
- Children playing
- Doors & drawers being shut
- Noise from household appliance
- Footfalls (walking on floors or upstairs)
- Light switches being turned on or off
- Nuisance parking
- ASB that is covered under various other Council departments.
- [The Crime and Disorder Act 1998](#) places a duty to consider crime and disorder implications, and that it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent,
- [The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014](#) introduced new powers which enable the police, local councils, social landlords and other agencies to tackle ASB more effectively and enable victims and communities to feel safe in their own homes and neighbourhoods.

- Data Protection Act 1998 - we recognise that we have a duty to protect any individual's identity and have an obligation to protect personal information under the Data Protection Act 1998. We understand that data must be obtained and processed fairly and lawfully, and that we must not keep information longer than is necessary.
- The Human Rights Act 1998 brought much of the European Convention on Human Rights to the UK. We must act consistently with convention rights – we must be mindful that action we take to tackle ASB must comply with obligations placed on local authorities.
- The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA) is a piece of legislation and a procedural framework to regulate the way investigatory powers are used by organisations such as the Councils. RIPA is in place to protect the public. The Human Rights Act gives powers and a qualified right to interfere in people's private lives, however, the RIPA framework if adhered to ensures organisations that might want to use covert surveillance techniques to investigate people and comply with the Human Rights Act.

Equalities Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. It replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single act making the law easier to understand and strengthening protection in some situations.

3. Case Management

3.1. Stage 1- Resolving the situation within the community.

Before reporting ASB or nuisance to the Council, if safe to do so, we will always recommend a person tries to talk to their neighbour who is causing the problem in the first instance. This can often resolve problems straight away.

Each department covered in the policy will use a case management system which will be used to record the relevant details where applicable.

3.2. Stage 2- Reporting ASB.

Should an individual feel they are not able to approach their neighbour, or if all attempts to resolve the problem amicably have been exhausted and the complaint constitutes a persistent nuisance this may be reported to the council.

3.3. Stage 3- Investigating ASB.

Once the case is assessed by the relevant team, they will investigate further. This may include prevention, intervention, and informal methods of resolving a complaint.

You should receive a response within 5 working days, excluding weekends and bank holidays.

The case will then be allocated to a Community Officer or passed to other relevant ESC departments and/or external agencies.

Investigative measures may include but are not limited to:

- Acceptable Behaviour agreements (ABAs)
- Working alongside other agencies, such as the Police and Social Services
- Joint agency meetings
- Negotiating with both parties
- Letters
- Home visits
- Signposting
- Referrals to partner agencies
- Taking witness statements
- Mediation

3.4. If appropriate we will carry out a risk assessment will be carried out, and this will determine the response time.

3.5. It is our policy not to accept anonymous complaints, however in exceptional circumstances where the reported complaint is extreme, can be evidenced and deemed to have a significant effect on others in the community, we will investigate as appropriate.

3.6. Should someone make a complaint on another's behalf, we will take steps to verify authenticity of the complaint before proceeding with any investigation.

3.7 Stage 4- Closing a case

We will identify cases as being resolved where:

- We believe the complaint is unjustified or is outside the scope of our services
- There is evidence to show the behaviour has been mitigated to reasonable levels.
- There is no longer a cause for concern
- The complainant has not returned the required evidence

We will close a case in a timely manner where possible and advise you of the reasons for doing so.

4. Version Control

	Date Required	Completed	Completed by
Procedure Adopted	April 2022	April 2022	Rachel Tucker
Review Required	April 2025		
Review Required			
Review Required			



CABINET
Tuesday, 07 June 2022

Subject	Public Space Protection Order for Latitude
Report by	Councillor Mark Jepson Assistant Cabinet Member for Community Safety
Supporting Officers	Louise Thomas Communities Officer Louise.thomas@eastsoffolk.gov.uk 07557486182 Rachel Tucker ASB Transformation Officer rachel.tucker@eastsoffolk.gov.uk Nicole Rickard Head of Communities nicole.rickard@eastsoffolk.gov.uk

Is the report Open or Exempt?	OPEN
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Category of Exempt Information and reason why it is NOT in the public interest to disclose the exempt information.	Not applicable
Wards Affected:	Wrentham, Wangford & Westleton

Purpose and high-level overview

Purpose of Report:

The current PSPO for Henham Park Latitude Festival expires on 17th July 2022 and this year's Latitude Festival starts 19th July 2022.

It is proposed that the Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) for the Henham Estate Latitude Festival should not be extended on the basis that there is extremely limited evidence that the PSPO has supported the Police in tackling Nitrous Oxide related use in this location.

Options:

PSPO to be reviewed/continued/varied or

During the 3-year term of a PSPO it can be discharged or varied if circumstances changed.

PSPO to be discharged

A public spaces protection order may be discharged by the local authority that made it.

Other ASB Legislation to be utilised:

There are several alternative forms of legislation that could be used as a more appropriate alternative to a PSPO, some of these are outlined below:

Community Protection Notice

An authorised person may issue a community protection notice to an individual aged sixteen or over, or a body, if satisfied on reasonable grounds that—

- (a) the conduct of the individual or body is having a detrimental effect, of a persistent or continuing nature, on the quality of life of those in the locality, and
- (b) the conduct is unreasonable.

A Community Protection Notice (CPN) could therefore instead be issued against a perpetrator of persistent antisocial behaviour. Failure to comply can lead to a fixed penalty notice, remedial action, or a court order.

Dispersal Powers

Authorisations to use dispersal powers under Section 35.

- (1) A police officer of at least the rank of inspector may authorise the use in a specified locality, during a specified period of not more than 48 hours, of the powers given by section 35. "Specified" means specified in the authorisation.
- (2) An officer may give such an authorisation only if satisfied on reasonable grounds that the use of those powers in the locality during that period may be necessary for the purpose of removing or reducing the likelihood of—
 - (a) members of the public in the locality being harassed, alarmed, or distressed, or
 - (b) the occurrence in the locality of crime or disorder.
- (3) In deciding whether to give such an authorisation an officer must have regard to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly set out in articles

10 and 11 of the Convention. "Convention" has the meaning given by section 21(1) of the Human Rights Act 1998.

- 4) An authorisation under this section—
- (a) must be in writing,
 - (b) must be signed by the officer giving it, and
 - (c) must specify the grounds on which it is given

Recommendation/s:

That it be agreed that the Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) for the Henham Estate Latitude Festival 2022 should not be extended on the basis that there is limited evidence that the PSPO for this area has been needed used or that it has supported the Police in tackling Nitrous Oxide related use in this location.

Corporate Impact Assessment

Governance:

Where an order is discharged, a notice identifying the order and stating the date when it ceases to have effect must be published in accordance with regulations made by the Secretary of State.

If Cabinet agree to discharge the current PSPO then the public would be notified by a post in the local media, paper/ESC communication team and social platforms belonging to ESC.

As there are very few residents living in the locality of the festival, this would not need a wider consultation within the immediate area. However, the parishes/wards nearby would be informed if discharge agreed.

In all communications it will be made clear that there are other tools and powers the police can use to combat any use of psychoactive substances known as legal highs.

There are several alternative forms of legislation that could be used as a more appropriate alternative to a PSPO, some of these are outlined below:

Community Protection Notice

An authorised person may issue a community protection notice to an individual aged sixteen or over, or a body, if satisfied on reasonable grounds that—

- (a) the conduct of the individual or body is having a detrimental effect, of a persistent or continuing nature, on the quality of life of those in the locality, and
- (b) the conduct is unreasonable.

A Community Protection Notice (CPN) could therefore instead be issued against a perpetrator of persistent antisocial behaviour. Failure to comply can lead to a fixed penalty notice, remedial action, or a court order.

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(2) An officer may give such an authorisation only if satisfied on reasonable grounds that the use of those powers in the locality during that period may be necessary for the purpose of removing or reducing the likelihood of—

- (a) members of the public in the locality being harassed, alarmed, or distressed, or
- (b) the occurrence in the locality of crime or disorder.

(3) In deciding whether to give such an authorisation an officer must have regard to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly set out in articles 10 and 11 of the Convention. "Convention" has the meaning given by section 21(1) of the Human Rights Act 1998.

4) An authorisation under this section—

- (a) must be in writing,
- (b) must be signed by the officer giving it, and
- (c) must specify the grounds on which it is given

ESC policies and strategies that directly apply to the proposal:

A revised version of the ESC Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Policy is also being considered at the May 2022 Cabinet Meeting

Environmental:

No specific environmental implications

Equalities and Diversity:

No specific Equality and Diversity impacts

Financial:

The discharge of the PSPO would incur minimal costs and limited Officer time. It would reduce officer time in terms of Communities Team staff working with the Police to ensure that the notices regarding the PSPO are in place on site during the Latitude Festival

Human Resources:

None

ICT:

None.

Legal:

Representatives of the Legal Team were present at consultation May 10th, 2022, when the evidence was considered and the recommendation to Cabinet formed.

Risk:

Although past evidence suggests that Nitrous Oxide use has decreased at the Latitude Festival, there is always a risk that usage could change/increase. However, as evidenced, there are other tools and powers that the police can utilise to deal with any increases and

a response to problems that may arise is not solely dependent on having a current PSPO in place.

External Consultees:	Police, Licencing, Environment Protection, Fire Service, Ambulance Service, ESC Health & Safety, ESC Legal, Police Emergency Planning, Head of Communities Team, Leader of East Suffolk Council, Ward councillors, Festival Republic SAG minutes 10-03-2022 Latitude.docx
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Strategic Plan Priorities

Select the priorities of the Strategic Plan which are supported by this proposal: <i>(Select only one primary and as many secondary as appropriate)</i>		Primary priority	Secondary priorities
T01	Growing our Economy		
P01	Build the right environment for East Suffolk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P02	Attract and stimulate inward investment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P03	Maximise and grow the unique selling points of East Suffolk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P04	Business partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P05	Support and deliver infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T02	Enabling our communities		
P06	Community Partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P07	Taking positive action on what matters most	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P08	Maximising health, well-being, and safety in our District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P09	Community Pride	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T03	Maintaining Financial Sustainability		
P10	Organisational design and streamlining services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P11	Making best use of and investing in our assets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P12	Being commercially astute	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P13	Optimising our financial investments and grant opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P14	Review service delivery with partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T04	Delivering Digital Transformation		
P15	Digital by default	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P16	Lean and efficient streamlined services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P17	Effective use of data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P18	Skills and training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P19	District-wide digital infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T05	Caring for our Environment		
P20	Lead by example	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P21	Minimise waste, reuse materials, increase recycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P22	Renewable energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P23	Protection, education, and influence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
XXX	Governance		
XXX	How ESC governs itself as an authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How does this proposal support the priorities selected?

Our primary priority of supporting health, wellbeing and safety has been extensively considered regarding the use of psychoactive substances known as legal highs, be it possession or consumption at this festival. The festival involves various statutory and voluntary agencies working together to provide a safe environment that also provides a family friendly atmosphere.

Background and Justification for Recommendation

1 Background facts	
1.1	The current Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) for the Latitude Festival on the Henham Estate expires on 17th July 2022, unless extended by further Orders under the Council's statutory powers. A PSPO was first introduced in 2016 and was reviewed and agreed for a further three years in 2019. This report therefore outlines the proposed approach for the period from 2022 to 2025 i.e., that there is not sufficient evidence to extend the PSPO for this location.
1.2	Provisions in the Anti Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 enable District Councils to either make, continue, or discharge Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs). The Home Office has issued clear guidance in which it is stated that PSPOs are intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in a particular area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life, by imposing conditions on the use of the area which apply to everyone (See PSPO Guidance in Background Papers at the end of this report). The anti-social behaviour under consideration consists of the taking of legal highs in a public place, including the detrimental impact of this on other festival goers. This report recommends to Cabinet that the Public Space Protection Order should be discharged.
1.3	WHAT THE LEGISLATION REQUIRES Section 59 of the 2014 Act states that a PSPO may be made if two conditions are satisfied. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The first condition is that activities carried on in a public place within the authority's area have had or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality• The second condition is that the effect or likely effect of those activities is or is likely to be of a persistent or continuing nature, is or is likely to be unreasonable, and justifies the restrictions to be imposed. The PSPO that is currently in place will expire before the commencement of the next Latitude event in July 2022.
2 Current position	
2.1	The current PSPO for Henham Park Latitude Festival expires on 17 th July 2022 and this year's Latitude Festival starts 19 th July 2022.
2.2	The current PSPO has been in place for 6 years. Enforcement of the requirements of a PSPO is a matter for the council in partnership with the local police. The PSPO

	restrictions are as follows: Distribution, possession, consumption, sale, offering or exposing for sale and supply of psychoactive substances (also known as “legal highs”).
2.3	Suffolk Police previously requested (in 2019 when the first PSPO expired) that the local authority consider a further PSPO for the Latitude Festival event on the Henham Estate site relating to ‘Legal Highs’. However, with little evidence of Nitrous Oxide use at the Festival, the Police have agreed that a PSPO is no longer needed for this event and that they are not seeking a further PSPO to cover the period 2022 - 2025.
2.4	Since 2016, four Fixed Penalty Notices have been served. The number of day ticket visitors over the weekend of the 2021 Latitude Festival was nearly 35,000 people. There were no Fixed Penalty Notices served at the last Latitude Festival of 2021. There were no Fixed penalty Notices given for the use of Nitrous Oxide and fewer than 10 Nitrous Oxide cannisters were found and evidence by the Police. Appendix C Copy of Latitude - Final Figures 2021

3 How to address current situation

3.1	It is proposed that the Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) for the Henham Estate Latitude Festival should not be extended on the basis that there is extremely limited evidence that the PSPO has supported the Police in tackling Nitrous Oxide related use in this location.
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4 Reason/s for recommendation

4.1	Through consultation with the Police and the ESC ASB Transformation Officer, it was agreed to take a report to the Safety Advisory Group (SAG) to discuss the evidence current need for PSPO. Consultation took place on 10 th March 2022 and partners present included: Police, Environment Protection, ESC Health & Safety, ESC Licencing, Fire Service, Ambulance Service Festival Republic, ESC Emergency Response and Legal representative. All those present agreed to discharge PSPO due to lack of evidence provided by the police regarding seizures of Nitrous Oxide cannisters and Fixed Penalty Notices served.
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Appendices

Appendices:	
Appendix A	Public Space Protection Order 2019/07 – Henham Estate
Appendix B	Safety Advisory Group Minutes – 10 March 2022
Appendix C	Latitude 2021 – Final Figures

Background reference papers:

Date	Type	Available From
	Public Spaces Protection Orders – Guidance for councils	Public spaces protection orders: guidance for councils (local.gov.uk)

PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER Agenda Item 9

Anti Social Behaviour Crime & Policing Act 2014 ES/1166

2019/07 – Henham Estate

East Suffolk Council (‘the Council’) in exercise of its powers under Section 59 and 72 of the Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (“The Act”) and under all other enabling powers makes the following Order:

1. Duration:

The Order shall come into force on Thursday 18th July 2019 and shall have effect for a period of three years thereafter, expiring on 17th July 2022 unless extended by further orders under the Council’s statutory powers.

2. The Restricted Area:

The Order applies to that part of the Henham Estate which is within the council’s administrative area (“the Restricted Area”), as shown on the attached plan (blue hatched area) to include approach roads located within the Council’s administrative area which are within a mile radius of the Henham Estate.

3. Persons to whom this Order applies:

The Order applies to all persons within the Restricted Area at all times of the day and night subject only to the exemptions set out in paragraph 6 below.

4. The Activity:

The Council is satisfied that the two conditions set out in Section 59 of the Act have been satisfied are met firstly that the possession or consumption of **psychoactive substances** also known a **legal highs** in the Restricted Area has had or is likely to have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality and secondly that the effect of the activity is or is likely to be of a persistent or a continuing nature and is or is likely to be such as to make the Activity unreasonable and the effect justifies the restrictions imposed by this Order

5. Prohibitions:

The possession or consumption of psychoactive substances in the restricted area is forbidden

For the purpose of this order psychoactive substance means any substance which when consumed by a person is capable of stimulating or depressing a person’s central nervous system subject to the exemptions set out in paragraph 6 below .

6. Exemptions:

This order does not apply where the substances are

1. used for a valid and demonstrable medicinal use,
2. given to an animal as a medicinal remedy,
3. are cigarettes, tobacco or vaporisers or
4. are food stuffs regulated by Food, Health and Safety legislation.
5. Alcohol
6. Caffeine or caffeine products

PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER

Anti Social Behaviour Crime & Policing Act 2014

2019/07 – Henham Estate

7. Offences

- i. Failure without reasonable excuse to comply with the prohibitions imposed by this Order, as set out at point 5 above is a criminal offence.
- ii. A person guilty of such an offence, under section 67 of the Act, is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.
- iii. Alternatively, at the Council's discretion, a person believed to have committed an offence may be offered the opportunity to discharge liability for prosecution by paying a fixed penalty of £80.

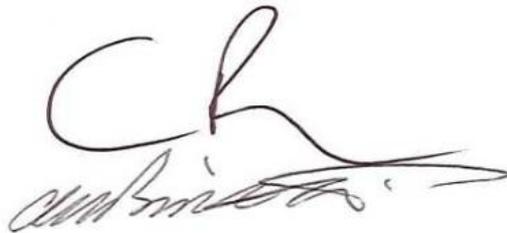
8. APPEALS

In accordance with Section 66 of the Act, any interested person who wishes to challenge the validity of this Order on the grounds the Council did not have the power to make the Order or that a requirement of the Act has not been complied with may apply to the High Court within six weeks from the date upon which the order is made.

The Common Seal of East Suffolk Council was hereunto affixed

In the presence of

Authorised Officers



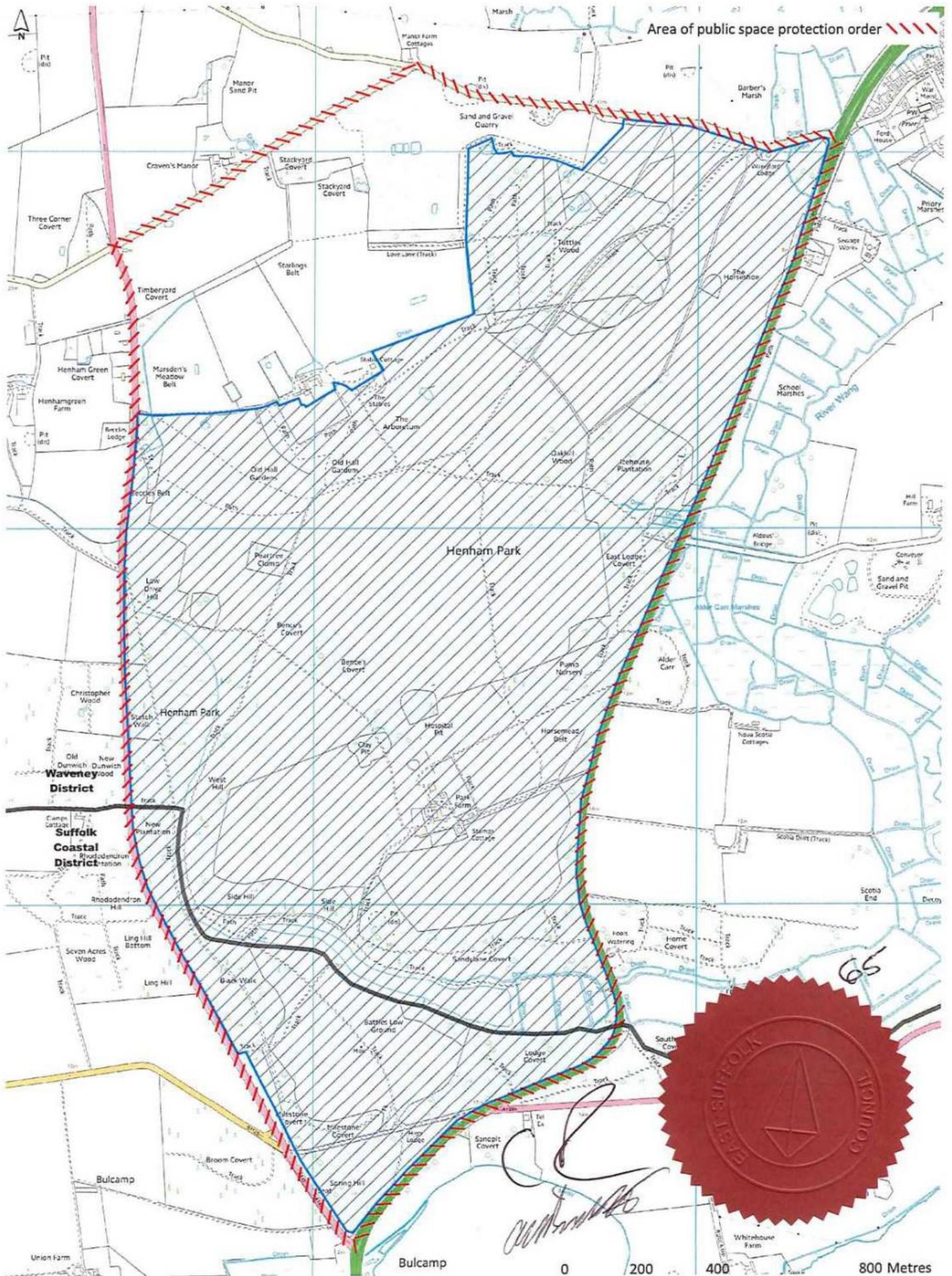
Dated: 18 July 2019



PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER

Anti Social Behaviour Crime & Policing Act 2014

2019/07 – Henham Estate







Safety Advisory Group standard event review 10.03.2022

Latitude

These notes should be read in conjunction with any EMP and supporting documents provided by the event organiser

SAG members

V Johnston (VJ) – East Suffolk Senior Environmental Health Officer (Chair)
 Nikki Crisp (NC) – East Suffolk Environmental Health Technical Support Officer (Minute taker)
 Ben Redmond (BR) – Suffolk Constabulary Events and Operational Planning Officer
 Angus Moir (AM) - Suffolk Constabulary Detective Chief Inspector
 Jo Hooley (JH) – East Suffolk Legal and Licensing Services Manager
 Louise Thomas (LT) - East Suffolk Communities Officer
 Craig King (CK) – Resilience Manager East of England Ambulance Service NHS Trust
 Keith Fawcner-Simpson (KFS) – SCC Joint Emergency Planning Officer
 Michelle Stimpson (MS) – East Suffolk Environmental Health Officer
 Daniel Kinsman (DK) - East Suffolk Environmental Health Officer
 Emily Rozkalns (ER) - Suffolk Fire and Rescue Service
 Martin Clarke (MC) – East Suffolk Licensing Manager and Housing Needs Lawyer
 Teresa Bailey (TB) – East Suffolk Senior Licensing Officer
 Peter Langford (PL) – SCC Joint Emergency Planning Officer

Event organiser(s)

Lucy Kinsella (LK) – Event Manager, Festival Republic
 Jeanie Leach (JL) - Licensing Coordinator, Festival Republic
 Grace Nuttgens (GN) – Licensing Assistant, Festival Republic

Apologies:

Marian Hutson (MH) - Suffolk Constabulary (Ben Redmond attending)
 Mark Kerridge (MK) - SCC Highways
 Ali Smith (AS) – SCC Highways

Introductions

The SAG meeting is convened to allow the relevant regulatory agencies to gain intelligence prior to any event to allow for emergency planning and advise each other on any areas of concern. The group will also advise the event organiser of ways in which they can manage the event safely although the group as a whole does not have statutory powers and any regulation of the event will be done using primary legislation.

1. Overview of Event/Review of Event Details

- Date: 21-24 July 2022
- Event type: Music/arts festival, with camping
- Visitor demographics: families
- Visitor numbers: site licensed for 39,999
- Site plan: Updated and re-drawn. Emergency exit gates now marked on the plan and plans to mark the CCTV camera locations also. Routing into blue gate 1 (main gate during build/break and artist entry) has changed. Some of the area known as the Bermuda Triangle (offsite) has been designated for trailer camping. The revised site boundary is marked in red on the plan but no licensable activities to consider. The Covid check-in will remain a separate health and safety induction area. Access into the village/production has been reviewed and the orientation of the BBC sound stage has been altered to alleviate sound issues and aid crowd movement. As a result, the first aid tent has shifted. The late stage and ballroom will not return this year with plans for a new banquet restaurant in place of the ballroom.

JL confirmed the line-up had now been announced with Lewis Capaldi headlining on the Friday night, Foals on Saturday and Snow Patrol on Sunday. Ticket sales breakdown not yet available due to line-up only recently being announced but the details will follow.

Festival Republic has undergone a restructure in their planning team. LK is now Event Manager, JL is now Licensing Co-Ordinator and GN has joined their team as Licensing Assistant. Louise Priest is their new site manager having previously been involved in a lot of Festival Republic events.

2. East Suffolk Regulatory/Licensing Issues

- Alcohol / Entertainment licences – No DPS currently so Festival Republic are finalising this and will then apply to make the necessary change. As per last year, no cans are to

be brought into the arena. A few traders will be permitted to sell cans in the arena. Glass will not be allowed but a wine and cheese bar will sell wine in glasses for consumption in that area only. Security will monitor this. Action Aid are returning and looking to provide Henna tattoos. VJ advised they will need to submit a proposal to explain why/how they can control this activity as Henna prohibited under the current operating schedule . If permitted, TB confirmed it would not require a minor variation as not a licensable activity. No films this year by Festival Republic but Lavish Lounge will be showing films. TB requested a list of films to be shown a week before the event. LK advised the films would be like the shorts usually played in the woods so not expecting any 18+ but these have not been planned in yet. TB/LK will arrange a date outside of the meeting for provision of this information.

TB requested an updated licence plan following the site plan changes as the site plan is an integral part of the licence agreement. TB is happy to wait for the final one 2 weeks before the show but advised a new licence document would be issued. TB requested an up-to-date Alcohol Management Plan.

- Facilities eg toilets – not discussed.
- Food vendors, street trading etc – The first draft of the list of traders will be available to share next week. VJ asked that Central Fusion check on the traders and ensure they are up to standard. VJ requested that JL notify of any other food-based sponsors asap.

A banquet restaurant will replace the ballroom with capacity for 350 (pre-booked and some walk-ins). LK advised they are working with Social Pantry to provide this. Central Fusion are returning to oversee the traders. The crew catering is to be confirmed but will hopefully be finalised shortly. Richard Parkinson, independent EHO will return this year.

- The sponsors are to be confirmed but Cinch are the headline partner. Confirmation of sponsors will be circulated in April at the next update.
- Drinking water – The same point of contact for water safety, Chris Cornish, will be returning this year. The plan has been updated with some changes to supply on the flow diagram. Each borehole needed a diagram and a safety plan so these have now been updated. The sampling procedure has also been updated to reflect changes in best practice. Water Aid will be onsite to provide water refill stations. Mind Body and Zen are proposing 15 hot tubs this year. VJ advised these will need a Risk Assessment on managing the hygiene, safeguarding and disposal of treated water as cannot discharge into the water course. MS confirmed the water would need to be dechlorinated before discharging and asked what source will be used to fill them. VJ recommended the company put together their Risk Assessment for review.
- Waste management – Festival Republic have set 83.92% as their recycling target this year with 10 tonnes of waste to be compostable. East Suffolk Council's recycling targets can be provided by Daniel Wareing (Daniel.wareing@eastsoffolk.gov.uk)
- Noise/pollution issues – Aerial Acoustics are returning with the same onsite lead as last year. The only change to the Noise Management Plan is to clarify changes of name and late night entertainment. Alcove has now been added to the plan – they will run as they did in 2019 with Festival Republic running the day programming and Alcove doing the evening. The BBC sound stage orientation has been altered by 90 degrees downhill to alleviate noise issues.
- Infection control issues – not discussed.
- PSPO: LT advised the current PSPO runs out on 19 July 2022 and Rachel Tucker has been in discussions about it. LT read out an email to Inspector Mark Jackson querying the need for PSPO for 2022 as only 1 FPN in 2020 and none issued last year. Rachel Tucker

has proposed to discharge the PSPO if all in agreement. JL noted this was expected and they were not looking to apply for one. VJ suggested a 48hour consultation period for the group to consider responses. Replies with any points to raise to LT, with VJ as a cc please by midday Monday 14 March 2022.

- Traffic Management – Andy Pennington will be the new Offsite Traffic Co-ordinator. A traffic subgroup meeting is being held next week but the plans are unchanged from last year: the same routes for families, weekend cars and drop offs/day guests. There will be no purple contingency gates. JL asked about the Sizewell C project and potential impacts but as no-one from Highways was in attendance, she will pick this up at the traffic meeting. PL asked to be copied in as he is involved with this from Emergency Planning point of view. PL will also be on the traffic management meeting.
- Road Closures – not discussed.
- Emergency Services routine access / emergency access routes / RVPs – not discussed.
- Site access routes (ground surfaces) – Adjustments as mentioned.
- Car parking – Last year purple gates were used for the contingency car park but were not needed. This year JL advised the removal of contingency fields with new car parking space in the north-west corner of the site near gate 1 and 4. Unsure on numbers but if the event is a sell out like last time and at full capacity, it is likely they will need this space. It has been grassed over to form car parking but no access gate as yet. This will be discussed at the traffic meeting.
- Pedestrian – not discussed.

3. Risk - assessments and controls

- Crowd management – The Crowd Management Plan is under review and will be shared once ready. The changes to the BBC sound stage should help as there will no longer be a pinch point so crowds should be able to move more freely around this area.
- Extreme cold/heat, severe weather, flood risks etc – KFS requested a copy of the Severe Weather Plan to be sent to keith.fawkner-simpson@suffolk.gov.uk please. JL will forward this on. KFS noted the site plan changes were good but there is no scale on it and queried how the capacity for the obelisk area is calculated. LK advised each box on the plan represents 100m². Optimum capacity is 2 people per m², capacity for 40,000. KFS suggested circulating a separate occupancy map which may be clearer. LK will distribute.
- Temporary Demountable Structures – A new listening post tent with scalloped edges will be in use this year and has been updated in the Tent Calculations document.
- Camping activities – The camper van fields will open on the Weds at 2pm but there will only be access to the camper van fields and nowhere else. Opening 8am on Thurs for general camping. Some of the area known as the 'Bermuda Triangle' has been designated for trailer camping, marked on the site plan.
- Vendors - food / retail – details to follow.
- Aeronautical displays (CAA regulated) – re drones, LK is putting in an application to apply for restricted air space so none on site during public opening hours.
- Vehicular displays – none planned.
- Site Previous Use – not discussed.
- Road based activities – none planned.
- Water based activities – The Swimming Safety Plan has been updated by Susan Reynolds who provides the lifeguards. She has removed references to red and yellow flags as she

felt these are more suited to beach use and not necessary for small area of lake. Plumbing will be Wicked Water and water safety management contact will be Chris Cornish. MS asked for updated private water supply plans please.

- Animal displays / rides / livestock – MS requested details for the petting zoo as DEFRA requirements have changed. JL/LK to forward details.
- Pyrotechnics – None planned currently.
- Fire – awaiting confirmation (hopefully next week) of point of contact. No fireworks are planned but as soon as contractor is confirmed, the fire Risk Assessment will be drawn up. Electricity contractor is to be confirmed but will be in the next version of EMP.
- Safeguarding – This year it is the Welfare Crew (set up by Alison and Steve Wood who managed last year's on behalf of Open Road). No change to safeguarding with the coordinator provided by Open Road. Brooke returning to provide messaging around consent. Hoping to work with Samaritans also. Daily safeguarding meetings taking place with reps from each agency, inviting rep from Police to attend.
- External threats/counter terrorism – The Counter Terrorism plan is under review and will be shared once finalised.
- A tabletop exercise is scheduled for 5 July at Henham Barns. Any issues with date, please let JL know.

4. Event Control, Stewards, Marshalls and Security Staffing

- Event Safety Officer – Personnel changes: Noel Painting will not be onsite this year although he is still involved. Ian Donaldson will be night time Silver this year.
- Event management structure & Event Control – not discussed.
- Communication methods – not discussed.
- Staff numbers, deployment and shift impacts on staff levels – not discussed.

- Steward / marshal Qualifications – not discussed.
- Event staff medical / fire fighting / security capability – continuing to work with Pathway and same security company as last year. EDMS to provide medical provision again.
- Volunteers (age range / responsibilities & limitations) – not discussed.
- Public access and egress (including disabled attendees) – not discussed.
- Venue - crowd capacities and management – not discussed.
- Notification of incidents – not discussed.
- Routine for escalating and requesting emergency services assistance – not discussed.

JL advised the Operational Management Plan is under review with a new organisation chart. The plan is remaining the same but the chart needs updating. The first version of the EMP was circulated 21 February and they are still working to version 9 of the operating schedule. JL noted the EMP has been overhauled this year so it will be a new document with more detail and less signposting to appendices. There will now be 6 key appendices in the EMP but previous appendices will be retained in case they are required, available on request from JL.

5. Emergency Services – issues arising

- Fire safety – ER had no concerns at this time.
- Medical provision – JL advised EDMS are the medical provider. The Medical Plan has been written up but will be reviewed as the location of the first aid point has moved. CK had no concerns.
- Policing – JL advised they are meeting with Police today and hoping to work with Cambridge Police for this as per previous years to provide drug testing.

6. Major Incident Plan

Appendices to EMP: Major Incident Plan (appendix 1) was finalised yesterday, to be circulated after the meeting. It has been split into the Major Incident Policy (for all Festival Republic shows) and Major Incident Plan (event specific). It has been simplified to make it quicker and easier to read through in the event of an incident.

PL requested that when site plans have been finalised, please send a copy to PL so it can be stored on Resilience Direct and available for all responders in the event of a major incident.

7. Agreed action to take forward

JH requested access to documents. JL will arrange access to the site for JH to be able to view.

cinch presents
LATITUDE

FINAL FIGURES

22 - 25 JULY 2021
HENHAM PARK, SUFFOLK

	2021	2019
ATTENDANCE FIGURES		
FRIDAY DAY TICKETS	1,000	5,050
SATURDAY DAY TICKETS	3,500	8,500
SUNDAY DAY TICKETS	4,000	4,200
WEEKEND TOTAL	34,500	27,300
MEDICAL		
Total Numbers	451	725
Top 10	56% female, 44% male 1. Limb Problems 2. Wound Care 3. Bites and Stings 4. Eye problems 5. Abdominal Pain in Adults 6. Unwell Adult 7. Urinary Problems 8. Abscesses and local infections 9. Diarrhoea and vomiting 10. Others 98 x hospital avoidances	64% female, 36% male 1. Allergies, stings & bites 2. Wound Care 3. Leg, Hip, Ankle/Foot Injuries - 96 x hospital avoidances
Transfers to Hospital	4	4
Categories	1 x Unrelated to event - 2 month old baby suspected septicemia , 1 x 65 y/old male with a fever (not covid), 1 x fractured dislocation to ankle, 1 x Gastro Intestinal Bleed	1 x pre-existing condition, 1 x unconcious male - unkown cause, however he had taken a lot of drugs and had 4 pre-existing illnesses incl. diabetes. 1 x inflammation of pancreas. 1 x suspected meningitis.
WELFARE		
Total Numbers	706*	5,605
Top 10 *this year requests for children's wristbands not included in figures*	Disability support - 108, Ear plugs - 45, General info - 187, Medical info - 117, Sun cream - 59, Plasters - 20, Drug & Alcohol info - 73, Sanitary ware - 95, Condoms - 2	Top Visits: 1. Requests for children's wristbands 3141 2. Advice/info 930. 3. Suncream 271 4. Treated 150
Lost/Found Kids Running total	40	22
FIRE		
Total Numbers	3	8
	1 x bin fire (extinguished by a trader - fire control did not attend), 1 x burning tent which was a false alarm - FT 11, 1 x Mr England on Writers Bridge during Damon Albarn set, 1 x Mr Ash at Waterfront Stage lighting desk (extinguished by ES 2166)	5 x related to gas canisters (3 resulted in burns), 2 x false alarms 1 x vehicle left running that was giving out a burning smell
NOISE		
Noise Complaints	3 via East Suffolk Council	3
REGISTER OF REFUSALS		
Total Challenges	Central Fusion: 8631	5130
Total Refusals	Central Fusion: 334	197
Total IDs Seized	Central Fusion: 38	
CRIME		
Reported Crime	16	14
Categories	8 drug related 4 sexual assault 1 assault 1 resist arrest	8 drug related 1 serious sexual offence 1 theft 1 drunk in charge of a child 1 Criminal Damage 1 assault on police 1 possession of bladed article
Police Arrests	8	17
Evictions		72 x people processed 15 x arrests 27 x evictions 30 x cautions
Eviction Categories	6 3 x ASB, 3 x fence jumpers	39 x drugs, 17 x anti-social behaviour, 1 x theft, 1 x selling tobacco, 12 x no wristband, 1 x criminal damage, 1 x shoplifting, 1 x drunk with children.
VEHICLES & TRAFFIC		
RED GATE 1 (Guests, Disabled and Latitude Luxury) *2019 figure included Day Cars*	4,243	7148
RED GATE 3 (Weekend Parking)	3,091	1,613
BROWN GATE 1 (Weekend Parking)	6,964	4,051
BROWN GATE 4 (General Campervans)	1,536	1,306
YELLOW GATE 1 Drop Offs and Buses		1,477
ORANGE GATE 2 Family Campervans and cars	4,047	3793
Family Campervans	1,297	
OVERALL /RUNNING TOTALS		
BROWN GATES (Weekend Parking & General Campervans)	8,378	5,357
ORANGE GATE 2 (Family Parking & Family Campervans)	4,016	3,793



[COMMITTEE]
[DATE]

Subject	Appointments to Outside Bodies for 2022/23 (Executive)
Report by	Councillor Steve Gallant Leader of the Council
Supporting Officer	Karen Cook Democratic Services Manager karen.cook@eastsoffolk.gov.uk

Is the report Open or Exempt?	OPEN
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Category of Exempt Information and reason why it is NOT in the public interest to disclose the exempt information.	Not applicable
Wards Affected:	All Wards

Purpose and high-level overview

Purpose of Report:

Cabinet is asked to consider Appointments to Outside Bodies (Executive) for the 2022/23 Municipal Year, as outlined at Appendix A to this report.

Options:

The Council needs and wishes to engage and work with external organisations, including the Outside Bodies listed in Appendix A, to continue to deliver the priorities identified in the East Suffolk Strategic Plan.

Recommendation/s:

1. That Councillors be appointed to those Outside Bodies listed in Appendix A for the 2022/23 Municipal Year.
2. That the Leader of the Council be authorised to fill any outstanding vacancies left unfilled by the Cabinet.
3. That the Leader of the Council be granted delegated authority to make any necessary changes to the members of the Outside Bodies for the remainder of the 2022/23 Municipal Year.

Corporate Impact Assessment

Governance:

Appointments to Outside Bodies may be made under the general power in Section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000 – to do anything which is likely to promote the economic, social, or environmental wellbeing of the area, unless specifically prohibited.

The process of Cabinet approving appointments to Outside Bodies, where the role relates to an Executive function of the Council, adheres to the requirements of the Council's Constitution.

Details of the Council's representation on Outside Bodies are included on the Council's website.

Members appointed to Outside Bodies will be asked to present a short report to Full Council, at least once per year, on the work of the Outside Body.

ESC policies and strategies that directly apply to the proposal:

None.

Environmental:

None.

Equalities and Diversity:

None.

Financial:

Those councillors formally appointed to external organisations as the Council's representative are able to claim travel expenses in accordance with the Members' Allowance Scheme. These costs can be met from existing resources.

Human Resources:

None.

ICT:

None.

Legal:

None.

Risk:

Members must consider the implications and responsibilities of being involved with Outside Bodies as they must continue to comply with the District Council's Code of Conduct when they are acting as a representative of the Council; comply with the Code of Conduct of the Outside Body they are appointed to if one exists; and declare a personal interest in any business of the District Council as necessary.

External Consultees:

None.

Strategic Plan Priorities

Select the priorities of the Strategic Plan which are supported by this proposal: (Select only one primary and as many secondary as appropriate)		Primary priority	Secondary priorities
T01	Growing our Economy		
P01	Build the right environment for East Suffolk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P02	Attract and stimulate inward investment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P03	Maximise and grow the unique selling points of East Suffolk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P04	Business partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P05	Support and deliver infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T02	Enabling our Communities		
P06	Community Partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P07	Taking positive action on what matters most	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P08	Maximising health, well-being and safety in our District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P09	Community Pride	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
T03	Maintaining Financial Sustainability		
P10	Organisational design and streamlining services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P11	Making best use of and investing in our assets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P12	Being commercially astute	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P13	Optimising our financial investments and grant opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P14	Review service delivery with partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T04	Delivering Digital Transformation		
P15	Digital by default	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P16	Lean and efficient streamlined services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P17	Effective use of data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P18	Skills and training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P19	District-wide digital infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T05	Caring for our Environment		
P20	Lead by example	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P21	Minimise waste, reuse materials, increase recycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P22	Renewable energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P23	Protection, education and influence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
XXX	Governance		
XXX	How ESC governs itself as an authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How does this proposal support the priorities selected?			
Councillors appointed to outside bodies are able to work to help address local issues and to achieve sustainable solutions. This will help to deliver a strong and sustainable local economy and help to improve the quality of life for everyone living and working in the District.			

Background and Justification for Recommendation

1 Background facts	
1.1	The Cabinet appoints annually to a wide range of diverse Outside Bodies. The Cabinet considers member representation on Outside Bodies when the role relates to an Executive function carried out by the local authority; the Council considers representation on Outside Bodies where the role relates to a Non- Executive function of the local authority; and the Scrutiny Committee considers representation on Outside Bodies where the role relates to a Scrutiny function of the local authority.
1.2	Some appointments to Outside Bodies are made because of a statutory requirement to appoint one or more members to them. Most appointments to Outside Bodies are discretionary taking into consideration how representation on them adds value.
1.3	Appointment of Members to Outside Bodies provides support to the organisation concerned and enables members to fulfil their community leadership roles.
1.4	Members appointed to Outside Bodies are able to work with and alongside local community groups, helping to empower them in terms of addressing local issues and delivering sustainable solutions.

2 Current position	
2.1	Members were last appointed to Outside Bodies (Executive) 2021/22 by Cabinet at its meeting in June 2021.

3 How to address current situation	
3.1	<p>Outside Bodies can gain a number of benefits from having a Council representative on them, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To represent the interests of the Council and to promote the strategic aims of its Strategic Plan; • To provide knowledge, skills and expertise which may not otherwise be available; • To provide local accountability or democratic legitimacy through the appointment of an elected representative; • To ensure that good relationships can be maintained with the body; • To deliver a partnership project that requires the input of other organisations or community groups; • To protect the Council's investments or assets i.e., if the Council has provided grant funding or provides funding for service delivery; • To lever in external funding which is not available to the Council on its own.
3.2	Taking account of all information provided within the report, Cabinet is asked to consider the content of Appendix A.

4 Reason/s for recommendation

4.1 To ensure that members are appointed to Outside Bodies (Executive) for 2022/23.

Appendices

Appendices:

Appendix A Proposed list of appointments to Outside Bodies (Executive) for 2022/23.

Background reference papers:

None.

DRAFT

APPOINTMENT TO OUTSIDE BODIES 2022/23 (EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS)

OUTSIDE BODY	NUMBER OF MEETINGS PER YEAR (If known)	NUMBER OF MEMBERS TO BE APPOINTED	MEMBERS APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE
A47 Alliance	2/3 per annum	2	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Transport Assistant Cabinet Member for Transport	Annual appointment
Benacre and Kessingland Flood Project		2	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning & Coastal Management Cabinet Member with responsibility for Communities, Leisure & Tourism	Annual appointment
Coastal Partnership East		2	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning & Coastal Management Cabinet Member with responsibility for the Environment	Annual appointment
Community Safety Partnerships		1 to each CSP	Assistant Cabinet Member for Community Health	Annual appointment
District Councils' Network (Assembly)	3 per annum	1	Leader of the Council	Annual appointment
East Suffolk Norse Joint Venture Partnership Board		1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Customer Services, ICT & Commercial Partnerships	Annual appointment

OUTSIDE BODY	NUMBER OF MEETINGS PER YEAR (If known)	NUMBER OF MEMBERS TO BE APPOINTED	MEMBERS APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE
East of England Local Government Association		1	Deputy Leader of the Council	Annual appointment
Everyone Active Partnership Board		2	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Customer Services, ICT & Commercial Partnerships Cabinet Member with responsibility for Communities, Leisure & Tourism	Annual appointment
Galloper Wind Farm Fund Panel		1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for the Environment	Annual appointment
Haven Gateway Partnership	4 per annum	1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Economic Development	Annual appointment
Heritage Action Zone Project Board		1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Economic Development	Annual appointment
Ipswich Strategic Planning Area Board		1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning & Coastal Management	Annual appointment
James Paget University Hospital NHS Foundation Trust Governors' Council	5 per annum	1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Community Health	Annual appointment
Joint Coastal Projects Board		1	Assistant Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning & Coastal Management (Chairman)	Annual appointment

OUTSIDE BODY	NUMBER OF MEETINGS PER YEAR (If known)	NUMBER OF MEMBERS TO BE APPOINTED	MEMBERS APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE
Landguard Partnership Committee (to be disbanded during 2022 and replaced with The Landguard & Felixstowe Conservation Trust – date TBC)	1 per annum	1	Assistant Cabinet Member for Economic Development	Annual appointment
Leiston Together		2	Assistant Cabinet Member for Planning & Coastal Management Cllr Russ Rainger	Annual appointment
Local Government Association: General Assembly		1	Leader of the Council	Annual appointment
Local Government Association: Special Interest Group on Coastal Issues	4 per annum	1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning & Coastal Management	Annual appointment

OUTSIDE BODY	NUMBER OF MEETINGS PER YEAR (If known)	NUMBER OF MEMBERS TO BE APPOINTED	MEMBERS APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE
Local Government Association: Special Interest Group Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum (NuLeAF)	4 per annum	1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Economic Development	Annual appointment
Lowestoft Flood Risk Management Scheme Board		3	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning & Coastal Management (Chairman) Cabinet Member with responsibility for the Environment Cabinet Member with responsibility for Community Health	Annual appointment
Lowestoft Place Board	4 per annum	1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Economic Development	Annual appointment
Lowestoft Rising	6 (bi-monthly)	1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Community Health	Annual appointment
Lowestoft Cultural Leadership Group		1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Economic Development	Annual appointment
Network Rail Group		1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Transport	Annual appointment
Norfolk Health & Well-being Board	4 per annum	1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Community Health Assistant Cabinet Member for Community Health (Substitute)	Annual appointment

OUTSIDE BODY	NUMBER OF MEETINGS PER YEAR (If known)	NUMBER OF MEMBERS TO BE APPOINTED	MEMBERS APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE
Norfolk and Waveney Clinical Commissioning Group		1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Community Health	Annual appointment
PATROL (Parking and Traffic Regulations Outside London) Adjudication joint Committee 22-23		1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Transport	Annual appointment
Places Leisure Partnership Board		2	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Customer Services, ICT & Commercial Partnerships Cabinet Member with responsibility for Communities, Leisure & Tourism	Annual appointment
Safer Suffolk Foundation Grant Fund Panel		Dependant on number of CSPs	Assistant Cabinet Member for Community Health	Annual appointment
Sizewell Site Stakeholder Group		1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Economic Development	Annual appointment
Southwold Harbour and River Blyth Users' Association		1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Transport	Annual appointment

OUTSIDE BODY	NUMBER OF MEETINGS PER YEAR (If known)	NUMBER OF MEMBERS TO BE APPOINTED	MEMBERS APPOINTED	TERM OF OFFICE
Southwold to Walberswick Project Board	4 per annum	2	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Planning & Coastal Management Cllr David Beavan	Annual Appointment
Suffolk Coast and Heaths Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty Joint Advisory Committee	3 per annum	2	Cabinet Member for Communities, Leisure & Tourism Cabinet Member for the Environment	Annual appointment
Suffolk Health & Well-being Board	6 per annum	1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for Community Health Assistant Cabinet Member for Transport (Substitute)	Annual appointment
Suffolk Waste Partnership Members' Group		1	Cabinet Member with responsibility for the Environment	Annual appointment