

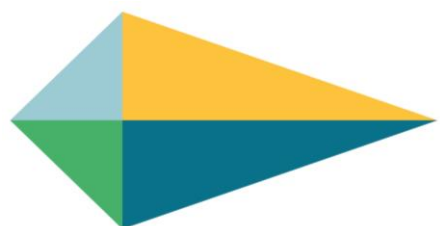
# East Suffolk Authority

## Monitoring Report 2020/21

Covering the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan area and the Waveney Local Plan area

An update on progress of the Local Plans, delivery of policies and proposals and other monitoring information for East Suffolk

Published December 2021



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COUNCIL

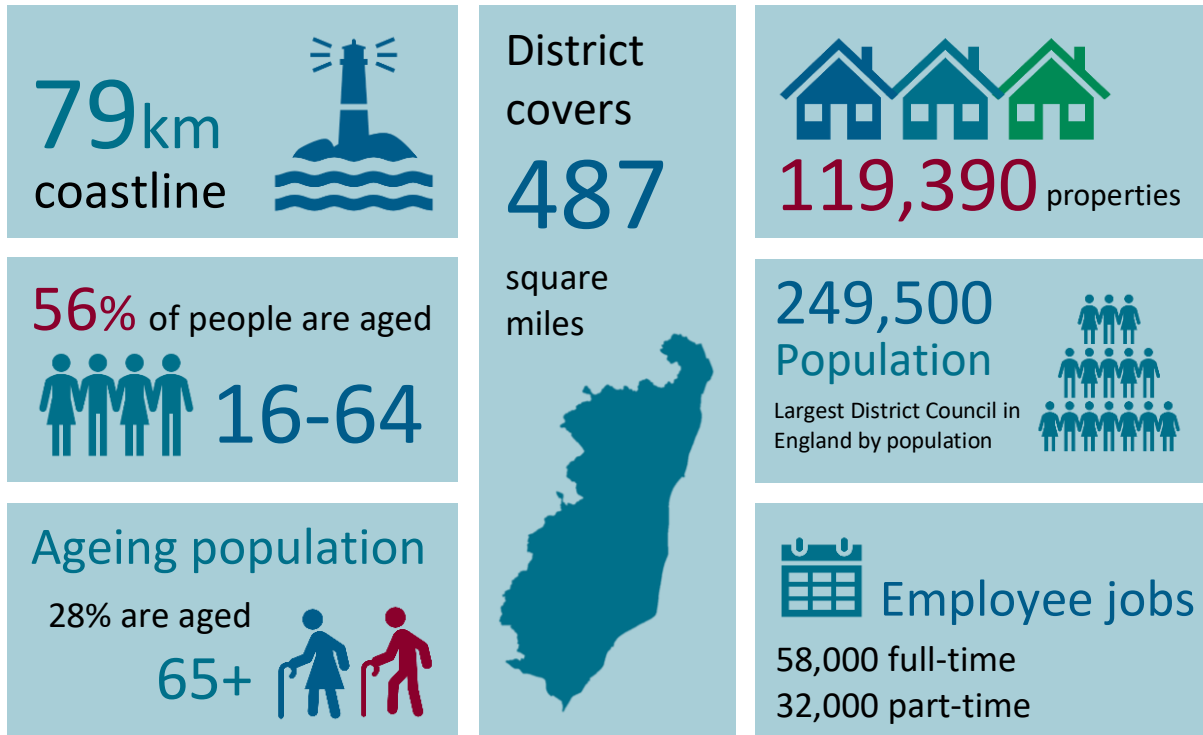
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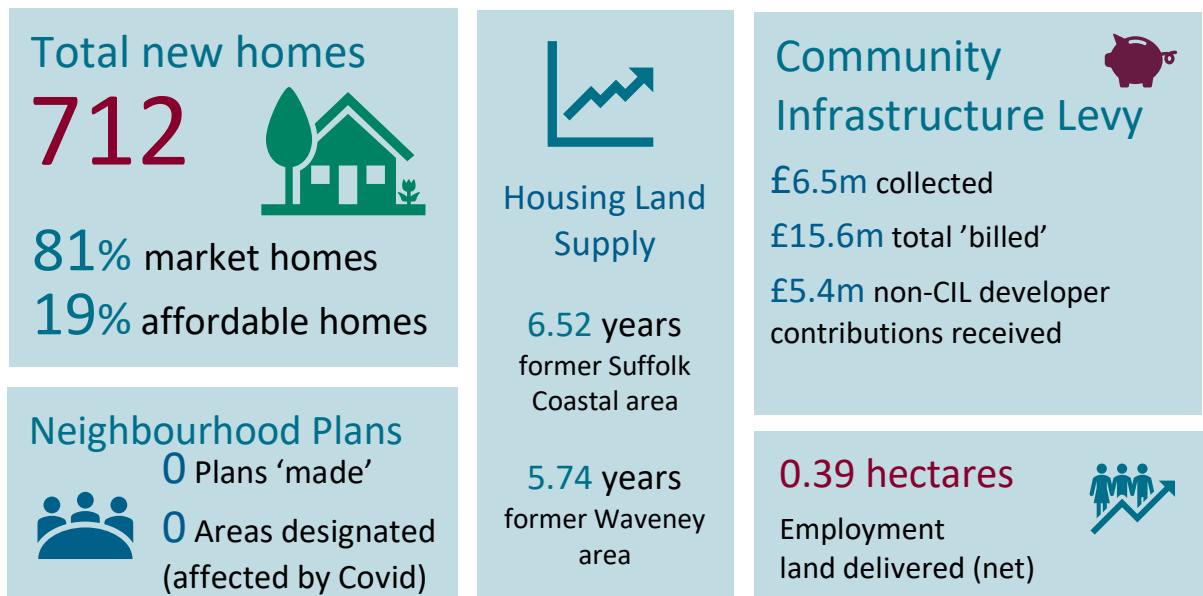
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Whilst every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of data in this report, it cannot be guaranteed free of errors.

# About East Suffolk



# Key statistics 2020/21



Source: About East Suffolk - Office for National Statistics population estimates 2020; Valuation Office Agency Council Tax Stock of Properties 2021; Business Register and Employment Survey 2019. Key statistics 2020/21 - see Appendix 1 Indicators and sources

# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 Authority Monitoring Reports (AMRs) provide an assessment on the progress of the preparation of Local Plans and monitor the effectiveness of policies and the delivery of allocations in the Local Plans.
- 1.2 This Authority Monitoring Report covers the monitoring period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 and includes any significant progress that has been made or milestones achieved in this monitoring period.
- 1.3 Monitoring plays an important role in the successful delivery of Local Plans. The AMR is the main mechanism for assessing the effects of the Local Plan and the performance of its policies. The results of monitoring will feed into any future review or revision of policies that may be required. The AMR therefore performs an important role by assessing performance and informing the review of outdated or redundant planning policies.
- 1.4 East Suffolk Council was created on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019, covering the former districts of Suffolk Coastal and Waveney. East Suffolk Council is the Local Planning Authority for the District (other than the part that lies within the Broads Authority area).
- 1.5 Both former Councils have produced an AMR each year since 2004/05. This is the third AMR for East Suffolk. The Broads Authority produces its own monitoring report to cover that part of East Suffolk that lies within the Broads Authority area.
- 1.6 The East Suffolk Waveney Local Plan was adopted on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2019, and the East Suffolk, Suffolk Coastal Local Plan was adopted on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2020, superseding the respective adopted planning policies and site allocations for the two formerly separate councils. It is therefore the effectiveness of these adopted Local Plan policies covering the two former districts that will be reflected in this Authority Monitoring Report.

| Local Plan Document        | Adopted date                    | Geographical coverage  |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Waveney Local Plan         | 20 <sup>th</sup> March 2019     | Former district of Waveney (excluding the Broads Authority area) |
| Suffolk Coastal Local Plan | 23 <sup>rd</sup> September 2020 | Former district of Suffolk Coastal                               |

# 2 Content and structure of the report

2.1 There are key pieces of information that must be covered by an Authority Monitoring Report:

- progress on the Local Plan against the timetable in the Local Development Scheme;
- details of any neighbourhood plans or neighbourhood development orders that have been adopted;
- any Community Infrastructure Levy receipts;
- any action taken under the duty to cooperate;
- details of any policies not being implemented;
- net amount of additional affordable housing; and
- total housing (and affordable housing) completed against annual requirements.

2.2 This report covers the monitoring period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, and is structured as follows:

Section 3 – reports on the progress of the Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Local Plans against their respective Local Development Scheme key milestones

Section 4 – reports on Neighbourhood Plans / Neighbourhood Development Orders across East Suffolk

Section 5 – reports on Community Infrastructure Levy and S106 agreements for East Suffolk

Section 6 – reports on the way in which the authority has continued to fulfil the requirements under the Duty to Cooperate associated with Local Plans covering the former Suffolk Coastal and Waveney areas

Section 7 – reports on the implementation, performance and delivery of the Local Plans in East Suffolk

Section 8 – monitors the predicted Sustainability Appraisal significant effects of the Local Plans in East Suffolk

2.3 Section 7 is broadly arranged to reflect the Local Plan chapters in the Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Local Plans. In addition, a section on Health is included to reflect the theme of enabling communities which is central to the East Suffolk Business Plan and a cross cutting theme in the Local Plans. The Council seeks to support healthy communities and promote healthy lifestyles through Local Plan policies that respect the varied demographics across the District, including policies for new or improved sporting facilities, and extra care / care homes to support the ageing population.

- 2.4 Each Local Plan has a Monitoring Framework setting out how the performance of the policies they contain will be monitored. Many of these indicators are similar for both areas. A Sustainability Appraisal was carried out for each Local Plan which identified additional indicators to monitor any potential significant positive or negative effects of the Plans.
- 2.5 Whilst some indicators are monitored annually by the Council or external bodies, others are monitored less frequently (for example through the national Census or specially commissioned studies). Results for some indicators change near-constantly or regularly such as housing completions, employment figures or the number of vacant shops in town centres; such indicators can have information on timescales ranging from monthly to quarterly. Others, such as health, education and many environmental indicators, will show changes and trends over a longer timescale. This means it is not always possible, practical or useful to report on every indicator every year. Also, for the 2021/21 monitoring period some data for a number of indicators is not available due to the Covid-19 pandemic such as school closures impacting on the data gathering for the National Child Measurement Programme and bathing water sample gathering.
- 2.6 A list of indicators common to both the Waveney Local Plan 2019 and the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan 2020 have been used to provide the basis for monitoring and reporting in this AMR. The analysis and commentary provided for the data presented has focused on the main findings and will assist in providing a baseline for future monitoring of the new Local Plans. See Appendix 1 for full list of indicators and data sources.
- 2.7 Where appropriate or available, data for East Suffolk is presented. Unless stated, data is for the 2020/21 monitoring period.
- 2.8 Where relevant, an assessment of the performance of policies and objectives against the indicators is given for each adopted Local Plan.
- 2.9 More detailed information for a number of indicators such as housing completions, retail and employment land surveys are available to view and download in the form of spreadsheets or shapefiles from the Council's open data portal at <http://data-eastsuffolk.opendata.arcgis.com>.
- 2.10 Section 8 reports on the Sustainability Appraisal indicators to monitor potential significant effects of the Local Plans.

2.11 Further planning information can be found on East Suffolk Council's webpages:

**Planning Policy and Local Plans** [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/localplan](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/localplan)

**Open Data Portal** <http://data-eastsuffolk.opendata.arcgis.com>

**Neighbourhood Planning** [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/neighbourhood-planning](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/neighbourhood-planning)

**Self Build and Custom Build Register** [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/self-build-and-custom-build-register](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/self-build-and-custom-build-register)

**Community Infrastructure Levy** [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/CIL](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/CIL)

**Brownfield Land Register** [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/brownfield-land-register](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/brownfield-land-register)

**Planning Applications** [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning-applications](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning-applications)





# 3 Progress of Local Plan against Local Development Scheme milestones

## Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 3.1 The Suffolk Coastal [Local Development Scheme](#) was adopted on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2015 and amended in June 2020 to take account of the latest Local Plan examination timescale. Whilst the examination of the Local Plan ended up taking longer than originally expected (due to a variety of reasons), the key milestones (taking matters up-to-date to the adoption of the Local Plan) were:

|                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>August/September 2019</b>         | Examination Hearing           |
| <b>Late summer-early autumn 2020</b> | Receipt of Inspector's report |
| <b>Adoption of Local Plan</b>        | By December 2020              |

- 3.2 These milestones were met, with the Local Plan adopted on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2020.

## Waveney Local Plan

- 3.3 The Waveney [Local Development Scheme](#) was adopted and came into effect on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2018. There are no milestones for this monitoring period as the Local Plan was adopted by (the now-former) Waveney District Council on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2019.

# 4 Neighbourhood Plans / Neighbourhood Development Orders

- 4.1 Neighbourhood Plans are optional plans prepared by the local community which set out detailed planning policies and proposals for their specific area e.g. a parish. Once ‘made,’ they form part of the Development Plan against which planning applications must be determined.
- 4.2 A Neighbourhood Plan allows communities to create a vision and planning policies for the use and development of land for their area, for example, where new homes should be built and what they should look like.
- 4.3 Neighbourhood Development Plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Council’s adopted Local Plans.
- 4.4 With a Neighbourhood Development Order, communities can grant planning permission for development they want to see go ahead in a neighbourhood, for example allowing home extensions to be built without the need to apply for planning permission.

| Neighbourhood Planning<br>2020/21  | Neighbourhood Plan              | Date   |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Neighbourhood areas designated   | -                               | -  |
| Neighbourhood Plan<br>Examinations   | Bredfield<br>Kesgrave<br>Reydon | September 2019 – July 2020<br>March – June 2020<br>April – July 2020 |
| Neighbourhood Plans ‘made’   | -                               | -  |
| Housing allocations in made<br>Neighbourhood Plans to meet<br>minimum indicative<br>requirements | -                               | -  |
| Neighbourhood Development<br>Orders  | -                               | -  |

- 4.5 Covid restrictions have impacted on the preparation of neighbourhood plans. However, examinations for Bredfield, Kesgrave and Reydon neighbourhood plans were completed and the plans underwent referendum on 6 May 2021. Following successful referendums, all three

neighbourhood plans were 'made' by Council on 26 May 2021 and form part of the development plan for the District and carry statutory weight in making planning decisions.

- 4.6 Beccles Town Council submitted their neighbourhood plan to East Suffolk Council and the Broads Authority ahead of it being submitted for independent examination. East Suffolk Council publicised the plan and invited representations between 14 December 2020 and 8 February 2021. Although outside of the monitoring period, the Examiner's report was published in May 2021 and subject to modifications able to proceed to Referendum on 16 September 2021.
- 4.7 A number of 'made' neighbourhood plans allocate sites for specific purposes such as housing, employment or mixed use. Section 7 reports on the progress and delivery of these sites along with those allocated in the Local Plans.
- 4.8 Further information on Neighbourhood Planning including information on all designated neighbourhood areas, 'made' Neighbourhood Plans and guidance notes can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplanning](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplanning).

# 5 Developer Contributions – Community Infrastructure Levy and S106 Agreements (Planning Obligations)

- 5.1 Information on the amount of money raised and (as appropriate) distributed through Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and Planning Obligations (S106 legal agreements) must be published in the Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS). The 2020/21 IFS – which includes the CIL Report, the S106 Report and the Infrastructure List - has been published.
- 5.2 Community Infrastructure Levy receipts are distributed as follows:
- 15%<sup>1</sup> is passed to the relevant Town/Parish Council. For areas covered by a ‘made’ Neighbourhood Plan or Neighbourhood Development Order, 25% is passed to the Town/Parish Council
  - 5% is retained by the Council to cover administration expenses associated with setting, collecting, monitoring and spending CIL
- 5.3 The remaining Levy amount, known as District CIL, is retained by the Council to be spent on infrastructure to support development in the Local Plan and in Neighbourhood Plans. The allocation of District CIL to different required infrastructure projects is made through an annual process, in consultation with infrastructure service providers, and is agreed by the Council’s CIL Spending Working Group, in line with the principles set out in the Council’s CIL Spending Strategy.
- 5.4 Changes to the CIL legislation in 2019 now require the production of annual Infrastructure Funding Statements (IFS). The annual IFS must set out which projects are to be funded by CIL in the future, as well as how much CIL has been collected, what it has been spent on and how much has been passed to parish councils. Similar information is also required to be published in relation to Section 106 legal agreements (planning obligations).
- 5.5 The Council has published its second (2020-21) Infrastructure Funding Statement, which can be found at <https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/developer-contributions/infrastructure-funding-statement/>. As a result, the contents are not duplicated in this AMR, other than the summary figures

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<sup>1</sup> Subject to a cap of £100 (indexed) per council tax dwelling

below for 2020/21 (and see also the Council's CIL Reporting webpage for more details:

<https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/developer-contributions/community-infrastructure-levy/cil-reporting/>):

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| CIL received  | £6,554,000  |
| CIL Demand Notices issued   | £9,200,000  |
| CIL Liability Notices issued  | £15,624,000 |
| Total developer contributions (S106 legal agreements & RAMS habitat mitigation) received (including affordable housing contributions) | £5,382,000  |

- 5.6 The Council is preparing a single CIL Charging Schedule for East Suffolk, which on adoption (currently scheduled for summer 2022) will replace the existing two CIL Charging Schedules. Further information on Community Infrastructure Levy in East Suffolk can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/CIL](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/CIL).

# 6 Duty to Cooperate

6.1 The Localism Act 2011 requires planning authorities to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis with other prescribed bodies in relation to strategic cross-boundary planning matters. There are a number of strategic cross-boundary planning matters that are relevant to East Suffolk, including those which have involved co-operation with adjoining planning authorities throughout the production of the recently adopted Suffolk Coastal Local Plan and the adopted Waveney Local Plan.

## Suffolk Growth Partnership

6.2 Suffolk Growth is funded by Suffolk Public Sector Leaders (SPSL). Suffolk Growth is a partnership organisation that brings together local authority teams to develop and deliver our shared inclusive growth agenda. The partnership works closely with New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership (NALEP), Suffolk Chamber of Commerce, the University of Suffolk, Suffolk Constabulary, and wider public sector teams, including communities and health.

6.3 Suffolk Growth is leading in the delivery of a number of projects related to enabling growth, including the Suffolk Design project and associated guidance. Covid-19 has impacted the progress of Suffolk Design however work on Suffolk Design for Streets is continuing and will be finalised and published in early 2022. The Suffolk Design Management Process is reaching its final stages of production and is currently going through a process of engagement with housebuilders, led by the Suffolk Design officer group. Further information can be found at <https://www.suffolkdesign.uk>

6.4 Suffolk Growth leads the economy and business response and recovery to Covid-19 in Suffolk. This includes details of the local and national funding support available to all businesses which is regularly updated, including the Suffolk Inclusive Growth Investment Fund. Local surveys have been carried out to assess the impact of Covid-19 on the economy and businesses and links provided to the Government's latest guidance and legislation to support businesses operating safely. Suffolk Local Authorities distributed over £326m in grants to 67,164 local business between March 2020 and September 2021.

6.5 Further details on the work of the Suffolk Growth Partnership including Suffolk's Framework for Growth can be found at <https://www.suffolkgrowth.co.uk/suffolks-growth-framework>

## Coastal Zone Management

6.6 East Suffolk Council, along with other coastal authorities, co-operate in relation to strategic cross-boundary matters relevant to the management of the coast. East Suffolk Council, along with the Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, North Norfolk District Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council and the Broads Authority signed a Statement of Common Ground in relation to

Coastal Zone Planning in September 2018. This sets out a series of shared aims and an agreed approach in relation to working together on coastal planning issues. The Statement of Common Ground can be viewed at <https://www.coasteast.org.uk/plans-and-policies/local-plans/>

- 6.7 The day to day management of the coast in the district is covered by Coastal Partnership East, a partnership which brings together the coastal management resources and expertise from Great Yarmouth Borough Council, North Norfolk District Council and East Suffolk Council.

#### Ipswich Strategic Planning Area

- 6.8 The Ipswich Strategic Planning Area (ISPA) comprises the geographic area of the former Suffolk Coastal District, along with Ipswich Borough and Babergh and Mid Suffolk Districts. The authorities within this area have a long-established history of working together on cross-boundary planning matters, including through the former Ipswich Policy Area Board.
- 6.9 The ISPA Board, which evolved from the Ipswich Policy Area Board, comprises a councillor representative from each of these authorities and also from Suffolk County Council. The Terms of Reference for the Board were produced in March 2018 and updated in July 2019, and identify the function of the Board as being to provide a forum in which the five local authorities can work together to develop, promote and deliver their vision for the Ipswich Strategic Planning Area; to co-operate on the preparation and monitoring of local plans; and to provide a mechanism to ensure that all partners and stakeholders work together to deliver the housing and employment growth requirements for the area and coordinate the delivery of the necessary infrastructure.
- 6.10 The local planning authorities within the ISPA are committed to the production of joint or aligned Local Plans through their Local Development Schemes and have subsequently worked together on the production of evidence and the identification of appropriate outcomes to address cross-boundary planning matters.
- 6.11 As advocated by the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 27), this work has been documented through the production of a Statement of Common Ground. The Statement of Common Ground covers the following cross-boundary matters:
- Alignment of timetables;
  - Strategic Policies and Vision for the Ipswich Strategic Planning Area;
  - Agreeing the approach to the delivery of the housing requirement;
  - Impact of bordering strategic housing developments;
  - Defining the functional economic market area and objectively assessed need;
  - Impact of bordering strategic employment land developments;
  - Enhancement and regeneration of retail centres;
  - Strategic Infrastructure Priorities;

- Identification of cumulative / cross border infrastructure requirements resulting from planned growth, and mitigation measures;
- Mitigation of potential impacts upon internationally protected sites.

6.12 The Statement of Common Ground has been updated and evolved to respond to the progression of the production of Local Plans, the production and updating of evidence and changes in national policy and guidance. The Statement of Common Ground was updated twice during the 2020/21 monitoring period. Version 6 was signed and published alongside the Submission of the Ipswich Local Plan in June 2020. Version 7 was signed and published to accompany the submission of the Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan in March 2021.

6.13 Much of the work on joint evidence to inform the local plans in the Ipswich Strategic Planning Area was undertaken prior to the 2020/21 monitoring period and is documented in the Statement of Common Ground. During the monitoring period, in progressing Local Plans the Councils co-operated further on the production of the following evidence:

- Transport modelling – a number of iterations of transport modelling work have been undertaken to model the cumulative impacts of growth identified through local plans in the ISPA on the highways network. In the 2020/21 monitoring period, further modelling was undertaken as part of the preparation of adjoining authorities' Local Plans.

6.14 The Statement of Common Ground documents outcomes in relation to agreements on strategic cross-boundary planning matters. These are set out in the Statement of Common Ground and include:

- That the standard method will form the starting point for calculating housing need and that each local planning authority will plan to meet its own housing need;
- The identification of baseline jobs growth and land requirements, and the roles of strategic scale employment sites within the respective authorities of the ISPA;
- That Local Plans will recognise the regional role of Ipswich town centre;
- The strategic infrastructure projects that are identified as being priorities;
- Cross-boundary infrastructure requirements related to growth being planned for in Local Plans, including the production of a transport mitigation and funding strategy, to identify funding and delivery mechanisms related to modal shift;
- The role of the Recreational Disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) in mitigating the cumulative impacts of recreational disturbance on protected European sites from growth in the ISPA;
- The Statement of Common Ground further identifies land at Humber Doucy Lane as a cross-border housing allocation involving land within Ipswich Borough and the former Suffolk Coastal area which has been progressed through the production of Local Plans for the two areas.



6.15 Action Notes from Ipswich Strategic Planning Area Board meetings, the Terms of Reference and the signed Statement of Common Ground (March 2021) can all be viewed on the ISPA website at [www.ipswich.gov.uk/content/ipswich-strategic-planning-area](http://www.ipswich.gov.uk/content/ipswich-strategic-planning-area).

#### The Norfolk and Suffolk Broads

6.16 The Norfolk and Suffolk Broads is a National Park that include Britain's largest protected wetlands and third largest inland waterway. The National Park covers parts of East Suffolk, South Norfolk, Great Yarmouth, Broadland, Norwich and North Norfolk and is managed by the Broads Authority<sup>2</sup> (which was set up 1989). The Broads overlaps the northernmost part of East Suffolk along the River Waveney and Oulton Broad and takes in parts of Bungay and Beccles. Under the Duty to Cooperate a 'Memorandum of Understanding' with the Broads Authority was signed by all the Authorities that border the Broads Authority area.

6.17 The 'Memorandum of Understanding' notes the statutory purposes imposed by the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1989 (as amended) including:

- Conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Broads;
- Promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Broads by the public; and
- Protecting the interests of navigation.

6.18 The 'Memorandum of Understanding' states the Broads Authority will not have a strategic housing target or the need to deliver a particular quantum of housing or employment development. The Districts will assess, for planning purposes the housing and employment needs for their administrative areas and deliver wholly outside of the Broads area. The 'Memorandum of Understanding' was last updated in 2012 as part of a Statement of Common Ground to support the examination of the Broads Local Plan.

6.19 A Statement of Common Ground was signed in 2018 and confirmed the housing agreement between the Broads Authority and former Waveney District Council. The Broads' Objectively Assessed Need forms part of the Waveney Housing Market Area. The Broads Authority agreed to report any housing completions in their area to the former Waveney District Council to be counted towards housing delivery targets. The Broads Local Plan was adopted in May 2019 and the housing completions are now reported to East Suffolk Council.

6.20 The 'Memorandum of Understanding' and 'Statement of Common Ground' with the Broads Authority are reproduced in the Appendices of the 'Duty to Cooperate Statement for the Waveney Local Plan' which can be viewed at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Waveney-Local-Plan/Final-Draft-Local-Plan/Duty-to-Cooperate-Statement.pdf](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Waveney-Local-Plan/Final-Draft-Local-Plan/Duty-to-Cooperate-Statement.pdf). A review of the Broads Local Plan

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<sup>2</sup> [www.broads-authority.gov.uk](http://www.broads-authority.gov.uk)

commenced in early 2021 and will require a review of both the 'Memorandum of Understanding' and 'Statement of Common Ground'.

#### Great Yarmouth Borough Council

- 6.21 The former Waveney area and Great Yarmouth Borough Council area share similar characteristics, economies, regeneration plans, and aims to attract offshore energy investment. Despite their similarities the two areas have their own separate Housing Market Areas and Functional Economic Areas. Great Yarmouth Borough Council and the former Waveney District Council signed a 'Memorandum of Understanding' in 2014 agreeing to work on strategic planning matters. These priorities include:
- The homes and jobs needed in the Housing Market Areas;
  - Retail, leisure and other commercial development;
  - Infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy;
  - Health, security, educational, community, cultural and green infrastructure and other local facilities; and
  - Climate change mitigation and adaptation, habitat impact mitigation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment including landscape.
- 6.22 The two areas have an extensive history of working together on a range of strategic planning and cross boundary issues including the production of evidence base studies to support the development of Local Plans, Area Action Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents. The 'Memorandum of Understanding' is kept under review and regular meetings continue to be held between Great Yarmouth and East Suffolk Councils.
- 6.23 The 'Memorandum of Understanding' with Great Yarmouth Borough Council is reproduced in the Appendix of the 'Duty to Cooperate Statement for the Waveney Local Plan' which is available to view at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Waveney-Local-Plan/Final-Draft-Local-Plan/Duty-to-Cooperate-Statement.pdf](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Waveney-Local-Plan/Final-Draft-Local-Plan/Duty-to-Cooperate-Statement.pdf).

# 7 Implementation, performance and delivery of the Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Local Plans

## Appeal decisions

- 7.1 Appeal decisions provide a useful indicator as to how individual planning policies are performing, the overall performance of the development strategy and where they may need to be updated for example if they no longer reflect national policy or are not being interpreted as intended.

| Appeal decisions           | Suffolk Coastal | Waveney   |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Dismissed                  | 51              | 20        |
| Allowed with conditions    | 13              | 4         |
| Allowed without conditions | 8               | 1         |
| Withdrawn                  | 0               | 0         |
| Partially Allowed          | 1               | 1         |
| <b>Total determined</b>    | <b>73</b>       | <b>26</b> |

- 7.2 The number of appeal decisions fell slightly from 2019/20, when the total determined appeals were 89 in Suffolk Coastal and 30 in Waveney.
- 7.3 In both the former Waveney and Suffolk Coastal area, none of the appeals decisions referenced any challenges to policies or inconsistencies with national planning policy.
- 7.4 Decisions where permission was refused partly or fully on design grounds were also robustly upheld in most cases; design remains a significant consideration for applications and appeals.
- 7.5 The high dismissal rate (about 70% for the former Suffolk Coastal area and 80% for the former Waveney area) shows that the Council was, overall, continuing to make 'correct' decisions on planning applications. Even in cases where appeals were allowed, it does not automatically mean that the Council got these decisions 'wrong' – in many such cases, the Inspector simply reached a different planning judgment on the overall balance.

## Local Plan policies not being implemented

- 7.6 Regulation 34 of the Local Planning Regulations 2012 requires local authorities to identify which of their policies are not being implemented, to state the reasons why, and identify the steps (if any) being taken to rectify this. Such policies may need to be amended or replaced, for example if they no longer reflect national guidance or are no longer relevant to the local area.
- 7.7 As Local Plans are spatial plans, policies are implemented partly through the determination of planning applications but also through other actions, for example supporting new infrastructure delivery (determined through Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects) such as the Lake Lothing Third Crossing or provision of school places.
- 7.8 The Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Local Plans have only been in place for a relatively short period of time and there is currently no evidence of policies not being implemented as adopted. [Supplementary Planning Documents](#) are being prepared to add further detail on the implementation of a number of policies such as Historic Environment (adopted June 2021), Affordable Housing, Sustainable Construction and Coastal Adaptation. In addition, Residential Design Briefs are being prepared for a number of Local Plan allocations. Future AMRs will identify any policies not being implemented and actions required to address any issues.

## Employment

- 7.9 This section provides information on the delivery of new employment land, the types of uses on existing employment areas and contextual data on employment, unemployment, earnings and qualifications.
- 7.10 Major changes were made to the Use Classes Order in September 2020, with the new Class E encompassing the former B1 use classes (offices, R&D and low-impact industrial processes), as well as various forms of retailing (formerly A1-A3), clinics and day centres (formerly D1) and gyms and indoor recreation (formerly D2). For the purposes of this AMR, employment and retail and leisure completion figures are reported against the use classes prior to the change as these are the use classes that the permissions were consented for, however, the new use class has been referenced for information. It is likely that a change to the reporting format will be in place for the next AMR. The reporting of results from the employment land and retail and town centres survey have been revised and are reported against the current (September 2020) use classes.
- 7.11 The employment and retail and town centres surveys were undertaken during May 2021. Some Covid restrictions were still in place during this time such as hospitality venues only able to serve people outdoors or as a takeaway service and continued closure of indoor venues such as cinemas and children's play areas. However, it was noted during the surveys a number of closed businesses were displaying notices setting out when they expected to re-open.

### Employment Land

*negative figures in the table below indicates a loss of floorspace/land area, normally due to re-development to a different use*

| Indicator  | Use Class       | Suffolk Coastal | Waveney | Link to further information      |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Amount and type of employment uses land area completed within local plan area (net figure, hectares)         | B1a / E(g)(i)   | 0.27            | 0.31    | <a href="#">East Suffolk</a>     |
|  | B1b / E(g)(ii)  | 0               | 0       | <a href="#">Open Data Portal</a> |
|  | B1c / E(g)(iii) | -0.02           | -0.03   |                                  |
|  | B2              | -0.70           | -1.16   |                                  |
|  | B8              | 0.49            | 0.27    |                                  |
| Amount and type of employment uses floorspace completed within local plan area (net figure, m <sup>2</sup> ) | B1a / E(g)(i)   | -17,175         | 1,370   | <a href="#">East Suffolk</a>     |
|  | B1b / E(g)(ii)  | 0               | 0       | <a href="#">Open Data Portal</a> |
|  | B1c / E(g)(iii) | -205            | -434    |                                  |
|  | B2              | -7,012          | -4,563  |                                  |
|  | B8              | 6,896           | 2,974   |                                  |
| Percentage of uses within existing employment areas /  | E(g)(i)         | 22.8%           | 7.8%    | <a href="#">East Suffolk</a>     |
|  | E(g)(ii)        | 0.5%            | 0%      | <a href="#">Open Data Portal</a> |
|  | E(g)(iii)       | 4.1%            | 6.3%    |                                  |

| Indicator  | Use Class                   | Suffolk Coastal     | Waveney               | Link to further information                   |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---|
| allocations.   | E(g) Unspecified            | 8.7%                | 3.8%                  |   |
|  | B2                          | 10.5%               | 22.4%                 |   |
|  | B8                          | 18.2%               | 30.8%                 |   |
|  | Other uses                  | 30.2%               | 28.9%                 |   |
|  | Uncategorised               | 4.9%                | 0%                    |   |
|  |                             | (total of 21 sites) | (total of 35 sites)   |   |
| Percentage of vacant units within existing employment areas / allocations. | Employment uses: E(g)/B2/B8 | 3.0%<br>(18 of 609) | 10.8%<br>(82 of 760)  | <a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a> |
|  | All uses                    | 8.7%<br>(53 of 609) | 14.3%<br>(109 of 760) |   |

**Employment use classes:** B1a / E(g)(i) business office; B1b / E(g)(ii) research and development; B1c / E(g)(iii) industrial processes; B2 general industrial; B8 storage or distribution

E(g) Unspecified category includes units unable to be distinguished between B1b / E(g)(ii) and B1c / E(g)(iii) uses from site surveys

Regarding the 'Uncategorised' use class, within the former Suffolk Coastal area it has not been possible to identify a use for a number of vacant units during site surveys.

*The Port of Felixstowe covers an area of approximately 470 hectares - the employment land survey covers approximately 100 hectares. Bentwaters Park (Rendlesham) covers an area of approximately 382 hectares – the area to the north of the runway is surveyed and the majority of the land to the south of the runway is used for film/tv production. Adastral Park is the headquarters for BT and approx. 150 ICT companies and is not surveyed.*

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.12 In respect of employment land needs in the former Suffolk Coastal area, the Council worked with neighbouring authorities to compile a comprehensive evidence base focusing on the Ipswich Economic Area. The Ipswich Economic Area Sector Needs Assessment (2017) identified a growth of 7,940 new jobs over the period 2014-2036. Considering the jobs forecast and the past trends in take up of employment land, the study identifies a need for 14.4 hectares of new employment land to meet needs. The Local Plan recalculates these requirements to the plan period 2018-2036 and also includes land allocations which significantly over-provide to enable key economic activities to maintain and enhance their role and contribution to the national and local economies over the plan period.
- 7.13 Within the former Suffolk Coastal area, employment land is identified in towns and villages as well as a number of dispersed airfields. The mix of land allocated provides for a variety of functions to take

place. The identification of employment land in rural locations complements the offer provided in the towns and significant areas of employment such as the Port of Felixstowe, Adastral Park and the edge of Ipswich. It is important to maintain a supply of employment land to facilitate investment and enterprise. This needs to be balanced against over-provision, restricting potential to meet other commercial or housing needs.

- 7.14 Within the former Suffolk Coastal area, 10,642m<sup>2</sup> of employment floorspace has been completed of which almost 7,000m<sup>2</sup> is for storage or distribution (Yew Tree Court, Framlingham and Deben Mill, Wickham Market). Employment floorspace losses total 28,138m<sup>2</sup> therefore the net loss of floorspace is 17,496m<sup>2</sup>. Anzani House, a six-storey office building located within the Port of Felixstowe, has been demolished having been vacant for several years. The site will remain in employment use and is to be re-developed as a storage and distribution facility. 7,600m<sup>2</sup> floorspace (B2) has been demolished at Otley and the site is being re-developed for 35 dwellings and up to 900m<sup>2</sup> of business (B1/E(g)) floorspace.
- 7.15 As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, full and outline planning consents permit approximately 268,500m<sup>2</sup> floorspace (53 hectares) for employment uses, and losses of 9,500m<sup>2</sup> floorspace (2 hectares). None of the proposed losses are on protected existing employment areas.
- 7.16 Within the existing employment areas and allocated employment sites, almost a quarter of all units are use class E(g)(i) offices with storage or distribution uses (B8) accounting for 20% of units. However, (within the areas surveyed) the Port of Felixstowe, Bentwaters Park at Rendlesham and Martlesham Heath all have a high proportion of storage or distribution uses, given their good connectivity to rail and/or roads.
- 7.17 Neighbourhood Plans can allocate land for employment uses. Neighbourhood plans for Framlingham, Leiston, Martlesham and Melton include policies that allocate land either for standalone employment uses or as part of mixed-use employment development, albeit in relatively small quantities.

#### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.18 The Waveney Employment Land Needs update (2017) identified a growth of 5,000 new jobs over the period 2014-2036. Around 500 net new jobs will be in sectors requiring employment premises such as offices, factories and warehouses. Considering the jobs forecast and the past trends in take up of employment land, the study identified a need for 43 hectares of new employment land development and the Local Plan allocates enough land to deliver 53.6 hectares within the plan period. Policy WLP8.12 identifies existing employment areas and protects premises in employment uses (B1 (now E(g)), B2 and B8) from conversion and redevelopment to other uses.

- 7.19 This monitoring year, 5,739m<sup>2</sup> of employment floorspace has been completed, of which just over 3,560m<sup>2</sup> is on existing employment land. Employment floorspace losses this year<sup>3</sup> (6,392m<sup>2</sup>) include the demolition of the former Ingate Ironworks in Beccles (approx. 2,700m<sup>2</sup>) for the construction of a retirement community including care home. There have also been a number of changes of use of small employment units within residential areas to dwellings. Although a net loss of 653m<sup>2</sup> employment uses floorspace is reported this year, this is an improvement on the net losses reported over the previous two years: 5,342m<sup>2</sup> (2019/20) and 1,764m<sup>2</sup> (2018/19).
- 7.20 As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, full and outline planning consents permit approximately 60,800m<sup>2</sup> floorspace (11.8 hectares) for employment uses, and losses of 1,900m<sup>2</sup> floorspace (0.5 hectares). None of the proposed losses are on protected existing employment areas.
- 7.21 Meeting the jobs forecast will be challenging but sufficient land has been allocated in the Local Plan and existing employment areas are protected. Policy WLP8.13 supports new employment development within existing employment areas and on adjacent land. In the rural areas, Policy WLP8.14 supports the conversion of rural buildings for employment use. Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan (2017) includes a requirement of up to 500m<sup>2</sup> B1 floorspace suitable for start-up businesses alongside residential development (Policy SA1).

## Employment Land Summary

A net loss of 17,496m<sup>2</sup> employment floorspace has occurred in the former Suffolk Coastal area. Within the existing employment areas and allocated employment sites a net loss of 18,500m<sup>2</sup> is recorded; however, this equates to just under a hectare of employment land. E(g) light industrial uses make up over a third of uses within existing employment areas and allocated sites.

Across the former Waveney area, a net loss of 653m<sup>2</sup> employment floorspace has occurred. However, within existing employment areas and allocated employment sites a net gain of 617m<sup>2</sup> is recorded. Within existing employment areas and allocated sites, 70% of units are occupied by employment uses, with B8 storage or distribution uses occupying almost a third of all units.

### Next steps

- Improve intelligence and monitoring of jobs and job creation
- Work with landowners and the Economic Development team to ensure delivery of adequate amounts of employment land
- Explore funding opportunities to help deliver new employment land

<sup>3</sup> Losses reported this year include 2,025m<sup>2</sup> B2 general industrial building demolished in 2019 (although the site remains in employment use) and not previously reported.



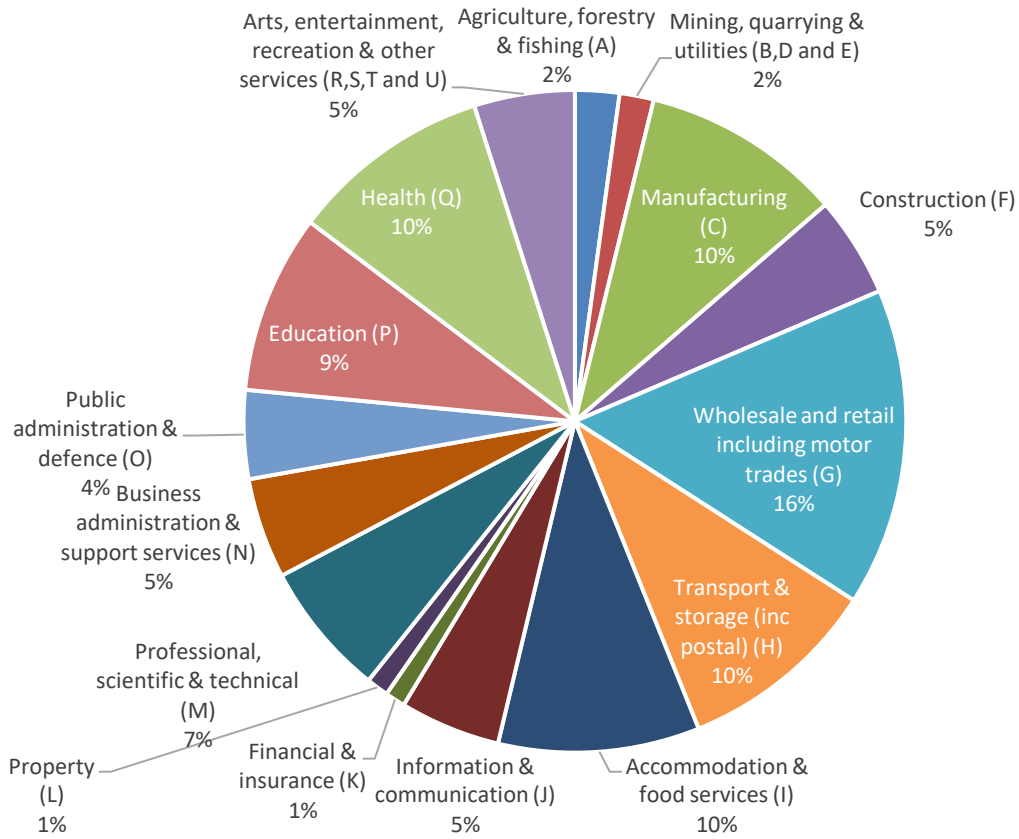
## Employment, earnings and qualifications of working age population

| Indicator   | East Suffolk                             | Link to further information                                     |
|---|--|---|
| Jobs density <sup>4</sup> (2019)  | 0.79                                     | <a href="#">NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics website</a> |
| Employee jobs by industry (2019)  | see chart below                          |   |
| Employment by occupation (2021)   | see chart below                          |   |
| Earnings Full time workers (median) by residence and workplace (2020)   | Residence: £30,181<br>Workplace: £29,198 |   |
| Employment (Apr 2020-Mar 2021)  | 95,200 (72.2%)                           |   |
| Unemployment (Apr 2020-Mar 2021)  | 4,800 (4.6%)                             |   |
| Qualifications of working age population (2020)   | see chart below                          |   |
| <p><u>Employment</u> - numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those aged 16-64</p> <p><u>Unemployment</u> - numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over. % is a proportion of those economically active</p> |  |   |

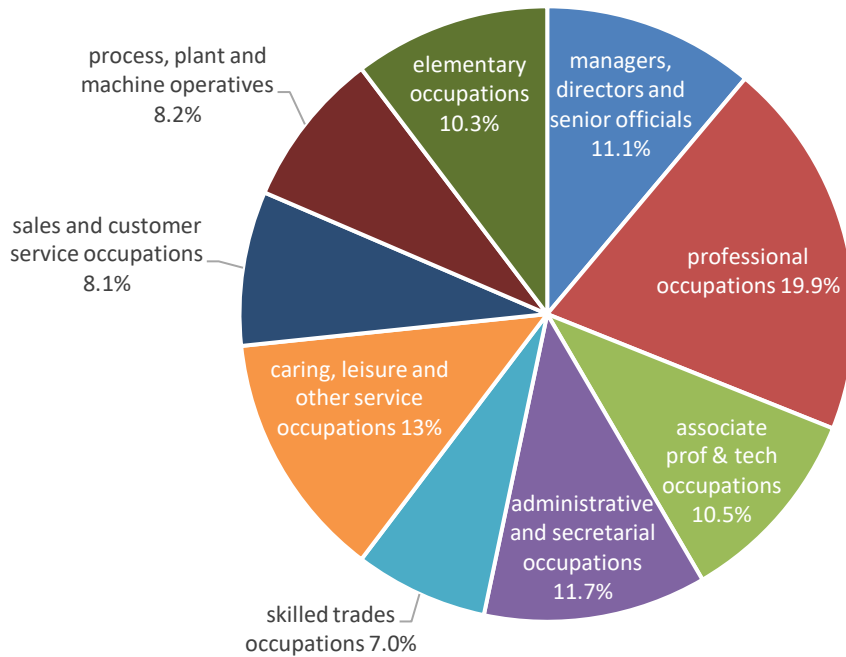
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<sup>4</sup> defined as the number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in that area. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64

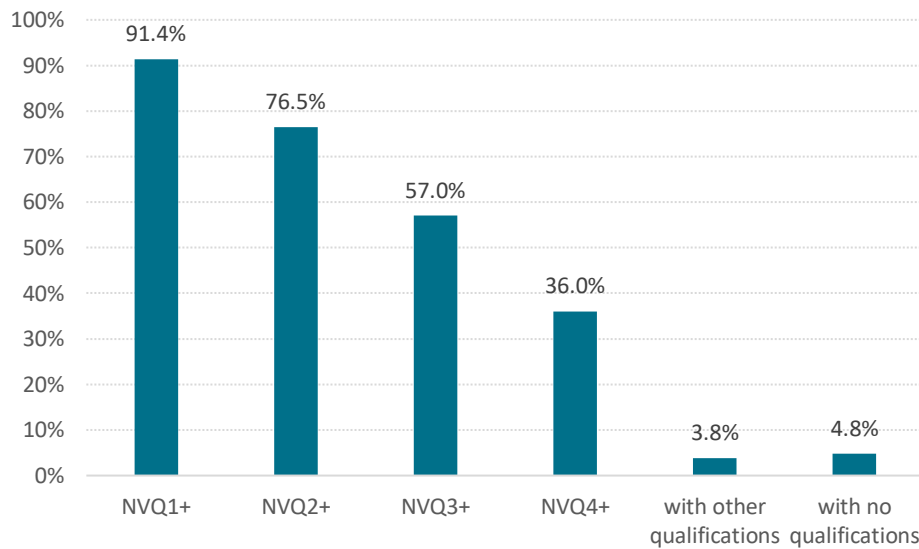
**Employee jobs by industry – East Suffolk (2019)**



**Employment by occupation – East Suffolk (April 2020-March 2021)**



### Qualifications of working age population – East Suffolk (aged 16-64) (2020)



- 7.22 The data above provides further economic contextual information. The largest employee jobs sector is wholesale and retail sale at 16% followed by manufacturing and transportation and storage the next largest sectors both at 10%. The majority of manufacturing businesses are located in the former Waveney area and transportation and storage business are related to the Port of Felixstowe in the former Suffolk Coastal area. East Suffolk figures on employment by occupation show a decrease of 2.2% of those employed as managers, professionals and associate professionals from the previous year and an increase of 6.67% of those employed in caring, leisure and retail sectors.
- 7.23 East Suffolk workplace (£29,198) and resident (£30,181) average earnings for full time workers are broadly similar. Both figures are marginally higher than for Suffolk and just below regional and national averages.
- 7.24 The unemployment rate in East Suffolk (4.6%) is similar to the East of England at 4.3%, and the national figure of 4.9%.
- 7.25 Freeports are designed to stimulate economic activity by offering tax benefits. In March 2021 the Port of Felixstowe alongside Harwich International Port were successful in their bid to become a designated freeport (Freeport East), becoming one of just eight freeports in the UK. The designation of Felixstowe Port as a freeport has the potential to provide economic and employment opportunities to east Suffolk.
- 7.26 The proposed development of Sizewell C nuclear power station would – if permitted – lead to enormous opportunities in construction, engineering and the related supply chains (although some of the negative impacts are also recognised), with thousands of jobs expected to be generated during the construction period, and hundreds of jobs during the operational phase. More information on this is available in the section on Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects below.

## Employment, earnings & qualifications Summary

East Suffolk has double the proportion of jobs in the transportation sector compared to the regional and national averages and above average for the manufacturing sector. Earnings are marginally higher than for Suffolk county and the unemployment rate just above the East of England figure.

Qualifications of the working age population in East Suffolk is comparable to Suffolk as a whole. Those with the highest level of qualifications (NVQ4+) at 36% is slightly lower than the England average of 43%.

### Next steps

- Encourage inward investment to the district to encourage the take-up of allocated employment land in the two Local Plans for businesses to develop and grow successfully
- Encourage opportunities for training initiatives and apprenticeship schemes in locations well related to key employment sectors
- Encourage better paid jobs to be created across the district
- Continue to promote the District's involvement in the growing offshore renewable energy industry
- Continue to explore and promote the potential employment benefits of Sizewell C

## Retail and Leisure

- 7.27 Town centres nationally are continuing to experience increasing competition from out-of-town retail and, in particular, from online shopping. This has led to reduced demand for retail floorspace within town centres, which in turn has led to a decline in many town centres. Town centres are rapidly changing from, primarily, places to shop to places where people spend leisure and recreation time. Many town centres are experiencing greater demand for food and drink premises and other leisure activities such as craft businesses. The Covid-19 pandemic has clearly impacted shopping and leisure habits, boosting the demand for online retailing further, but it is too early to say how this may alter land use patterns in town centres in the longer-term.
- 7.28 It is important for town centres to be able to address the continued changes in the retail and leisure sectors and to provide (or continue to provide) an offer/destination which makes them unique. East Suffolk Council has been, and is, responding to these pressures by working with local businesses and other stakeholders to better understand the pressures facing town centres and their communities through initiatives such as Felixstowe Forward (now completed), Leiston Together and Lowestoft Rising.
- 7.29 A new Use Class Order was introduced on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2020 by the Government, which amalgamated the A1 (Shops), A2 (Financial and professional services), A3 (Restaurants and cafes) and B1 (Business) use classes into a new use class, Class E. Class E also includes some D1 (Non-residential institutions) and D2 (Assembly and leisure) uses. By amalgamating these previously distinct uses into one use class, it allows free movement of use changes within this new class without needing planning permission (subject to securing the necessary licencing for the business to operate, where applicable). In contrast to this, A4 (Drinking establishments) and A5 (Hot food takeaways), which are also considered ‘town centre’ uses, have been reclassified as ‘sui generis’ to provide greater planning control over their distribution. The stated intention of this is to increase flexibility to create a mix of uses and enable changes of use within town centres to take place more easily in response to changing trading conditions (without the need for planning permission). For the purposes of this AMR, retail and leisure completion figures are reported against the use classes prior to the change as these are the uses classes that the permissions were consented for, however, the new use class has been referenced for information. It is likely that a change to the reporting format will be in place for the next AMR. The reporting of results from the retail and town centres survey has been revised and are reported against the current (September 2020) use classes.
- 7.30 The retail and town centres surveys were undertaken during May 2021. Some Covid restrictions were still in place during this time such as hospitality venues only able to serve people outdoors or as a takeaway service and continued closure of indoor venues such as cinemas and children’s play areas. However, it was noted during the surveys a number of closed businesses were displaying notices setting out when they expected to re-open.

- 7.31 The proportion of retail units occupied by charity shops can, to some extent, be an indicator of the retail ‘health’ of a town centre. Across the District’s eleven town centres, 7% of retail units are occupied by charity shops. Halesworth town centre has the lowest percentage figure at 3.6% and Leiston the highest at 10%. These rates have not changed significantly over the past few years.
- 7.32 The Council, working in partnership with Lowestoft Town Council, Lowestoft Vision, Suffolk County Council and Suffolk Chamber of Commerce, have prepared the Lowestoft [Town Centre Masterplan](#) will help to support future opportunities for funding bids. The [Lowestoft Town Investment Plan](#) was submitted to Government in October 2020 and has been successful in securing £24.9 million to support regeneration projects over the next five years.

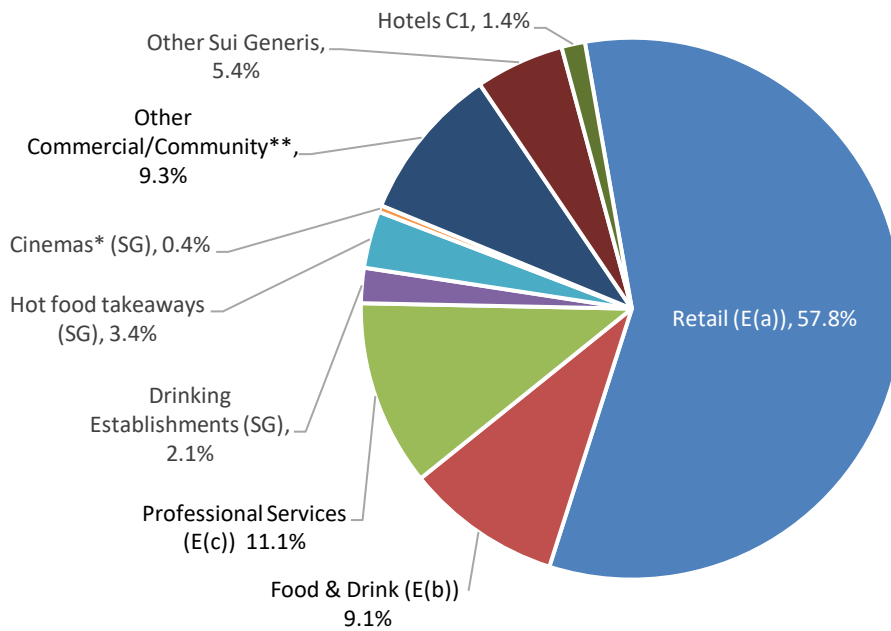
| Indicator  | Use Class                                       | Suffolk Coastal  | Waveney  | Link to further information                   |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Amount and type of retail and leisure development completed within local plan area (net figure, m <sup>2</sup> )   | A1 / E (a)                                      | -462   | -2,086   | <a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a> |
|  | A2 / E (c)                                      | 504  | 163  |   |
|  | A3 / E (b)                                      | 48   | 63   |   |
|  | A4 / SG   | -1,214   | 0  |   |
|  | A5 / SG   | 0  | 256  |   |
|  | D2 / various                                    | 674  | -197   |   |
| Amount and type of retail and leisure development completed within town centres (net figure, m <sup>2</sup> )  | A1 / E (a)                                      | -61  | -476   | <a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a> |
|  | A2 / E (c)                                      | 0  | -142   |   |
|  | A3 / E (b)                                      | 170  | 213  |   |
|  | A4 / SG   | -611   | 0  |   |
|  | A5 / SG   | 0  | 0  |   |
|  | D2 / various                                    | 0  | -197   |   |
| Percentage of uses (at ground floor) within town centres   | See charts below                                |  |  | <a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a> |
| Percentage of vacant units (at ground floor) within town centres (as % of all units in commercial uses)  | All uses (excluding C2 and C3 residential uses) | 8.2% (65 of 795) (6 town centres ranging from 7.0% to 10.2%) | 14.6% (131 of 896) (5 town centres ranging from 7.0% to 21.2%) | <a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a> |
| <b>Town Centres:</b> Aldeburgh; Felixstowe; Framlingham; Leiston; Saxmundham; Woodbridge; Lowestoft; Beccles; Bungay; Halesworth and Southwold   |   |  |  |   |
| <b>Town centre uses:</b> retail (E(a)); financial and professional services (E(c)); food and drink (E(b)); drinking establishments (SG); hot food takeaway (SG); leisure (SG cinema; concert halls; bingo halls; dance halls). |   |  |  |   |

| Indicator | Use Class | Suffolk Coastal | Waveney | Link to further information |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------|
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------|

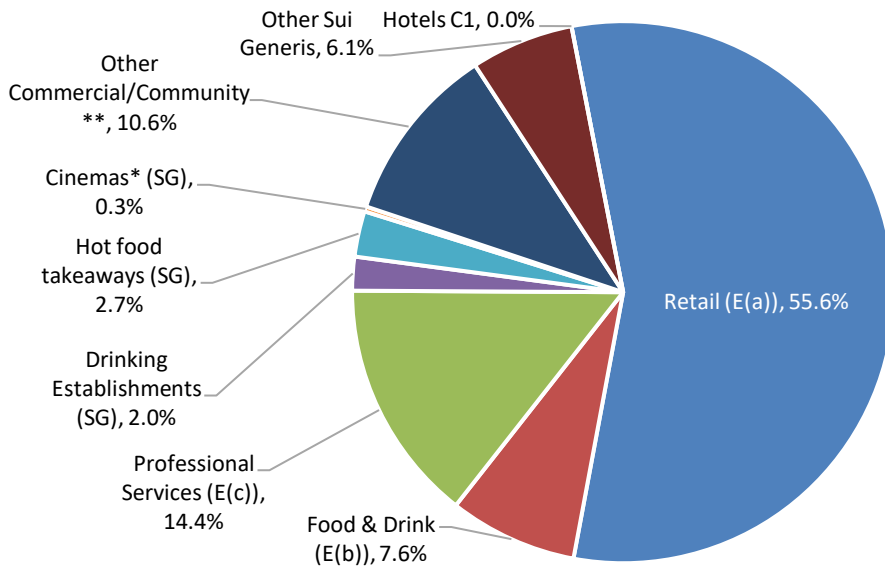
Other commercial/community uses includes B2 General Industrial, B8 Storage and Distribution, and remaining class Commercial, Business and Service (E uses) and Local Community and Learning (F use class).

Other Sui Generis uses - certain uses not falling within any use class e.g., bookmaker; beauty salon; tattoo studio; car sales; car repairs; veterinary surgery

*Suffolk Coastal – percentage of units by use within town centres*



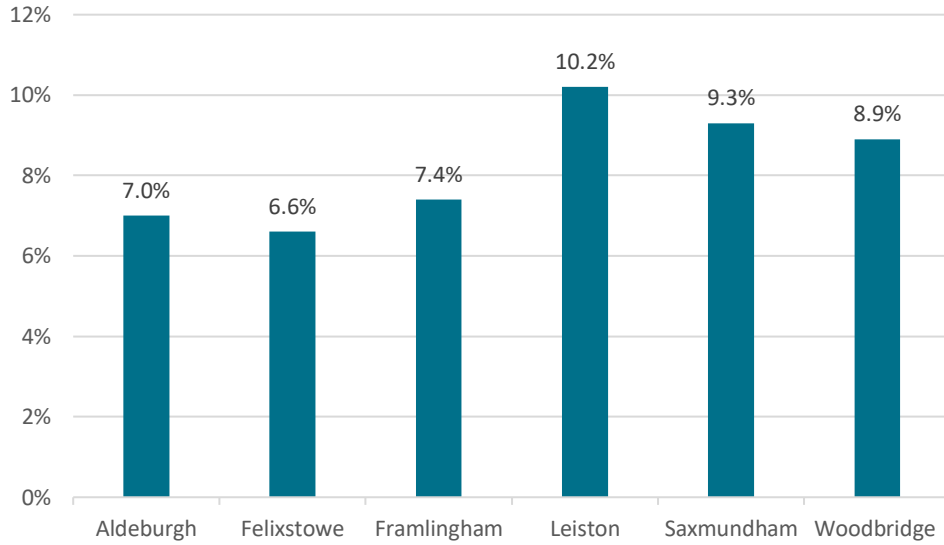
*Waveney – percentage of units by use within town centres*



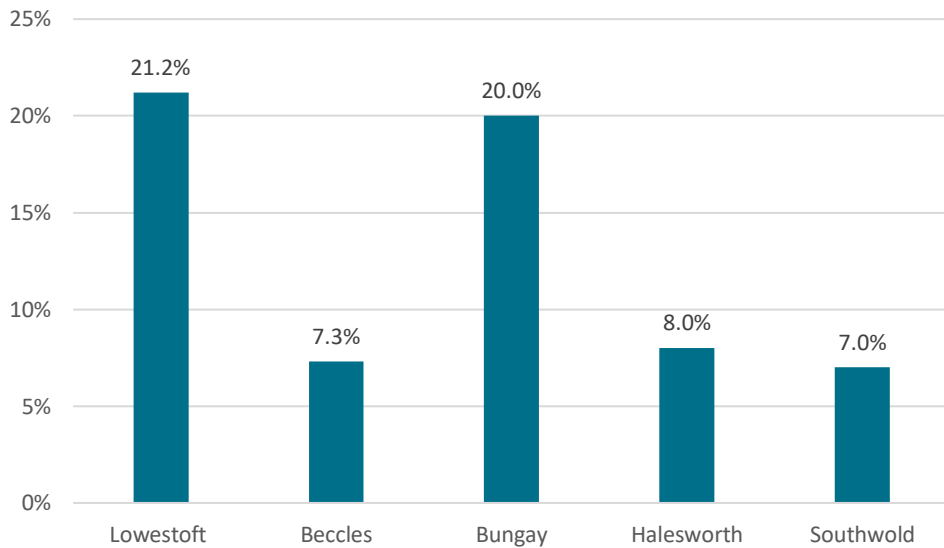
\*Cinemas; concert halls; bingo halls; dance halls

\*\*This includes use classes B2, B8, and remaining class E uses and F use class

*Suffolk Coastal – vacancy rates in town centres*



*Waveney – vacancy rates in town centres*



7.33 The People and Places Partnership Ltd were commissioned to help understand the issues being faced by East Suffolk’s town centres. The aim of the research was to help identify strategic priorities and initiatives for the towns and inform future partnership work between East Suffolk Council and local stakeholders. The East Suffolk Towns Initiative (ESTI) is now developing and delivering town centre economic development solutions in line with the People and Places research through a set of agreed action plans. From these action plans, funding is being awarded to local groups for activity and projects that support the towns to become economically vibrant and achieve long term sustainability both for the local community, businesses and visitors. East Suffolk Council is also working in partnership with local town centre organisations and businesses to provide support in the



wake of the Covid-19 pandemic and developing a Digital Towns programme providing investment in businesses' digital skills as well as town centre infrastructure.

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.34 The Council's updated evidence ([Retail and Commercial Leisure Town Centres Study 2017](#)) for the Ipswich Borough Council and former Suffolk Coastal area shows that by 2036, there will be a need for approximately 5,000sqm of convenience goods development and approximately 13,000sqm of comparison goods development with the most significant forecasts seen at Woodbridge and in areas east of Ipswich. It is anticipated that the floorspace growth is most likely to be met in Felixstowe, Ipswich and Woodbridge over the plan period as these are locations which are considered to have demand for additional retail capacity. The Council's approach is to support and monitor retail and town centre development and present a clear and comprehensible range of policies to support a balance of retail and services including commercial leisure in town centres.
- 7.35 The town centres are popular with tourists and visitors from nearby areas within and beyond the district. The towns have varying functions that benefit from a blend of shopping and leisure facilities supported by national retailers and chains alongside many specialist and artisan shops. The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan seeks to provide a balanced mix of town centre shops and services alongside out-of-centre retail destinations such as Martlesham and the neighbouring county town of Ipswich. Through policies which seek to secure retail activities and other town centre activities in appropriate locations, the Local Plan provides clear direction to enable town centres to evolve over the plan period.
- 7.36 Just over 1,900m<sup>2</sup> floorspace of town centre uses has been completed within the Suffolk Coastal local plan area this year, however, 2,377m<sup>2</sup> floorspace has been lost to other uses. The loss of drinking establishments floorspace accounts for half of all losses including the White Horse, Framlingham (change of use to 2 dwellings and the erection of 3 new dwellings) and the Three Tuns, Pettistree (change of use to dance studio and café).
- 7.37 Vacancy rates have slightly decreased in all town centres with the exception of Felixstowe which has seen slight increase from 6.3% in October 2020 to 6.6% in May 2021. Leiston town centre had the highest vacancy rate during the reporting period at 10.2%, followed by Saxmundham, which had a vacancy rate of 9.3%. These high percentages suggest that Leiston and Saxmundham have the greatest issues with vacancy rates. Woodbridge and Felixstowe have a higher number of vacant units but these are a lower percentage of the overall number of town centre commercial units, suggesting that vacancies are less of a problem in these two town centres.

7.38 The table below shows the proportion of units in retail use in each town centre.

| Town Centre | Number of units - all units (excluding C2 and C3 residential) | Number of units in retail use (E(a)) | % of units in retail use |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Aldeburgh   | 86  | 46                                   | 53.5%                    |
| Felixstowe  | 226   | 138                                  | 61.1%                    |
| Framlingham | 94  | 51                                   | 54.3%                    |
| Leiston     | 88  | 45                                   | 51.1%                    |
| Saxmundham  | 97  | 51                                   | 52.6%                    |
| Woodbridge  | 203   | 128                                  | 63.1%                    |

#### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.39 The [Waveney Retail and Leisure Needs Assessment \(2016\)](#) estimates that by 2032, there will be a need for at least another 2,197sqm of food store development and 11,063sqm of non-food types of retail development. However, the study states that forecasts of need beyond five years need to be treated with caution due to the uncertainties in expenditure growth forecasts and market share beyond this time-frame. The study forecasts need based on population growth and forecasts of expenditure on food and non-food products. It takes into account the amount of online shopping and the leakage to other centres such as Norwich. In the five-year period there is no need for new non-food retail and only a need for 850sqm of food store development.
- 7.40 1,160m<sup>2</sup> floorspace of town centre uses has been completed within the Waveney local plan area this year, however, 2,961m<sup>2</sup> floorspace has been lost to other uses. Most losses have occurred within the retail sector (2,300m<sup>2</sup>). Within the town centres the net loss is 600m<sup>2</sup> floorspace.
- 7.41 The Waveney Local Plan has a target of no more than 10% vacant units in any town centre or local shopping centre. Site surveys in May 2021 reveal vacancy rates above 10% in Bungay (20%) and Lowestoft (21.2%) town centres, which is an increase on the figures recorded in 2020. The Council has prepared a town centre master plan to help guide regeneration within Lowestoft town centre. More detailed work is ongoing to create concept statements for specific parts of the town centre, including the Station Quarter and the Cultural Quarter, which is located in the area around the former Battery Green car park and the Marina Theatre. Regeneration of Lowestoft town centre will provide new uses and reduce vacancy rates over time, through increasing footfall. Halesworth has seen a 4% decrease and now has a vacancy rate of 8%. The vacancy rates in Beccles and Southwold have also had a small decrease to 7.3% and 7% respectively.

7.42 The table below shows the proportion of units in retail use in each town centre.

| Town Centre | Number of units - all units (excluding C2 and C3 residential) | Number of units in retail use (E(a)) | % of units in retail use |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Lowestoft   | 368   | 176                                  | 48%                      |
| Beccles     | 218   | 129                                  | 59%                      |
| Bungay      | 110   | 69                                   | 63%                      |
| Halesworth  | 100   | 60                                   | 60%                      |
| Southwold   | 100   | 64                                   | 64%                      |

## Retail and Leisure Summary

The town centre surveys show that within the former Suffolk Coastal area town centres there has been an increase in retail and office uses and but a small contraction of cafes/restaurants. Pubs and hot food takeaways have remained the same.

Within the former Waveney area town centres there has been an increase in retail and cafes/restaurants, but a small contraction of office use. Pubs and hot food takeaways have also remained the same. Vacancy rates within Lowestoft and Bungay are double the target maximum vacancy rate of 10% identified in the Waveney Local Plan.

### Next steps

- Improve town centres as destinations
- Provide support for the People and Places Town Centre Project
- Provide support for the area-based initiatives such as Leiston Together and Lowestoft Place Board
- Work with the Economic Development Team to develop regeneration strategies such as the North Lowestoft Heritage Action Zone for parts of town centres that suffer from high vacancy rates and poor-quality environment
- Implement the Lowestoft Town Centre Masterplan in cooperation with the local community and other stakeholders including Suffolk County Council Highways, Waveney Chamber of Commerce, East Suffolk Building Preservation Trust, Lowestoft Town Council and Lowestoft Vision

## Tourism

- 7.43 Tourism is an important part of the East Suffolk economy, and the District has many types of visitor destinations and attractions. Alongside the natural and environmental attractions such as the Heritage Coast, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and historic market towns, events such as hosting stages of the Tour of Britain/Women’s Tour cycling road races, Latitude Festival and the First Light Festival draws visitors from both within and outside of the district. Trips within the district and from neighbouring districts for shopping and leisure purposes may also be considered as tourism. The overlap with town centre and retail policies is demonstrated in a growing emphasis on leisure and the experience of town centre users.
- 7.44 Clearly the Suffolk tourism market was heavily affected in 2020/21 by the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic, but anecdotal evidence is that the 2021 summer season was very much better.

| Indicator   | Suffolk Coastal  | Waveney          | Link to further information |
|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Applications permitting new / loss of tourist accommodation & development | 37 New<br>0 Loss | 15 New<br>1 Loss | -                           |

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.45 The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan includes policies which seek to encourage and protect tourism uses across the district, including a strategic policy (Policy SCLP6.2) which supports tourism destinations that contribute to the broad appeal, accessibility and year-round nature of tourism across the district. This policy seeks to provide general support to the wider range of tourism facilities and destinations that are found in the district. The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan also contains area specific policies which focus on the Felixstowe Seafront (Policies SCLP12.11 to SCLP12.15).
- 7.46 Within the former Suffolk Coastal area, the majority of consents for new tourism uses propose single units of self-catering accommodation of which a number are for the conversion of barns or outbuildings into new uses. Two permissions, one at High Lodge, Darsham, the other at Kesgrave Hall will result in an addition 170 holiday lodges and 27 new hotel rooms respectively. A further 14 permissions are for upgrading/replacement or additional facilities to existing tourism sites, intensification by increasing the number of units / pitches or changes to the occupancy period.

### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.47 Within the former Waveney area, consents for new tourism uses are for self-catering accommodation (including barn conversions) and camping sites mainly in the rural areas, with one application in Ellough for 35 holiday lodges. The Royal Court Hotel in Kirkley has been vacant for a number of years and this year permission was granted for change of use to a café (retaining a

commercial frontage within the district shopping centre) and 15 self-contained flats representing a tourism loss.

## Tourism Summary

It is recognised that tourism is a key contributor to the local economy and supports a high proportion of employment opportunities. The Local Plans provide support for new tourism activities in sustainable locations to ensure that tourism opportunities are retained, protected, enhanced and encouraged in a plan led manner. A variety of new and updated tourism uses across a number of locations across the whole of East Suffolk show that tourism continues to play a significant role in the district's economy and development and construction sectors. The Council is welcoming of tourism activities and will continue to facilitate tourism activities with partners.

### Next steps

- Continue to monitor the impact of tourism and its contribution to the district's economy
- Safeguard and retain tourism uses
- Support the work of place-based initiatives such as Leiston Together and Lowestoft Rising
- Provide support for the Council's programme to deliver seafront projects along Lowestoft South Beach



## Housing

7.48 This section reports on progress on delivery against the Council's housing targets including net housing completions, the location of new housing in relation to the settlement strategy, affordable housing and Gypsy and Traveller sites.

### Housing completions

| Indicator   | Suffolk Coastal            | Waveney                    | East Suffolk               | Link to further information                   |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Net additional homes completed  | 511                        | 201                        | 712                        | <a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a> |
| Affordable homes completed<br>(subset of net additional homes completed)                        | 90                         | 42                         | 132                        | <a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a> |
| Gypsy and Traveller pitches permitted / completed<br>(subset of net additional homes completed) | 0 permitted<br>0 completed | 0 permitted<br>0 completed | 0 permitted<br>0 completed | -   |
| Total housing delivered within plan period<br>(plan period date)                                | 1,759<br>(2018-2036)       | 1,473<br>(2014-2036)       | N/A                        | <a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a> |

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

7.49 The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (September 2020) identifies a need for at least 9,756 new homes over the plan period (2018-2036). Housing completions this monitoring year totalled 511, a drop of 150 dwellings on the previous year, and likely a symptom of the difficulties within the building trade caused by the pandemic in particular during the early part of the monitoring year. However, over the first three years of the plan period the average number of dwellings completed is 586, above the requirement of 542 per year.

### Suffolk Coastal housing completions 2018-21

| 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 588     | 660     | 511     |

7.50 A total of 90 affordable homes were completed during the monitoring year, accounting for almost 18% of all housing completions. 23% of all housing completed between 2018-21 is affordable

housing (412 of 1,759 new homes). All new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings or on sites of 0.5ha or more must make provision for 1 in 3 of the total dwellings to be affordable.

Suffolk Coastal affordable housing completions 2018-21

| 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 125     | 197     | 90      |

- 7.51 The provision of housing for older people within residential institutions (C2) can be included in housing land supply and housing delivery figures. The contribution is based on the accommodation released in the housing market<sup>5</sup>. The figures below are in addition to the housing completions reported above.

Suffolk Coastal care homes completions (equivalent dwellings) 2018-21

| 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 6       | 0       | -4      |

- 7.52 The Gypsy, Traveller, Travelling Showpeople and Boat Dwellers Accommodation Needs Assessment (2017) identifies a requirement for 15 pitches over the period 2016 – 2036. No additional pitches have been permitted or completed during the monitoring period however this is reflective of planning applications not being submitted.

Waveney Local Plan

- 7.53 The Waveney Local Plan identifies a need for 8,223 new homes over the plan period, 2014-2036. This equates to an annual requirement of 374 new homes per year; however, delivery has only averaged 211 dwellings per year. This is a shortfall of 1,145 homes over the period 2014-2021.

Waveney total housing completions 2014-21

| 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 136     | 135     | 264     | 284     | 297     | 156     | 201     |

NB 2020/21 completion figure revised from 159 as reported in last year’s AMR to account for loss of 3 dwellings due to demolition

- 7.54 27% of all housing completed between 2014-21 is affordable housing (401 of 1,473 new homes). All new housing developments of 11 or more dwellings must make provision for a proportion of the total dwellings to be affordable. The provision ranges from 20% to 40%, based on defined affordable housing areas (Policy WLP8.2 Affordable Housing).

<sup>5</sup> The ratio applied is 1.8 to 1 i.e. for every 1.8 bed spaces in an institution, 1 housing unit is assumed.

## Waveney affordable housing completions 2014-21

| 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 24      | 13      | 88      | 120     | 89      | 25      | 42      |

- 7.55 The Waveney Local Plan allocates approximately 12% more homes than the minimum level required to help enable more affordable homes to be delivered and ensure the objectively assessed need will be met if some allocations fail to come forward or there is a delay in delivery (Policy WLP1.1 Scale and Location of Growth).
- 7.56 The provision of housing for older people within residential institutions (C2) can be included in housing land supply and housing delivery figures. The contribution is based on the accommodation released in the housing market<sup>6</sup>. The figures below are in addition to the housing completions reported above.

## Waveney care homes completions (equivalent dwellings) 2014-21

| 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0       | -21     | 4       | 7       | 38      | 13      | 5       |

- 7.57 The Gypsy, Traveller, Travelling Showpeople and Boat Dwellers Accommodation Needs Assessment (2017) identifies a requirement for 17 additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches in Waveney over the period 2016-2036, and this provides the context for Policy WLP8.5 Gypsy and Traveller Sites. No additional pitches have been permitted or completed during the monitoring period however this is reflective of planning applications not being submitted. WLP8.5 provides a criteria-based policy to support such development both within settlement boundaries and within the Countryside and to date 4 pitches have been provided (2018/19 monitoring period).

## Housing types and sizes

| Indicator   | Suffolk Coastal  | Waveney    | Link to further information                   |
|---|------------------|------------|---|
| Type and size of completed dwellings (gross completions)  | See charts below |            | <a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a> |
| Number and percentage of affordable housing completed by tenure. (subset of net additional homes completed) | See charts below |            | <a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a> |
| Affordable housing on   | 7 relevant       | 4 relevant | -   |

<sup>6</sup> The ratio applied is 1.8 to 1 i.e. for every 1.8 bed spaces in an institution, 1 housing unit is assumed.



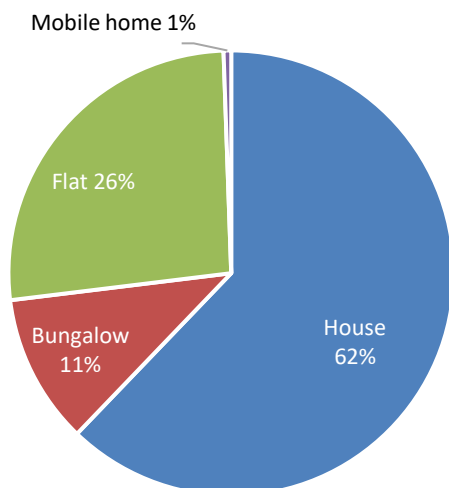
| Indicator  | Suffolk Coastal   | Waveney   | Link to further information |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------|
| residential developments (permissions)   | applications providing 127 affordable homes of a total 138 required | applications providing 12 affordable homes of a total 58 required |                             |
| Number of refusals for self-contained flats / HMOs within flat saturation zones as identified on Polices Map | N/A   | 1 relevant application submitted and refused                      | -                           |
| Net additional bedrooms in C2 care homes   | -8  | 9   | -                           |

Types and size of completed dwellings (gross completions) – gross completions does not account for losses such as demolitions.

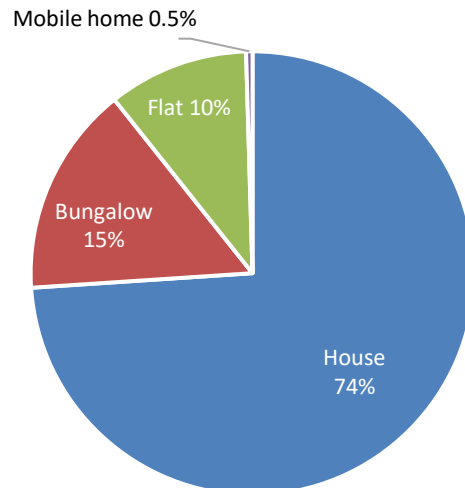
Affordable housing on residential developments: the requirement for the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan is for sites with a capacity for 10 or more units or sites of 0.5ha to make provision for 1 in 3 units to be affordable dwellings; the requirement for the Waveney Local Plan is for sites with a capacity for 11 or more units to make provision of 20%, 30% or 40% affordable dwellings based on locality.

*Completed dwellings by type*

Suffolk Coastal  
(543 gross completions)



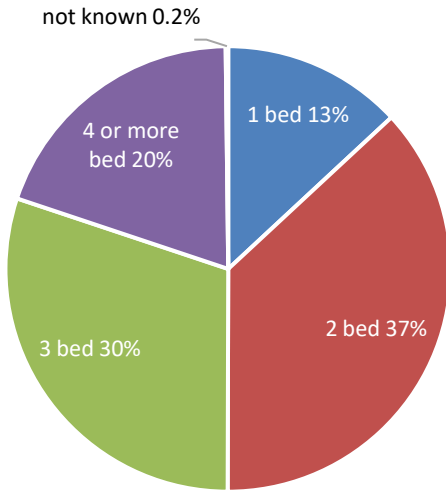
Waveney  
(215 gross completions)



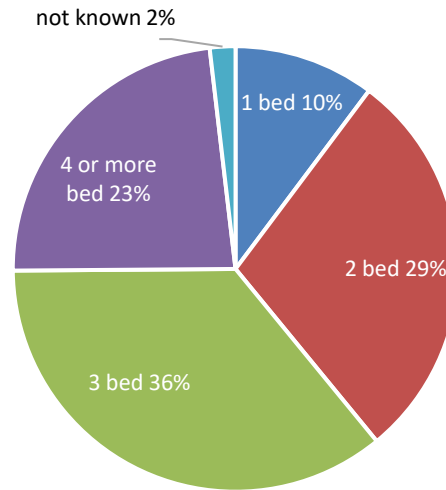
*Completed dwellings by number of bedrooms*

Note: not known category includes caravans / mobile homes or certain types of application such as certificate of lawful use or prior approval.

Suffolk Coastal  
(543 gross completions)

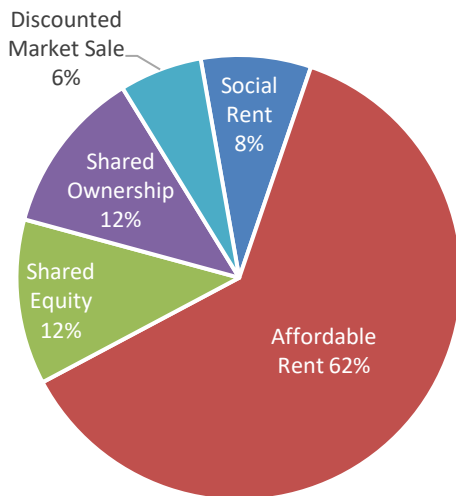


Waveney  
(215 gross completions)

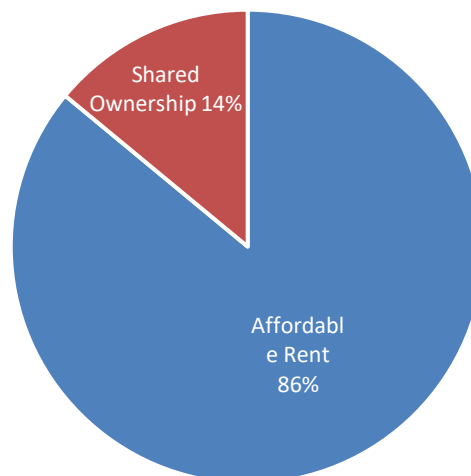


*Affordable housing completed by tenure*

Suffolk Coastal  
(90 net affordable completions)



Waveney  
(42 net affordable completions)



### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.58 The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan sets out the size of dwellings that should be delivered as a percentage of the overall need for housing (Table 5.1). The percentages for two and four bedroom dwellings achieved during 2020/21 (37% and 20% versus a need for 29% and 33%) show that delivery has not matched expectations for some types of dwellings, however Policy SCLP5.8 Housing Mix expects a focus on 1 and 2 bedroom dwellings and it is evident that half of dwellings completed fall within this size.
- 7.59 62% of the affordable homes completed were for affordable rent. This is a higher percentage than that identified in the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan Policy SCLP5.10 which sets out that 50% should be for affordable rent/social rent and 25% for shared ownership and 25% for discounted market sale (Policy SCLP5.10), however it should be acknowledged that these developments would have been approved under former policies.
- 7.60 Eight applications approved this monitoring year are required to provide affordable housing (preferably on-site), of these, three applications do not do so; one application is approval of reserved matters that when originally permitted at outline stage did not require on-site affordable housing as the threshold was for 11 or more dwellings (10 dwellings Bredfield); a viability assessment sufficient to discount an affordable housing requirement (14 dwellings, Felixstowe) and the final application secures a contribution to be paid prior to the first occupation of the 6<sup>th</sup> dwelling (11 dwellings, Orford).
- 7.61 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017) identifies a need for 1,118 additional spaces in care homes and nursing homes to 2036. The Local Plan addresses the needs of an ageing population in a number of ways including through the provision of accessible and adaptable dwellings as part of the housing mix and a number of site specific allocations requiring housing to meet the needs of older people. Overall a net loss of 8 bedrooms in care homes has been recorded this monitoring year. An extension to a care home in Woodbridge has provided an additional 12 bedrooms however a 20-bedroom nursing home in Felixstowe has been converted to 8 flats.

### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.62 86% of affordable homes completed this monitoring year are affordable rent. This generally reflects the policy approach of the previous Local Plan which set out that the majority of affordable housing should be social rent and not more than 10% for intermediate tenures including rent and shared equity. It is expected that future delivery of affordable housing will more generally reflect the approach in Policy WLP8.2 with 50% of affordable housing provision for affordable rent and 50% for intermediate housing tenures.
- 7.63 Policy WLP8.2 Affordable Housing requires all new developments of 11 or more dwellings to provide affordable housing, preferably on site. Four relevant applications were permitted during the monitoring year of which a total 58 affordable homes are expected to be provided however only 12

have been permitted/secured. One application for approval of reserved matters for 150 dwellings in Bungay would under current policy require 45 on site affordable dwellings and only 8 are being provided. The viability report submitted at the time of the outline application concluded no more than 5% affordable housing could be provided. A full application for 30 retirement apartments (Lowestoft) has provided a viability assessment sufficient to discount an affordable housing requirement. The conversion of a vacant hotel in Lowestoft to 16 originally proposed flats would require 3.2 dwellings but vacant building credit results in 0.965 affordable dwellings. The applicant reduced the number of proposed flats to 15 however proposing the same contribution of 1 affordable dwelling secured as a contribution (1 dwelling) to be paid within 28 days of commencement of works.

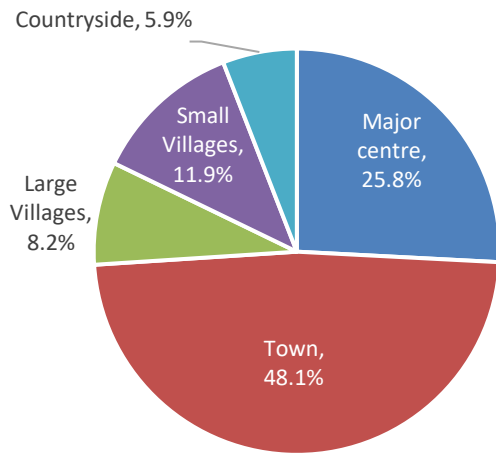
7.64 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017) identifies a need for 905 additional spaces in care homes and nursing homes over the plan period of which the majority will be delivered on larger allocations. The Local Plan does not have a specific policy for this sector. This monitoring year, a 9-bedroom extension has been completed at an existing care home in Lowestoft. Over the plan period (2014-21) a net gain of 82 bedrooms within care homes has been recorded.

**Location of new housing**

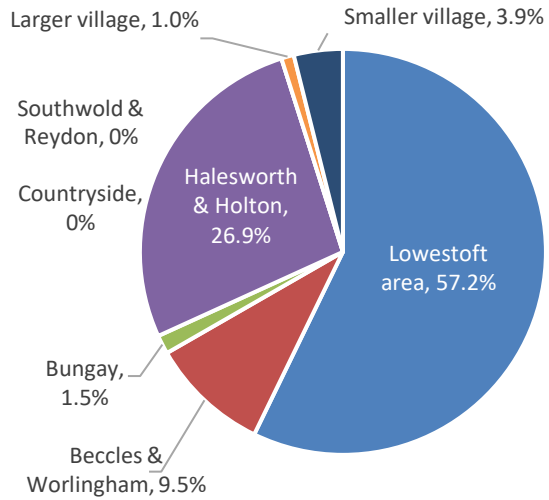
| Indicator  | Suffolk Coastal  | Waveney             | Link to further information |
|--|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| % of housing development by settlement hierarchy   | See charts below |                     | -                           |
| % of housing development in the countryside - outside of settlement boundaries (Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans)   | 12%              | 32%                 | -                           |
| % of residential development in Lowestoft and the market towns achieving at least 30 dwellings per hectare [new build developments of 10 or more when wholly complete] | N/A              | 0% (0 of 1 schemes) | -                           |
| % of new housing completed on previously developed land  | 32% (161 of 511) | 29% (59 of 201)     | -                           |

*% of housing development by settlement hierarchy 2020/21*

Suffolk Coastal



Waveney



Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.65 Policy SCLP3.2 Settlement Hierarchy of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan identifies the settlement hierarchy across the plan area, taking into account the role of each settlement. Table 3.3 of the Local Plan sets out the percentage of newly identified housing growth to come forward within the different settlement types across the Local Plan area, and Table 3.5 sets out the percentages of all anticipated housing growth to come forward on a parish by parish basis.
- 7.66 32% of new housing completed this monitoring year is on previously developed land, an increase on the 14% recorded in the previous year despite the lack of a supply in terms of large brownfield sites. The brownfield developments comprise a mix of single dwelling sites and larger developments.
- 7.67 The Council’s Local Plan evidence base, including updates of the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment, has consistently shown that the available supply of brownfield sites in the former Suffolk Coastal area to be modest and concentrated away from the towns and ‘A’ road and rail routes at former and underused airfields in rural locations. Whilst there is generally a divergence between the distribution of brownfield land and the Local Plan settlement hierarchy that identifies the most sustainable settlements for growth in the district, the Local Plan has taken opportunities to allocate brownfield land where appropriate such as the Police Headquarters site in Martlesham.

Waveney Local Plan

- 7.68 Policies WLP1.1 and WLP7.1 set out the scale and location of growth in the former Waveney area with half (56%) of future development allocated to Lowestoft as the largest town with its potential for economic growth. This monitoring year housing delivery meets the housing growth expectations

for Lowestoft, whilst across the market towns delivery has been slightly higher at 39% and lower in the rural areas at 5%. Over the plan period as a whole, it is anticipated that housing delivery will be consistent with the distribution strategy.

- 7.69 Policy WLP8.32 Housing Density and Design expects residential development to make the best use of the site whilst protecting or enhancing the distinctiveness and character of the area. Development in and around the built-up area of Lowestoft and the market towns should aim for urban scale development of at least 30 dwellings per hectare. This monitoring year, just one scheme of 10 or more dwellings has completed within the relevant areas and achieves a density of 28 dwellings per hectare. The completed scheme is for sheltered housing units within grounds of retirement village/care home in Carlton Colville.
- 7.70 29% of all new housing completed this monitoring year is on previously developed land, this is a reduction from 50% of completions in the previous year. This reflects the higher number of completions on larger greenfield sites this year and is expected to continue at this reduced level as the majority housing allocations in the Local Plan are on greenfield sites, reflecting the complexities with delivery of new housing on brownfield sites. 20% of new homes allocated are on previously developed land including 1,380 at Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (Policy WLP2.4).

### Housing Commitments

- 7.71 Within East Suffolk almost 8,000 new homes have planning permission (either outline or full consent) as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. 978 new homes are under construction.

| Geographic area                 | Total commitments | Full consent | Outline consent | Market housing | Affordable housing |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Suffolk Coastal Local Plan area | 4,919             | 1,916        | 3,003           | 3,764          | 1,155              |
| Waveney Local Plan area         | 2,848             | 1,965        | 883             | 2,207          | 641                |
| <b>East Suffolk</b>             | <b>7,767</b>      | <b>3,881</b> | <b>3,886</b>    | <b>5,971</b>   | <b>1,796</b>       |

- 7.72 More information on these planning consents can be found on the [East Suffolk Open Data Portal](#).

### Statement of Housing Land Supply (5 year land supply)

- 7.73 National policy requires local planning authorities to identify and update annually a supply of specific, deliverable sites, sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies, or against their local housing need where the strategic policies are more than 5 years old. The supply is required to include a 5% buffer to ensure choice and competition in the market for land or a 20% buffer where there has been a persistent under delivery of housing as evidenced through the Housing Delivery Test (National Planning Policy

Framework para. 74). For sites to be considered deliverable they should be available now, offer a suitable location for development now, be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within the five years.

- 7.74 The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan sets out a housing requirement of 542 dwellings per year over the period 2018 – 2036. The Waveney Local Plan sets out a housing requirement of 374 dwellings per year over the period 2014 – 2036. The 2020 Housing Delivery Test result for East Suffolk was 109% and therefore the 85% threshold for delivery has been exceeded meaning that a 5% buffer is applied in this year’s assessment.
- 7.75 The East Suffolk Statement of Housing Land Supply 2021 confirms (as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021):
- The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan area of East Suffolk has a housing land supply of 6.52 years.
  - The Waveney Local Plan area of East Suffolk has a housing land supply of 5.74 years.
- 7.76 Further information can be found at <https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy-and-local-plans/open-data/housing-land-supply/>

### **Housing Delivery Test and Housing Action Plan**

- 7.77 The Housing Delivery Test was introduced by the Government in 2018 and assesses how successful each Local Authority has been at supplying the required number of houses in the previous three financial years. In Local Planning Authority areas where less than 95% of the required housing has been delivered over the past three years, authorities must produce a Housing Action Plan. Where less than 85% of the requirement was delivered there is an additional requirement to apply a 20% buffer in calculating the 5-year housing land supply. Where less than 75% is delivered the ‘presumption in favour of sustainable development’ would apply in decision making although this specific requirement has been phased in with a 25% threshold applying to the February 2019 results and 45% threshold applying to the November 2019 result.
- 7.78 The first set of results of the Housing Delivery Test were published in February 2019, covering the period 2015/16-2016/18, and relate to the areas covered by the Council’s Plans. The result for the former Suffolk Coastal area was 128% and for the former Waveney area was 72%. The result required no further action to be taken for the former Suffolk Coastal areas and the former Waveney area to produce a Housing Action Plan and apply a 20% buffer when calculating the 5-year housing land supply.
- 7.79 The first East Suffolk Housing Action Plan was published in August 2019. As both areas are within East Suffolk, and in view of the corporate objectives surrounding housing delivery and the desire to ensure strong delivery is maintained across East Suffolk, the Housing Action Plan covers the whole of East Suffolk local planning authority area.

- 7.80 The second set of Housing Delivery Test results, covering the period 2016/17-2018/19, were published in February 2020. The result for the former Suffolk Coastal areas is 127% and for the former Waveney area is 89%. The improvement for the former Waveney area in achieving a result of 89% has meant that a 5% buffer can be applied in calculating the 5-year housing land supply. The result still required a Housing Action Plan to be produced for the former Waveney area and this was updated in August 2020.
- 7.81 The third Housing Delivery Test result, covering the period 2017/18 – 2019/20, was published in January 2021 and relates to East Suffolk (not the former Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Districts separately). The result for East Suffolk is 109% and is the first time the area has been assessed as a recently reorganised authority. Following the publication of 2020 Housing Delivery Test results no further action is required by East Suffolk Council.
- 7.82 Regardless of future Housing Delivery Test results, East Suffolk Council intends to produce an annual Housing Action Plan as a ‘tool’ to check the progress and success of actions to secure housing delivery and enable to Council to take early steps to minimise any future risk of under delivery. A third Housing Action Plan has been published in August 2021 (outside of the current AMR monitoring period). The Housing Action Plan and further information can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/housing-action-plan/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/housing-action-plan/).

#### **Self build and custom build register**

- 7.83 The Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended) places a duty on local councils in England to keep and have regard to a register of people who are interested in self build or custom build projects in their area. Registers help inform councils of the level of demand for self build and custom build plots in their area and develop a strategy for providing plots. The Council has three years in which to grant sufficient development permissions to meet the need recorded on the register in a ‘base period’. Beginning in 2015, a base period begins on 31<sup>st</sup> October and finishes on 30<sup>th</sup> October the following year. Please note that the Authority Monitoring Report uses financial years and not base periods for the purposes of its monitoring.
- 7.84 In light of the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended), both the Waveney Local Plan and the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan include a policy approach to meet the needs identified on the Council’s register. This includes policies WLP8.3 and SCLP5.9 which specifically support proposals for self / custom build plots and require developments of 100 or more dwellings to provide 5% self or custom build properties.

| Indicator  | Suffolk Coastal | Waveney | East Suffolk | Link to further information                                      |
|--|-----------------|---------|--------------|--|
| Number of entries on self build / custom build register as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March | N/A             | N/A     | 479          | <a href="#">East Suffolk Self Build and Custom Build webpage</a> |



| Indicator  | Suffolk Coastal                               | Waveney | East Suffolk | Link to further information                                      |
|--|---|---------|--------------|--|
| 2021   |   |         |              |  |
| Number of plots approved for self or custom build (2020/21)  | 58  | 10      | 68           | <a href="#">East Suffolk Self Build and Custom Build webpage</a> |
| Developments of 100 or more dwellings to provide 5% self or custom build properties (2020/21)  | No relevant applications determined this year |         | -            |  |
| <u>Number of plots approved for self or custom build:</u> Approvals can be via planning permission for self or custom build plots or plots which have been granted self build CIL relief |   |         |              |  |

7.85 68 custom and self build plots were given permission across East Suffolk during the monitoring period. However, a further 89 single new dwellings were given permission during the monitoring period. Given the ability to claim CIL relief for self build homes, it is likely that a significant number of these single dwellings will be self build projects, suggesting that the overall number of self build developments being delivered will in fact be significantly higher.

7.86 Further information on self build and custom housebuilding can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/self-build-and-custom-build/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/self-build-and-custom-build/)

### Other housing indicators

| Indicator  | East Suffolk   | Link to further information                   |
|--|--|---|
| Population estimates (mid-year 2020)   | 250,373  | <a href="#">ONS population estimates</a>      |
| Homelessness - total households assessed and total households assessed as owed a duty (Apr 2020-Mar 2021)  | 1,124 households assessed, 1,120 assessed as owed a duty | <a href="#">MHCLG Homelessness statistics</a> |
| Housing affordability - Ratio of median house price to median gross annual (where available) workplace-based earnings (2020)   | 8.39   | <a href="#">ONS Housing affordability</a>     |
| <u>Homelessness</u> - Prevention duties include any activities aimed at preventing a household threatened with homelessness within 56 days from becoming homeless. Relief duties are owed to households that are already homeless and require help to secure settled accommodation |  |   |

7.87 The data above provides further contextual information relating to housing provision. The population of East Suffolk has been increasing and is projected to continue to increase over the lifetime of the Local Plans, as reflected in housing requirements.

- 7.88 Data on homelessness for 2020/21 shows that 1,120 households were assessed as owed a duty, of which 484 households owed relief duty within East Suffolk. The figures for the previous year showed 1,541 households assessed with 1,511 households owed a duty, of which 498 owed relief duty. The delivery of new housing and affordable housing contributes to addressing this, alongside the role of the Council's Housing Service.
- 7.89 Historically, the ratio of house prices to earnings in the former Suffolk Coastal part of East Suffolk has been higher than in the former Waveney area. Affordability ratios for the former districts have also been published for 2020 and show a ratio of 9.4 for the former Suffolk Coastal area and 7.47 for the former Waveney area<sup>7</sup>. Details of the amount of affordable housing provided are set out in the sections above.

## Housing Summary

Housing completions in the former Suffolk Coastal area are above the Local Plan requirement over the plan period to date. In the former Waveney area, despite housing completions generally increasing year on year, there has been under delivery across the plan period. However, completions on allocated sites, particularly in Beccles and Bungay, are now coming forward and should help to increase delivery overall.

The most recent Housing Delivery Test results, covering the period 2017/18 to 2019/20 is the first set of results for East Suffolk and although no further action is required, the Council is committed to maintaining its annual Housing Action Plan as a tool to assist with supporting housing delivery. The East Suffolk Local Plans set out allocations to meet and exceed housing need over the period to 2036, and it is expected that through the implementation of these the housing needed will be delivered.

The affordability of housing remains an issue within East Suffolk, and affordable housing continues to be delivered through Council's planning policies, and completions have predominantly provided affordable housing for rent. To meet the identified district wide requirements, it is anticipated that in future years a greater proportion of affordable ownership tenures will be provided. In November and December 2020 the Council undertook an initial consultation to inform the scope and content of the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document and has in November 2021 published the draft Supplementary Planning Document for a six week public consultation. Adoption of the SPD is anticipated in Spring 2022.

A supply of at least five years' worth of housing land can be demonstrated across East Suffolk, consistent with national policy requirements. This demonstrates that permissions are being granted, and allocations made, to help enable development to come forward.

<sup>7</sup> [House price to workplace-based earnings ratio for former local authorities 2019 to 2020 - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/incomeandtaxes/bankofenglandandfinancialmarkets/workingpapers/2020/01/house-price-to-workplace-based-earnings-ratio-for-former-local-authorities-2019-to-2020)

### Next steps

- Continue to monitor the supply of housing land in the District through the [Statement of Housing Land Supply](#)
- Implement the actions contained in the [East Suffolk Housing Action Plan](#) (published August 2021), and review as necessary
- Preparation of an Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (adoption expected Spring 2022)
- Continue to maintain the [Brownfield Land Register](#) (update by December 2021)
- Continue to maintain the [East Suffolk Self Build Register](#) and develop ways to match people on the Register to self and custom build plots within the District



## Transport

- 7.90 This section provides information on the delivery of transport measures and the implementation of parking standards in developments across East Suffolk.
- 7.91 Although not a Highway Authority, the Council has a role to play in ensuring transport initiatives and measures are implemented in consultation with Highways England and Suffolk County Council (the Highway Authority). The requirement to include Travel Plans and Transport Statements as part of planning applications based on thresholds are typically used by planning authorities to implement such measures, and this is reflected in the Council’s development management policies.
- 7.92 Due to Covid travel restrictions during 2020, traffic count data is not comparable to previous years. The Department for Transport states that *“Vehicle miles travelled in Great Britain have had year-on-year growth in each year between 2010 and 2019. However, the sharp decrease in 2020 has resulted in traffic estimates that are lower than the 2010 levels.”* During 2020 there was a marked increase in the use of pedal cycles of 5 billion vehicle miles (bvm) compared to 3.5 bvm in 2019, and conversely a reduction of travel by bus/coach from 2.4 bvm to 1.6 bvm.
- 7.93 Travel to work and means of travel is sourced from the Census and the current available data is ten years old and it is expected some Census data will be released in spring 2022. The longer-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on working patterns will emerge over the coming years.
- 7.94 Both Local Plans contain polices to support new housing development in sustainable locations, encourage the use of sustainable means of transport and provide support to the telecommunications industry to maximise the use of super-fast broadband which could assist with home working.
- 7.95 Work is progressing on an East Suffolk Cycling and Walking Strategy. An initial map-based consultation to identify issues and suggest solutions was held between 19 October and 7 December 2020. Almost 800 comments were received which can be viewed on the [online map of matters/opportunities raised](#) and a draft document has been published for consultation in November 2021.

| Indicator   | Suffolk Coastal              | Waveney                      | Link to further information |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of applications permitted which are contrary to Suffolk County Council Parking Standards   | 0 of 8 applications reviewed | 1 of 4 applications reviewed | -                           |
| Assessment of major residential applications (10 or more dwellings) based on the formal consultation response from Suffolk County Council Highways Department |                              |                              |                             |

Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.96 A review of the eight major residential planning applications granted this year found that none were permitted contrary to the formal Highway Authority consultation response. This demonstrates that the standards are achievable and policy SCLP7.2 Parking Proposals and Standards is serving its function in this regard.

Waveney Local Plan

- 7.97 Four applications for major residential development were granted this monitoring year of which one was approved subject to a Highway Authority objection. The application related to the construction of a 3/4 storey building comprising 31 x 1-bed flats with undercroft parking providing 14 car parking spaces and 45 cycle spaces. The SCC parking standards requires 31 car parking spaces and 61 cycle spaces. The application was approved as it was considered the proposal provided a balance of some vehicle parking, some provision of secure cycle storage, and relying on the sustainable location (Lowestoft) of the site and good pedestrian and public transport links. Therefore, there was no reason to refuse permission on highways grounds, and the proposal accords with the sustainable transport objectives of WLP8.21.

Cycling and Walking

- 7.98 The Waveney Cycle Strategy was published in 2016 with the aim of encouraging a greater level of cycling for work and leisure throughout the former Waveney district. The document assessed the quality of cycle routes within the district, identified 162 potential improvements and provided guidance on cycle provision design for use in the assessment of planning applications. Currently the East Suffolk Cycling and Walking Strategy is being prepared and a consultation on a draft version began in November 2021. This new strategy will cover the whole of the East Suffolk area and will include a monitoring framework.

**Transport Summary**

Applications are generally complying with Suffolk County Council parking standards which is reflective of the effectiveness of Local Plan policies. Work is progressing to develop an East Suffolk Cycling and Walking Strategy to improve both walking and cycling provision across the whole District.

**Next steps**

- Continue with the preparation of the East Suffolk Cycling and Walking Strategy (adoption expected Spring 2022 following consultation in November 2021)

## Community Facilities and Assets

- 7.99 Ensuring the provision of community facilities and assets across the District is essential to the creation of sustainable communities. Central to the Council’s Business Plan is the priority of “Enabling Communities” and through Local Plan policies which seek to deliver, develop, protect and enhance facilities, the Council can ensure that all members of the community can make use of these facilities.
- 7.100 Through the Community Right to Bid, local groups have the right to nominate land or property to be listed as an Asset of Community Value (ACV) if certain principles are met. Listing (for a maximum of 5 years) allows the community group time to express an interest in buying the asset when it comes up for sale and prepare and submit a bid for the asset. During this monitoring year eight new assets have been listed, including public houses, meeting places, health centre, sports facilities and woodland/open space. Additionally, open space in Blaxhall originally listed in 2016 and due to expire February 2021 has been re-listed. No nominations for listing were unsuccessful this year.
- 7.101 An outline application was refused this year for the redevelopment of Southwold police station ACV for housing and refused in part as being contrary to Policy WLP8.22, which seeks the protection of existing community facilities and services in such uses. The [East Suffolk Community Asset List](#) provides a comprehensive list of all listed assets and further information is available at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/community/community-rights/community-right-to-bid/how-the-right-to-bid-works/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/community/community-rights/community-right-to-bid/how-the-right-to-bid-works/).

| Indicator   | Suffolk Coastal | Waveney | Link to further information |
|---|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Applications permitting new / loss of community services and facilities | See table below |         | -                           |
| Applications permitting new / loss of open space including allotments   | See table below |         | -                           |

Applications permitting new / loss of community services and facilities.

| Parish / Plan Ref            | Gain or Loss | Description   |
|------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Blythburgh<br>DC/20/3142/FUL | Loss         | re-development of pay and play golf course for the siting of 170 holiday lodges, new facilities buildings etc |
| Bromeswell<br>DC/21/1622/FUL | Loss/Gain    | change of use of church and curtilage to provide facilities for rugby club and business office                |
| Felixstowe<br>DC/20/1200/FUL | Loss         | change of use of former police station to dwellings   |
| Leiston<br>DC/20/5262/FUL    | Loss/Gain    | change of use of dental surgery to specialist school setting  |



| Parish / Plan Ref                  | Gain or Loss | Description   |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Leiston<br>DC/19/2040/FUL          | Loss         | change of use of bowling green/club house to 15 dwellings   |
| Martlesham<br>DC/20/0115/PN3       | Gain         | provision of antenatal care to fitness and baby classes   |
| Melton<br>DC/20/4544/FUL           | Loss/Gain    | change of use of chapel to podiatry clinic  |
| Pettistree<br>DC/20/0755/FUL       | Loss/Gain    | change of use of public house and letting rooms to dance/yoga studio and holiday accommodation                          |
| Rendlesham<br>DC/20/1035/FUL       | Loss/Gain    | redevelopment of site of demolished sports centre site to new convenience store, two shop units and 11 affordable homes |
| Barnby<br>DC/20/2702/FUL           | Loss/Gain    | change of use from Methodist church to residential unit with commercial space as an art gallery                         |
| Carlton Colville<br>DC/18/3428/FUL | Gain         | Provision of childcare day nursery  |
| Holton<br>DC/20/1570/FUL           | Gain         | construction of building to provide holistic therapy treatments   |
| Kessingland<br>DC/20/2536/COU      | Loss         | change of use of public house to residential dwelling   |
| Lowestoft<br>DC/20/1306/FUL        | Loss         | conversion of public house to 4 dwellings   |
| Oulton Broad<br>DC/20/1059/FUL     | Gain         | change of use of offices to dental surgery  |

Indicator excludes A1 retail shops within designated shopping area i.e. town centres, district shopping centres, local shopping centres.

Applications permitting new / loss of open space including allotments.

| Parish / Plan Ref                    | Gain, Loss or Enhancement | Description  |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Darsham<br>DC/19/1462/FUL            | Gain                      | erection of 26 dwellings, associated access, car parking and open space                                |
| Felixstowe<br>DC/20/1002/ARM         | Gain                      | residential development of 255 dwellings and public open space   |
| Felixstowe<br>DC/20/3067/FUL         | Enhancement               | positioning of cabins to provide refreshment kiosk, toilet facilities and storage                      |
| Trimley St. Martin<br>DC/20/2890/ARM | Gain                      | construction of 70 dwellings, public open space and associated infrastructure (outline DC/16/2119/OUT) |
| Bungay<br>DC/18/4429/ARM             | Gain                      | construction 150 new dwellings, associated infrastructure and open space (outline DC/14/4193/OUT)      |

| Parish / Plan Ref           | Gain, Loss or Enhancement | Description  |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Lowestoft<br>DC/20/5068/FUL | Enhancement               | provision of a multi-use games area (MUGA) on school playing field   |
| Lowestoft<br>DC/19/3289/OUT | Gain                      | construction of up to 21 dwellings with associated landscaping, open space and ancillary infrastructure and works (outline application)  |
| Reydon<br>DC/20/2191/FUL    | Enhancement               | two replacement school sports pitches which will be available for community use (secured by S106)<br>NB existing sports pitches have outline consent for residential development |

#### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

7.102 One application provides a new facility for antenatal and postnatal services, and two applications result in the loss of a police station (Felixstowe) and bowling green/clubhouse (Leiston) to eight and fifteen dwellings respectively. Five applications result in the loss of one type of community facility to another and a further fifteen applications have been permitted which provide enhancements to existing community facilities, via extensions/alterations/replacement, such as village/community halls, sports clubhouses and public conveniences.

#### Waveney Local Plan

7.103 Three applications provide for new community facilities, a childcare day nursery in Carlton Colville, dental surgery in Oulton Broad and holistic therapy in Holton. Two applications result in the change of use of vacant public houses in Lowestoft and Kessingland to a total of five residential dwellings. A further three applications have been permitted which provide enhancements to existing community facilities.

7.104 The Ness (WLP2.5 East of England Park) opened in November 2020. Formerly a vacant and underused site, it was regenerated with £1m from the Coastal Community Fund. There are ambitions to develop the area further to celebrate the cardinal point (Ness Point) and make it a tourist destination.

7.105 Overall, it appears that the policies covering community facilities and open space in the former Waveney area are working well. There has been an overall gain in open space as well as a number of enhancements. Whilst some community facilities have been lost, there has also been a number of gains. The Waveney Local Plan will continue to protect community facilities and open space through policies WLP8.22 Built Community Services and Facilities and WLP8.23 Protection of Open Space. The recently adopted Suffolk Coastal Local Plan will continue to protect community facilities and open space through policies SCLP8.1 Community Facilities and Assets and SCLP8.2 Open Space.



## Community Facilities and Assets Summary

The Council consider that the policies which provide for the continued provision of community facilities and assets across the District are performing well. These policies are fundamental to successful and healthy communities and give areas an identity. The policies do not distinguish between urban and rural communities, but the Council is aware that facilities in rural parts of the District are likely to come under greater pressure over the plan period – due in part to the smaller populations found in rural areas. In urban areas, the demand for community facilities can be greater due to a more concentrated population.

### Next steps

- Continue to work with Active Communities Team to maintain and enhance community facilities across the District, particularly in rural areas
- Encourage communities to identify Assets of Community Value in their areas
- Continue to support communities through the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans



The Ness, Lowestoft. Photo credit: James Bass

## Climate Change

- 7.106 This section provides information on the implementation of sustainable construction standards, renewable energy permissions, and assessments of applications at risk of coastal erosion and flood risk.
- 7.107 The Council is preparing a [Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document](#) which will provide high-level practical guidance on sustainable construction methods and technologies, and the implementation of the sustainable construction and renewable and low carbon energy policies of the Local Plans. The SPD will include standard conditions to be attached to planning consents (Appendix C) and a sustainable development checklist (Appendix D) to ensure development proposals are compliant with relevant policy and acceptable in planning terms. Following the incorporation of feedback on the initial consultation held between March and April 2021, the draft Sustainable Construction SPD went out to consultation between 1<sup>st</sup> November 2021 and 13<sup>th</sup> December 2021. Following final post-consultation amendments, the document is expected to be adopted in Spring 2022.
- 7.108 An updated [planning application validation checklist](#) for East Suffolk was published in October 2020 to help ensure that Sustainability Statements (in the Waveney Local Plan area) or other required documentation (BREEAM post-construction certificate, Energy Statement and Water Statement, as relevant) submitted demonstrates how sustainability matters related to the development have been addressed by the applicant.
- 7.109 The [Environmental Guidance Note](#) provides information on best practices for developers seeking to mitigate the impact of the building industry on climate change. The Guidance Note was presented to Full Council in November 2020 for endorsement and has since been published on the Council’s website.
- 7.110 The Council, as a Risk Management Authority, is responsible for addressing coastal erosion and coastal flooding across the district. Land affected by physical change to the shoreline through coastal erosion, coastal landslip or permanent inundation is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework as a Coastal Change Management Area. The Coastal Change Management Area is identified on the Policies Maps of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan and the Waveney Local Plan.

| Indicator   | Suffolk Coastal   | Waveney | Link to further information |
|---|---|---------|-----------------------------|
| All non-residential development (Suffolk Coastal) or all new office and school development (Waveney) of 1,000m <sup>2</sup> or more gross floorspace achieving BREEAM ‘Very Good’ standard or | No relevant schemes have completed this monitoring year |         | -                           |

| Indicator   | Suffolk Coastal  | Waveney  | Link to further information   |
|---|--|--|---|
| equivalent (submission of BREEAM post construction certificate)   |  |  |   |
| Sustainability Statement to be submitted with applications for 10 or more homes   | N/A  | See assessment below   | -   |
| Number and proportion of residential developments of 10 or more homes achieving a reduction of 20% in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions below the Target Emission Rate (submission of Energy Statement)   | See assessment below   | N/A  | -   |
| Number of renewable energy schemes permitted [commercial]   | 2 relevant planning applications determined                            | No relevant planning applications determined                                       | -   |
| Number and type of permissions granted within the Coastal Change Management Area  | 4 applications for residential and tourism uses – see assessment below | 11 applications for tourism, community and householder uses – see assessment below | -   |
| Number of replacement homes permitted under coastal relocation / replacement policy   | No relevant planning applications determined                           | No relevant planning applications determined                                       | -   |
| Applications permitted in flood zones – planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice on the basis of flood risk   | 0  | 0  | <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/news/environment-agency-objections-to-planning-applications">GOV.UK Environment Agency objections to planning applications</a>   |
| Carbon dioxide emissions – Total for all sectors (2019)   | East Suffolk Figure: 1,082kt   |  | <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2019">UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2019</a> |
| <b>BREEAM:</b> The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan requirement is for all non-residential development of 1,000m <sup>2</sup> or more floorspace and the Waveney Local Plan requirement is for offices and schools of 1,000m <sup>2</sup> or more floorspace. |  |  |   |

| Indicator  | Suffolk Coastal | Waveney | Link to further information |
|--|-----------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| <p><u>Carbon dioxide emissions:</u> This indicator measures total greenhouse gas in kilotonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. Total greenhouse gas emissions are composed of CO<sub>2</sub> totals excluding short-cycle biomass burning (such as agricultural waste burning) but including other biomass burning (such as forest fires, post-burn decay, peat fires and decay of drained peatlands), all anthropogenic CH<sub>4</sub> sources, N<sub>2</sub>O sources and fluorine based-gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>). (Source: <a href="http://landportal.org">landportal.org</a> / N.A.E.I)</p> |                 |         |                             |

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.111 Policy SCLP9.2 Sustainable Construction requires new developments of more than 10 dwellings to achieve energy efficiency standards that result in a 20% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions below the Target CO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rate (TER) set out in current Building Regulations.
- 7.112 Few planning applications for the development of 10 or more dwelling have been determined in the former Suffolk Coastal areas since the adoption of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2020. The policy has not been applied retrospectively to applications for reserved matters where outline planning approval was granted prior to the adoption of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. The policy has also not been applied where there was an earlier resolution to approve but the decision notice was delayed by other matters. It is too early to determine the effectiveness of policy SCLP9.2 due to the lack of relevant planning decisions issued.
- 7.113 The Environment Agency originally objected to two applications on flood risk grounds during 2020/21. An application for the change of use of a log cabin to a holiday let was refused as the applicant failed to submit a flood risk assessment and the proposal was considered contrary to policy and the National Planning Policy Framework. The other application was prior approval for an agricultural operation, and it was determined that prior approval was required.
- 7.114 Two applications for renewable energy schemes have been approved this year. One application is for the provision of air source heat pumps to provide heating and hot water to serve The Art Station, Saxmundham. The other application is for a solar photovoltaic array on land within the boundaries of MoD Woodbridge (Rock Barracks), the electricity generated will be supplied directly to the barracks and excess to the national grid. Supporting information states that it is anticipated ...*“the development will generate 1.5MW of electricity annually. This generation will amount to a total first year carbon saving of 463.25 tonnes/CO<sub>2</sub>e. The on-site first year carbon saving would be 329.43 tonnes/CO<sub>2</sub>e. This equates with 29% reduction over the existing carbon emissions on site from electricity consumption.”*
- 7.115 Four planning applications have been permitted within the Coastal Change Management Area (Policy SCLP9.3) this monitoring year. Three applications are for minor development related to existing tourism accommodation and residential uses and one for retrospective Listed Building

consent for the demolition of Orford Lighthouse required for public safety as coastal erosion had undermined the stability of the building.

#### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.116 Policy WLP8.28 requires the submission of a Sustainability Statement for new major development to demonstrate how the development can reduce its impact on the environment. Four full/approval of reserved matters applications have been permitted this monitoring year. A variety of energy statements/documentation has been submitted as supporting documentation. For one application it was deemed that as the policy was not in place at the time outline consent was granted it was not considered reasonable to impose a condition requiring submission of a sustainable construction statement (150 dwellings, Bungay) at the reserved matter stage. The recently updated planning application validation checklist and the publication of the Sustainable Construction SPD will help ensure that appropriate Sustainability Statements demonstrate how sustainability of the development has been considered by the applicant.
- 7.117 The Environment Agency objected to one application due to the lack of a flood risk assessment, however additional information and a minor change to the application confirmed the development to be water compatible and the Environment Agency withdrew their objection.
- 7.118 Eleven planning applications have been permitted within the Coastal Change Management Area (Policy WLP8.25) this monitoring year. These applications are for minor development related to existing or new tourism accommodation or destination attraction, commercial and residential uses.
- 7.119 Lowestoft has significant areas within Flood Zone 3. Construction of a new pumping station and flood wall to reduce the risk of future surface water flooding to homes along Kirkley Stream in Lowestoft has progressed this monitoring year and completed during the Summer. Progress has also been made on the construction of tidal flood walls and barrier around the Outer Harbour with ground investigation works for the tidal flood walls undertaken in May 2020. The construction of the tidal walls will complete summer 2022 prior to works starting on the tidal barrier. When complete (expected to be in 2025), the project will significantly reduce the risk of tidal flooding to areas adjacent to Lake Lothing, including the Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (WLP2.4).



## Climate Change Summary

In light of the Climate Emergency, both nationally and locally, the Council is taking proactive steps to address the planning-related implications.

The Council continues to address climate change through proactive policies in the Local Plans which promote sustainable construction techniques and the use of renewable technologies across the district. The impacts of climate change are continuing to be seen through the impact of coastal erosion and flooding in areas at risk (as well as other areas, such as biodiversity impacts). East Suffolk Council is at the forefront of the renewable energy sector and works in partnership with energy companies and providers to deliver schemes and projects that address the implications of climate change.

No applications were approved against Environment Agency advice on flood risk.

### Next steps

- Preparation of East Suffolk Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document (adoption Spring 2022)
- Develop a Coastal Adaptation Supplementary Planning Document - a joint document with North Norfolk District Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council, the Broads Authority, and Coastal Partnership East covering the coastline from Holkham in Norfolk to Felixstowe in Suffolk (adoption expected during 2022)
- Develop processes to ensure climate change indicators can be effectively monitored



## Design

- 7.120 Good design is concerned not only with how development looks but also how it feels and functions. The built environment should cater for people throughout their lifetime and be suitable and accessible for people regardless of age, mobility or disability.
- 7.121 High quality design and building conservation in East Suffolk is recognised through the Council's annual Quality of Place Awards. Details can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/design-and-conservation/quality-of-place-awards/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/design-and-conservation/quality-of-place-awards/).
- 7.122 Part M of the Building Regulations 2010 establishes the standards that must be achieved regarding the access to and use of buildings. Part M4(2) covers the requirement for new dwellings to provide reasonable provision for most people to access the dwelling, including features which make it suitable for a range of potential occupants.
- 7.123 Building for Life 12 was a design tool used to assess the design quality of new major residential developments for supporting the health and wellbeing of new communities through the creation of attractive, safe and well-functioning places to live. Building for Life 12 was updated and superseded by Building for a Healthy Life guidelines in June 2020, after the Waveney Local Plan had been adopted and the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan was in a late stage of development. Both Local Plans still therefore refer to Building for Life 12 in their respective key design policies, Policy WLP8.29 Design and Policy SCLP11.1 Design Quality, rather than Building for a Healthy Life. The Building for a Healthy Life guidance is intended to be used primarily as a design process structure, rather than a scoring system. Building for Life uses a traffic light system to highlight good and bad practice that is similar to the system used in Building for Life 12. A proposed development is assessed against various criteria that is both listed and illustrated in Building for a Healthy life. Outcomes of the assessment are either positive (green) that indicated 'go ahead', mixed results (amber) that should be avoid where possible or negative (red) outcomes that required 'a stop and rethink' of the proposal. Proposed developments are assessed against criteria set out for each topic, for example, within the consideration of 'Walking, cycling and public transport', one assessment criterion is to integrate into the design '20mph design speeds, designations and traffic calming'. Both Local Plans state that major residential development proposals will be supported where they perform positively when assessed against Building [for a Healthy Life] guidelines. The guidelines can be found at <https://www.udg.org.uk/publications/othermanuals/building-healthy-life>.
- 7.124 During 2020/21, 62 planning applications for new dwellings were refused, at least in part, on design grounds. A common reason cited for refusal was due to the proposal being a cramped form of development, of poor or not of high quality design and out of character or harmful to the character of the area and or neighbouring properties.

| Indicator   | Suffolk Coastal   | Waveney  | Link to further information |
|---|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Major residential developments performing positively against Building for a Healthy Life guidelines   | See assessment below  | See assessment below   | -                           |
| Sites with a capacity of 10 or more dwellings to make provision for accessible and adaptable dwellings under Part M4(2) of the Building Regulations   | Four applications permitted: one application meets the requirement, and one application provides majority requirement | Four applications permitted: none specifically meet the policy requirement | -                           |
| <u>M4(2) standard:</u> the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan policy SCLP5.8 requires 50% of all dwellings to meet the standard under Part M4(2) of the Building Regulations, and the Waveney Local Plan policy WLP8.31 requires 40% of all dwellings to meet the standard. |   |  |                             |

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.125 Policy SCLP11.1 Design Quality aims to ensure development proposals demonstrate an understanding of local character, with particular regard to the key features of local character, and that such features are enhanced through locally distinctive and innovative design. As discussed above, embedded in the policy is a requirement for Building for a Healthy Life to be used to assess the design quality of new major residential developments proposals, which are expected to perform positively when assessed against the guidelines. Four relevant schemes have been approved since the adoption of the Local Plan and deemed compliant with the design policy. It is expected that future proposals will be assessed against Building for a Healthy Life guidelines as part of the assessment of the application.
- 7.126 Policy SCLP5.8 Housing Mix requires developments of 10 or more dwellings to provide at least 50% of dwellings, and all specialist dwellings, to meet the requirements of Part M4(2) of the Building Regulations. This monitoring year, four applications have been approved since the adoption of the policy of which one application for 70 dwellings provides 50% (35 dwellings) to M4(2) standards of which 10 are affordable homes. A scheme for 255 dwellings provides 42% to M4(2) standards, although not quite meeting the 50% requirement the outline consent was approved prior to the adoption of the policy. Two further applications both for eleven dwellings were approved subject to S106 prior to the adoption of the Local Plan and, due to delays in agreeing the S106, were re-presented to Planning Committee in October 2020 for consideration against the newly adopted Local Plan however without full compliance with some of the required details.
- 7.127 11% of homes completed this monitoring year are bungalows (60 no.) of which two are affordable homes (affordable rent). Although not necessarily built to accessible/adaptable standards, these



completed bungalows could provide occupants with a home that may meet future requirements more readily than a home over more than one floor.

### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.128 Policy WLP8.29 Design expects new development to demonstrate high quality design and provides a framework of principles and considerations for well-designed places that respond to local context, and that make the best use of developable land. These considerations are to be applied to the design of all new development. Furthermore, the policy states that all major residential developments will be supported where they perform positively against Building for a Healthy Life. This monitoring year, four relevant schemes have been approved and deemed compliant with the design policy. It is expected that future proposals will be assessed against Building for a Healthy Life guidelines as part of the assessment of the application.
- 7.129 Policy WLP8.31 Lifetime Design requires developments of 10 or more dwellings to provide 40% of dwellings to the requirements of Part M4(2) of the Building Regulations. This monitoring year, four applications have been permitted and should have provided such. One scheme for retirement apartments (at least one occupant aged 55 or over) will be 'care-ready'. In determining a scheme for 150 dwellings in Bungay it was judged unreasonable to impose the requirement as the policy was not in place at the time outline planning permission was granted. An affordable housing scheme for 31 flats provides one ground floor flat to M4(2) standards and with a wheelchair accessible lift, a total of nine flats are accessible to wheelchair users. The final scheme for the change of use of an existing building into 15 flats provides four flats on the ground floor however no there is no lift provision.
- 7.130 12% of homes completed this monitoring year are bungalows (33 no.) of which four are affordable homes (affordable rent). Although not necessarily built to accessible/adaptable standards, these completed bungalows could provide occupants with a home that may meet future requirements more readily than a home over more than one floor.

## Design Summary

Achieving well-designed development is fundamental to the creation of excellent quality places that support high levels of health and wellbeing in the communities that live, work and play there so that they may thrive. High quality design district-wide will support East Suffolk to continue to be an attractive, healthy and well-functioning place to live that meets the needs of people of all ages, abilities and ways of life, and continues to attract investment.

Delivering such development requires an understanding of the principles of good design according to the intended users and purpose of the development' as such the Building for a Healthy Life guidelines are recommended for residential development, and other uses or mixed use (but non-residential) development proposals should have regard to the relevant sections of the National

Planning Policy Framework, National Design Guide and other relevant guidance documents.

The Council is also in the process of preparing an East Suffolk Sustainable Construction SPD (adoption expected Spring 2022), Affordable Housing SPD (adoption expected Spring 2022), and a Healthy Environments SPD (adoption expected 2023), all of which will include design guidance relevant to the topic area.

The Council is also preparing a Cycling and Walking Strategy (adoption expected Spring 2022), which is essentially a list of high priority active travel infrastructure schemes for the district. The Strategy has a direct relationship with development in the district as this is likely to be its main means of delivery; once adopted, development will be expected to support the delivery of the Strategy, where relevant and proportionate to the proposal.

Through the application of the Building for a Healthy Life guidelines – in concert with the other provisions of both SCLP11.1, WLP8.29 and other key design policies in the Local Plans – the Council will be able to monitor design quality across the district which will help identify both opportunities and constraints to achieving high quality homes, work places and wider public realm.

#### **Next steps**

- Implementation of design policies to ensure delivery of development of high design quality including supporting people's health, wellbeing and ways of life throughout their lifetime
- Prepare Residential Development Briefs for site allocations in both Local Plans where deemed useful for aiding delivery
- Continue preparation of the East Suffolk Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document (adoption expected Spring 2022)
- Continue preparation of the East Suffolk Cycling and Walking Strategy (adoption expected Spring 2022)
- Continue preparation of the East Suffolk Healthy Environments Supplementary Planning Document (adoption expected 2023)

## Natural Environment

- 7.131 East Suffolk has a high quality natural environment which is enjoyed by residents, visitors, and wildlife. There are a range of locally, nationally and internationally designated sites of landscape and biodiversity importance, including the Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB, RSPB Minsmere, and the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads.
- 7.132 A particular issue is the need to ensure that new development, through increased recreational pressure, does not result in harm to the integrity of Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar sites. Many of the European designated sites cross administrative boundaries, therefore a collaborative approach is required to ensure that mitigation measures are delivered across the wider area in a consistent manner.
- 7.133 The Suffolk Coast Recreational Disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) has been developed with East Suffolk Council, Ipswich Borough Council, Babergh District Council and Mid Suffolk District Council. The RAMS document identifies a 13km 'Zone of Influence' (ZOI) around the designated sites and requires new residential development within that zone to make a financial contribution towards a suite of measures to mitigate the impacts of increased recreational pressure. The relevant sites within East Suffolk are:
- Alde - Ore Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site
  - Benacre to Easton Bavents SPA and Benacre to Easton Bavents Lagoons Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
  - Deben Estuary SPA and Ramsar site
  - Minsmere to Walberswick Heaths and Marshes SAC
  - Minsmere - Walberswick SPA
  - Orfordness - Shingle Street SAC
  - Sandlings SPA
  - Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site
- 7.134 East Suffolk Council have worked in partnership with Ipswich Borough Council to prepare RAMS Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). This SPD will support the delivery of the RAMS project, it includes the per-dwelling tariff and provides further guidance for applicants within the RAMS Zone of Influence, including detail around which kinds of development need to pay the tariff and the options for making that payment. The SPD was adopted by Ipswich Borough Council in February 2020. Consultation on the Draft East Suffolk SPD took place from 19<sup>th</sup> October to 7<sup>th</sup> December 2020 and was adopted by East Suffolk Council on 4<sup>th</sup> May 2021.
- 7.135 The RAMS project includes separate arrangements for monitoring the collection and spend of the tariff and this will be reported through the RAMS Executive Board. Future Authority Monitoring Reports will summarise the overall collection and spend. Further information can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/s106/habitat-mitigation/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/s106/habitat-mitigation/).

- 7.136 Ten new County Wildlife Sites have been designated within the monitoring year, totalling 4.73 hectares. Eight of these sites were formerly designated as Roadside Nature Reserves located in Hacheston, Blyford (x2), Keslale cum Carlton, Marlesford, Melton, St Mary South Elmham (otherwise Homersfield) and Yoxford. The other two sites are in Farnham (Pond Wood) and Otley (Otley Gull). County Wildlife Site designation is non-statutory, but it recognises the high value of a site for wildlife. Further information can be found at Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service <https://www.suffolkbis.org.uk>.

## Natural Environment Summary

East Suffolk contains a varied and valuable natural environment which is home to numerous protected species and habitats. Policies in the relevant Local Plans have ensured that landscapes have been protected by ensuring that any development that takes place only occurs when it is suitable.

The Council will continue to protect these valuable areas through the policies in the new Local Plans for the District. These policies also look to enhance these areas and the Council will take other measures for this to occur, including adopting the Recreational Disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy SPD (adopted May 2021).

The Environment Bill became law in November 2021 and the national requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain on development sites is likely to be introduced in 2023. Both Local Plans contain policies that ensure the protection of the natural environment and encourage net gains where possible. Once Biodiversity Net Gain becomes a requirement, the Council will take necessary measures to implement this requirement.

### Next steps

- Develop indicators to monitor the implementation of RAMS
- Implementation of Biodiversity Net Gain, where practicable and justifiable

## Historic Environment

- 7.137 A heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework as “a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest”. Heritage assets include those that are designated such as listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments, and those that are non-designated, which are those identified by the local planning authority or neighbourhood plans.
- 7.138 The significance of non-designated heritage assets is judged against the Council’s published criteria. Significance is the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest that can be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.
- 7.139 Following public consultation, a number of changes to Woodbridge and Yoxford conservation areas have been approved this monitoring year. In addition, a supplement to the existing Woodbridge Conservation Area appraisal and new replacement Conservation Area appraisals for Holton, Homersfield, Wissett and Yoxford have been approved. Further information on Conservation Areas, listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets can be found at <https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/design-and-conservation/>.
- 7.140 Public consultation on the draft East Suffolk Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was held between December 2020 and February 2021. Following consideration of the responses received, the final SPD was adopted by Cabinet on 1 June 2021. The document provides guidance on the implementation of planning policies related to the Historic Environment. The document and supporting documents are available at <https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy-and-local-plans/supplementary-planning-documents/>
- 7.141 During 2020/21, Historic England have added fifteen entries to the National Heritage List for England, comprising 11 First World War memorials, a former Post Office and Store and a pair of estate workers cottages in Somerleyton, a farmhouse in Flixton (East) and a terrace of almshouses in Bungay. These entries are all Grade II and further information can be found at <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>
- 7.142 Orfordness Lighthouse (Grade II) was Listed in June 2008 as example of an early masonry lighthouse and one of the earliest lights to be fuelled by oil with much of the original interior detailing surviving intact. However, during July 2020 work commenced to remove the structure for public safety as ongoing coastal erosion had undermined the stability of the building. A number of key original features were removed prior to demolition.

| Indicator  | Suffolk Coastal | Waveney             | Link to further information                                     |
|--|-----------------|---------------------|---|
| Number of Conservation Areas at risk (2020)                                    | 0               | 1 (Lowestoft North) | <a href="#">Historic England Heritage at Risk Register 2021</a> |
| Number of Listed Buildings and other Heritage Assets on the 'at risk' register | 18              | 9                   | <a href="#">Historic England Heritage at Risk Register 2021</a> |
| Number of Historic Parks and Gardens   | 6               | 3                   | <a href="#">Historic England Registered Parks &amp; Gardens</a> |

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.143 Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register 2021 includes two new entries within the former Suffolk Coastal area – Church of St John the Baptist Church, Badingham, and Church of St Peter, Sibton.
- 7.144 Suffolk Coastal Local Plan policies SCLP11.3 to SCLP11.8 seek to ensure the historic environment is preserved and enhanced, and that development makes a positive contribution to the historic environment where at all possible.

### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.145 North Lowestoft Conservation Area was added to Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register because poor quality alterations to individual buildings have harmed the character of the historic High Street. In December 2017 the area was designated as a Heritage Action Zone (HAZ) and a five-year programme began in May 2018 to regenerate the area. The aim is to bring vacant and 'at risk' buildings back into use, encourage footfall, support cultural events and research and engage the community about the historic significance of the area. As part of this programme of works the North Lowestoft Heritage Action Zone Design Guide was prepared and adopted in July 2020. It can be viewed via the following link: <https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Planning-Policy-and-Local-Plans/Supplementary-documents/Lowestoft-HAZ/North-Lowestoft-Heritage-Action-Zone-Design-Guide-SPD.pdf>
- 7.146 In September 2019 Historic England also designated south Lowestoft as a High Street Heritage Action Zone. Comprising the majority of the South Lowestoft Conservation Area, a Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan has been commissioned and development of a Masterplan for South Lowestoft and the Seafront is progressing.
- 7.147 Waveney Local Plan policies WLP8.37 to WLP8.40 seek to ensure the historic environment is preserved and enhanced, and that development makes a positive contribution to the historic environment where at all possible.

## Historic Environment Summary

East Suffolk District has a rich historic environment, a wide variety of historic buildings and other heritage assets, such as parks and monuments. North Lowestoft Conservation Area remains listed on the Heritage at Risk Register, however, the North Lowestoft Heritage Action Zone seeks to increase understanding of the conservation area, rejuvenate historic buildings and spaces and act as a catalyst for wider economic regeneration. Work is also ongoing to identify heritage assets that are at risk and ensure their restoration and protection.

### Next steps

- Adoption of East Suffolk [Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document](#) (June 2021)
- Work will be undertaken to further develop a standardised monitoring process in relation to non-designated heritage assets across the district
- Early work on the recently designated South Lowestoft Heritage Action Zone





## Health

- 7.148 Supporting the health and wellbeing of the district's population is a key theme running throughout the Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Local Plans. East Suffolk has challenges relating to an ageing population – 27% of the district's population are State Pension age or older, which is higher than the East of England average of 19%, and the UK average of 18%. Other key challenges include adult and child obesity, a high proportion of the population with a limiting long-term illness or disability, inactivity, loneliness and social isolation, and pockets of deprivation – the health impacts of which are particularly observable in the respect of life expectancy differences of up to 10 years between different wards of the district.
- 7.149 The Sustainability Appraisals for the Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Local Plans identified high-level objectives for addressing identified health and wellbeing issues through Local Plan policy, and recommended indicators to monitor progress against these objectives. The AMR's health section has been expanded to monitor more data sets relevant to health and wellbeing in the district as more annual data sets of relevance have since been identified. The full list of objectives and indicators in the Sustainability Appraisal can be found in Appendix 3, and the additional indicators being monitored can be found in this section's table of indicators (below).
- 7.150 The Council is currently in the early stages of producing an East Suffolk Healthy Environments Supplementary Planning Document. This document is intended to provide guidance on the appropriate design of developments and supporting infrastructure for socially sustainable and inclusive built environments. This is intended to help improve health and wellbeing in the district.
- 7.151 As mentioned elsewhere in this AMR, the Council is also preparing an East Suffolk Cycling and Walking Strategy, which will identify opportunities in the District where cycling and walking infrastructure improvements of strategic importance for growth and modal shift (and therefore anticipated high benefit to cost ratios for people and planet) are considered to be deliverable. Cycling and walking, whether for sport, leisure or as a practical means of transport can be highly beneficial for health and wellbeing providing the route is well designed and maintained to be safe to use. Improving sustainable transport infrastructure (public transport, cycling and walking) was identified in both Local Plans under their respective strategic priorities for supporting healthy, safe, cohesive and active communities. The Strategy is currently (autumn 2021) undergoing consultation and is expected to be adopted by the Council in 2022.
- 7.152 There are many aspects of the built environment, public realm and its supporting infrastructure that have the potential to influence health which can be monitored, such as whether a population has adequate access to high-quality green space, or whether safe and accessible routes for cycling and walking to work/school/retail are available. As the AMR is structured by theme, and health is impacted by many factors relevant to planning, indicators that have a relationship with health have been reported on throughout this document by topic area. Examples of some of the indicators that



can be found throughout the AMR which have a potential relationship with health and wellbeing levels in the district are:

- The amount and mix of employment land in business use (employment opportunities);
- the amount and mix (or not) of retail and leisure use floorspace (employment opportunities and access to convenience goods, services and comparison retail);
- the number of homes built to adaptable and accessible dwellings standards (see Part M4(2) of the Building Regulations);
- loss, enhancement or gain of existing or new community facilities, allotment sites or open space;
- implementation of the East Suffolk Cycling and Walking Strategy, once adopted, to safer and more accessible cycling and walking routes.

7.153 The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal also includes two air quality indicators, which are monitored and recorded in the table below.

7.154 The following indicators are common to and key to the achievement of health and wellbeing objectives identified in both Local Plans. Three wellbeing indicators (anxiety, happiness and life satisfaction) were added last year, and this year the percentages of the district's population living in the 20% most and least deprived areas of England has been added to ensure a more complete picture of the different aspects of population health and wellbeing are being monitored.

| Indicator  | Suffolk Coastal | Waveney | East Suffolk               | Link to further information                                  |
|--|-----------------|---------|----------------------------|--|
| Life expectancy at birth (age <1) (2018-2020)  | N/A             | N/A     | 80.4 Males<br>83.8 Females | <a href="#">ONS, Life expectancy estimates, all ages, UK</a> |
| Percentage of the population living in the 20% most deprived areas of England                                  |                 |         | 12%                        | <a href="#">English Indices of Deprivation, 2019</a>         |
| Percentage of the population living in the 20% least deprived areas of England                                 |                 |         | 23%                        |  |
| Participation in physical activity – adults 16+ active an average of 150+ minutes a week (Nov 2019 – Nov 2020) | N/A             | N/A     | 65%                        | <a href="#">Sport England Active Adult Lives Survey</a>      |
| Percentage of adults 18+   | N/A             | N/A     | 63.5%                      | <a href="#">Public Health</a>                                |

| Indicator  | Suffolk Coastal   | Waveney | East Suffolk | Link to further information  |
|--|---|---------|--------------|--|
| classified as overweight or obese (2019-20)  |   |         |              | <a href="#">England, Public Health Profiles</a>  |
| Prevalence of overweight including obesity among children in Year 6 (age 10-11 years) (2019-20)  |   |         | 29.4%        | <a href="#">Public Health England: Obesity Profile</a>   |
| Anxiety (“On a scale where 0 is “not at all anxious” and 10 is “completely anxious”, overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?”) (Mean) (April 2020-March 2021) | N/A   | N/A     | 3.15         | <a href="#">ONS, Personal well-being estimates by local authority (Annual Population Survey)</a> |
| Happiness (“Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?”) (Mean) (April 2020-March 2021)  | N/A   | N/A     | 7.51         |  |
| Life Satisfaction (“Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays?”) (Mean) (April 2020-March 2021)   | N/A   | N/A     | 7.66         |  |
| Number of designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) (2020)   | 2 (Long Row, Stratford St Andrew and Thoroughfare, Woodbridge)                    | 0       | 2            |  |
| Number of locations at or above any of the national Air Quality Objectives for England (2020)  | 0   | 0       | 0            |  |
| Number of nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) monitoring sites within 10% of the annual mean Air Quality Objective (sites at or above 40µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) (2020) | 1 (STA 8 within the declared AQMA at Stratford St Andrew: 36.2µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | 0       | 0            |  |

- 7.155 Life expectancy estimates show that, in East Suffolk, people under the age of one year between 2018-2020 can expect to live to 83.8 years of age if they are female, or 80.4 years of age if they are male. These figures are higher than the averages for England at 83.1 years for females and 79.4 years for males. Life expectancy between the different wards of the district can vary significantly. Healthy life expectancy (years of your life you can expect to be in good health) is a more useful indicator, however, data is not available at local authority or ward level.
- 7.156 *The Sport England Active Adult Lives Survey* findings from the period of November 2019 to November 2020 (which included the first eight months of both the COVID-19 restrictions and this annual monitoring cycle) showed the percentage of adults reporting to be active (undertaking at least 150 minutes of at least moderate intensity exercise per week) reached its highest level since the inception of the survey in 2015, peaking at 65% between the November 2019-20 period - significantly up from 60.7% between November 2018-19; this is also slightly higher than both the regional and national average for 'active'. There was a slight drop in the 'fairly active' (30-149 minutes of activity per week) category, from 12.5% in November 2018-19 to 10.9% in the November 2019-2020 period (which is slightly lower than both the regional and national level for 'fairly active'). There was also a decrease in those reporting themselves as 'inactive' (less than 30 minute a week) from 26.8% to 24.1% in the November 2019-2020 period (which is slightly lower than both the regional and national level for 'inactive'). This 4.3% movement out of the two less active categories and into the 'active' category suggests that some people became significantly more active during the main period of COVID-19 restrictions. Overall activity levels were therefore higher than the national and regional averages.
- 7.157 The percentage of East Suffolk adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese between 2019/20 is 63.5%, which is slightly higher than the regional and national average of 62.3% and 62.8% respectively. The prevalence of overweight including obesity among children in Year 6 (age 10-11) increased from 28.8% in the September 2018-19 period to 29.4% in the 2019-20 period, though this is still below the East of England average (32.7%) and national average (35.2%).
- 7.158 The results for the period April 2020 to March 2021 for East Suffolk show an increase in anxiety with the average mean score rising to 3.15 from 2.76; the national and East of England scores also increased this year and are 3.05 and 3.04 respectively. Reported happiness decreased in all three geographies over the last year, with the East Suffolk score marginally better at 7.51 than national (7.31) and the East of England (7.37). Similarly, life satisfaction scores marginally decreased this year but at 7.66 the East Suffolk score is still higher than England (7.38) and the East of England (7.47). It is likely that the mental health impact of the restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic were significant contributing factors on the raising of anxiety and lowering of happiness and life satisfaction from the previous annual monitoring period.
- 7.159 Air quality in the district is generally good. The main source of emissions within the district is road traffic, which means that the pollutants of concern are nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and particulate matter; within the town of Felixstowe, emissions from and associated with the Port are also a source of these two pollutants.

7.160 There are two small, localised areas within the former Suffolk Coastal area where the objective set for annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) has been exceeded in the past and Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) are currently declared:

- Several houses on the road junction of Lime Kiln Quay Road, Thoroughfare and St. John's Street in Woodbridge (Woodbridge Junction)
- Four residential properties within Long Row, Main Road (A12) in Stratford St Andrew.

7.161 The results from diffusion tube monitoring show that there are no sites across the district with annual mean concentrations at or above the objective level of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>. NO<sub>2</sub> levels for the Woodbridge AQMA have reduced since 2014 and have now been below the objective level for seven years; the Council has started the assessment process for revoking this AQMA. Stratford St Andrew AQMA NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations have continued to fall below the objective. All monitoring locations, both at the continuous analyser in Woodbridge and across the diffusion tube network, showed a significant reduction in annual mean NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in 2020 compared to 2019 (20% reduction on average), likely due to the impact of COVID-19 and associated travel restrictions.

## Health Summary

East Suffolk has a significantly older population than the national average, and therefore faces health and wellbeing challenges relevant to advanced age. Activity levels are lower than the national average, though this should be considered in the context of a relatively ageing population, and a population with a relatively high proportion of people managing limiting long-term illness or disability. Life expectancy in the district is similar to the national average, though there is significant disparity between some wards of the district.

Between the November 2018-19 and 2019-2020 period, the latter of which included the period of the COVID-19 pandemic with the most restrictive lockdown measures, a significant increase (4.3%) in activity in the district occurred, where those that had previously reported themselves as 'inactive' (undertaking less than 30 of at least moderate intensity activity per week) or 'fairly active' (undertaking between 30-149 minutes per week), shifted into 'active' (undertaking at least 150 minutes per week). Activity levels were higher than both the regional and national averages.

Adult overweight and obesity levels are slightly higher in East Suffolk than the national and regional average. Children of Year 6 age have lower than both national or regional average levels of overweight and obesity, but the overall level has increased during this monitoring period. Reported levels of happiness and life satisfaction decreased over the monitoring period, and anxiety increased; this was consistent with changes across the nation, likely as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions.

There is a continued positive trend in air quality remaining below the annual mean concentration

objective level for nitrogen dioxide of  $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , and the Air Quality Monitoring Area designation for the Thoroughfare, Woodbridge is under assessment for de-designation.

**Next steps**

- Preparation of the East Suffolk Healthy Environments Supplementary Planning Document
- Preparation of the East Suffolk Cycling and Walking Strategy (adoption expected Spring 2022)
- Preparation of the East Suffolk Sustainable Construction Supplementary Planning Document (adoption expected Spring 2022)
- Implement Local Plan policies to continue to improve health outcomes for the district
- Review and improve the range of indicators being monitored



## Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects

7.162 This section provides a summary of the nationally significant infrastructure projects within East Suffolk. It is worth highlighting the regular and ongoing engagement that ESC has had at a more strategic level with Government to highlight our concerns regarding the lack of co-ordination between the large number of nationally significant infrastructure projects proposed within our district and the potential adverse cumulative impacts which could result. The engagement efforts are set out on the [strategic engagement page](#) of the Council's website and are continuing.

### Offshore wind

7.163 East Anglia One: The Council worked closely with the promotor and their contractors throughout the East Anglia One construction and continues to do so in the final stages of reinstatement in relation to the cable route. Monitoring primarily takes place through regular meetings between planning and technical staff of East Suffolk Council, Mid Suffolk Council, Suffolk County Council, and the ScottishPower Renewables project team. All 102 Siemens Gamesa offshore wind turbines, situated 43km off the Suffolk coast, are fully operational, with the capacity to produce 714MW of clean energy.

7.164 The East Anglia Hub Strategy will deliver the consented but not-yet-constructed East Anglia Three offshore windfarm and not yet consented East Anglia One North and East Anglia Two offshore wind farms. East Anglia Three construction is scheduled to commence in 2022. The Hub concept will enable the accelerated development of these projects and increase efficiencies. Together, if consented, the East Anglia Hub could generate 3.14 gigawatts of green electricity to the National Grid. The applications for East Anglia ONE North and for East Anglia TWO were submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in October 2019, with the Examinations closing on 6 July 2021. A decision by the Secretary of State is anticipated in January 2022. Two other windfarm proposals off the Stour and Orwell estuary – Five Estuaries (formerly known as the Galloper Extension) and North Falls (formerly Greater Gabbard Extension) – are in the early stages of scheme development.

### Nuclear energy

7.165 During 2019/20, the Sizewell C new nuclear power station (EDF Energy) proposal was accepted for examination in June 2020. The examination – the biggest DCO application yet submitted in England – lasted until 14<sup>th</sup> October 2021, with the panel of examiners having three further months to write its report and make its recommendations to the Secretary of State (i.e. 14<sup>th</sup> January 2022). The Secretary of State then has a further three months to make his decision.

7.166 Whilst long supportive in principle of the development, the Council has maintained a 'neutral' position in relation to the specific proposal due to a number of concerns not being fully addressed prior to or during the examination. The Council has continued to engage thoroughly on a large number of issues during the examination, including: potential coastal impacts arising from the proposed beach landing facility and the new hard coastal defence feature; the potential effects on



the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and wider landscape; potential effects with regards to protected species in the area including the nearby Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation; the potential transport implications (particularly, but not exclusively, during construction); and the effects on local communities, and Leiston in particular.

- 7.167 The Council has continued to work closely with the promotor and others to ensure the social impacts of the proposal, particularly during construction, on local communities would be minimised and, where appropriate, mitigated. In addition, the potential economic development benefits of the project are being closely worked upon with the promotor, particularly on improvements to the skills and education offering in East Suffolk and boosting employment opportunities for the District resulting from the construction programme. The Council is continuing to work with other partners, including the Suffolk Chamber of Commerce and New Anglia LEP, to ensure that the district secures benefits from the supply chain through the construction and operational aspects of the project.

### **Interconnectors**

- 7.168 There have been ongoing preliminary discussions with National Grid Ventures on their proposed multi-purpose interconnector projects – Nautilus and Eurolink. Nautilus is proposed to provide energy exchange between Belgium and the UK and Eurolink is proposed to provide energy exchange between the Netherlands and the UK. The Nautilus proposal progressed to a formal round of public pre-application consultation in autumn 2021. The Council anticipates that there may be some benefits for East Suffolk during the construction phase of the proposal through access to employment – provided there are the necessary skilled workers available. However, there are also likely to be dis-benefits with impacts on the environment, local communities and the highway network with additional construction vehicles on the rural roads network. Once operational, benefits will be limited as the end building will be a predominantly unmanned electricity converter and substation complex.

### **Gull Wing (Lake Lothing Third Crossing, Lowestoft)**

- 7.169 The third crossing over Lake Lothing will help alleviate traffic congestion in the town, improve connectivity and help deliver regeneration sites. The Development Consent Order was issued by the Secretary of State on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2020. Construction works commenced March 2021 and are progressing well, with the bridge is expected to open mid/late 2023. Further information can be found at <https://gullwingbridge.co.uk>
- 7.170 Further details can be found on the individual project websites and the Council's website <https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/national-infrastructure-and-energy-projects/>.

## Delivery of infrastructure projects

- 7.171 This section provides information on the delivery of infrastructure projects highlighted in the adopted Local Plans and which are more local in scale than the Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects referred to above. Not all infrastructure projects are necessary to support the growth identified in the adopted Local Plans but are identified as projects which could come forward during the lifetime of the plans.
- 7.172 The Council continuously engages with other authorities and infrastructure providers in relation to infrastructure projects, including strategic cross boundary infrastructure projects. Funding for infrastructure usually comes through s106 and/or CIL payments, but other sources of funding can be used to assist in infrastructure delivery and the Council regularly explores these in conjunction with partners. Projects funded through the Community Infrastructure Levy are identified in the [Infrastructure Funding Statement](#). Key infrastructure projects are identified in the table below.

| Infrastructure project  | Delivery progress  | Link to further information   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Suffolk Coastal Local Plan</b>   |  |   |
| Double tracking of the Felixstowe branch line and upgrade of level crossings (Network Rail) | Complete.  | <a href="#">Network Rail</a>  |
| A12 improvements east of Ipswich  | Brightwell Lakes is now commencing development and will bring forward substantial A12 improvements as conditions of that consent. In additions to this, in March 2020, funding was awarded from DfT to Suffolk County Council to work on an outline business case for improvements to the A12 east of Ipswich at Martlesham, along with approval to develop a strategic outline business case for the A12 at Woodbridge. Suffolk County Council carried out a public consultation in February 2021 on proposals to inform submission of a business case to DfT in November 2021. | <a href="#">Suffolk County Council</a>  |
| A14 junction improvements   | Improvements at Copdock - DfT have identified improvements to the Copdock junction in the Roads Investment Strategy 3 pipeline. More recently, although beyond the monitoring period, in October 2021, National Highways commenced a consultation on options for improvements to Copdock junction.   | <a href="#">DfT RIS2 A14 Junction 55 Copdock Interchange Public Consultation - National</a> |



| Infrastructure project                                   | Delivery progress  | Link to further information                             |
|--|--|---|
|  |  | <a href="#">Highways - Citizen Space</a>                |
| <b>Waveney Local Plan – Policy WLP1.3 Infrastructure</b> |  |   |
| Lowestoft Flood Risk Management Project                  | <p><u>Tidal</u>: Planning permission granted May 2020 for construction of flood walls around the Outer Harbour (DC/19/2753/RG3). £43m Government funding awarded July 2020. Construction of tidal flood walls commenced April 2021 and is progressing well, with the tidal barrier completion expected in spring 2026</p> <p><u>Fluvial</u>: Planning permission granted May 2020 for fluvial flood wall along Kirkley Stream and construction of pumping station (DC/19/0210/FUL). Works commenced June 2020 and were completed summer 2021</p>   | <a href="#">Lowestoft Flood Risk Management Project</a> |
| Brooke Peninsula Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge             | Phase 1 requires implementation of Normanston Park Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge (see below). Phase 2 will see pedestrian and cycle linkages continued over Lake Lothing once phase 1 is complete  |   |
| Normanston Park Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge              | Planning permission granted November 2019 (DC/19/2796/RG3)   |   |
| Beccles Southern Relief Road                             | Complete (opened September 2018)   |   |
| A47 improvements between Lowestoft and Peterborough      | The Council is one of the partners of the A47 Alliance which works towards improving the A47 across East Anglia. The Just Dual It! campaign was launched in March 2019 with the aim to gain government funding to dual the entire A47 by 2030. The dualling or improvement of a number of sections of the A47 in Norfolk have been committed to in DfT Road Investment Strategy 2 (2020-2025), published March 2020. Public examination of three schemes in Norfolk – Blofield-Burlingham dualling; North Tuddenham-Easton dualling; and Thickthorn (A47/A11) junction improvements – has commenced in autumn 2021 | <a href="#">Norfolk County Council DfT RIS2</a>         |

| Infrastructure project                                 | Delivery progress  | Link to further information |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| Improvements to the A146 between Lowestoft and Norwich | Suffolk County Council continues to explore options to improve the Barnby Bends section of the A146 between Lowestoft and Beccles. This project was put forward as a shortlisted scheme by Transport East as part of its Major Road Network Programme in 2019. The scheme has been accepted into the pipeline for the 2020-2025 period. Initial key stakeholder engagement took place in March and April 2021. The feedback is informing options to be considered as part of the Strategic Outline Business Case. Further scheme development and public consultation is anticipated in 2022. |                             |

#### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.173 The double tracking of the Felixstowe branch line has been completed, increasing the efficiency of Felixstowe Port, the largest container port in the country. Such improvements will help to support the economic policies in the Local Plan considering that the Port of Felixstowe is a major employer in the District.
- 7.174 Brightwell Lakes is now commencing development and will bring forward substantial A12 improvements as conditions of that consent. In addition to this, funding from DfT awarded to Suffolk County Council to work on an outline business case for improvements to the A12 east of Ipswich at Martlesham, along with approval to develop a strategic outline business case for the A12 at Woodbridge, was announced in March 2020. Suffolk County Council carried out a consultation in February 2021 on proposals to inform submission of a business case to DfT and the business case bid was submitted in November 2021.
- 7.175 A14 junction improvements at Copdock are identified in the pipeline for Roads Investment Strategy 3 (2025-2030) by the Department for Transport, and a consultation was launched in October 2021 with various options. Although outside the district, the Copdock junction is identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Framework of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan as a strategically significant location.

#### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.176 The Lowestoft Flood Risk Management Project will provide greater protection from flooding from the sea, rivers and extreme rainfall. Construction of a flood wall and pumping station along Kirkley Stream completed summer 2021. Along with a number of property level resilience measures, these works will reduce the risk of river and surface water flooding to homes in Velda Close and Aldwyck Way. The construction of tidal flood walls and tidal barrier around the Outer Harbour will provide

protection from the sea. Ground investigation works have been carried out ahead of the construction of tidal flood walls which are expected to complete summer 2022.

- 7.177 The Brooke Peninsula Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge and Normanston Park Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge are key pieces of infrastructure to support the development of Lowestoft, namely through interactions with policy WLP2.4 Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood. The Council continues to progress with delivery of the Normanston Park Bridge by securing the appropriate funding. Once this phase is completed, work will begin to develop the Brooke Peninsula Bridge over Lake Lothing.
- 7.178 Improvements to the A12, including the Four Villages Bypass, were identified as part of the development of the Waveney Local Plan. A funding bid to the Department for Transport was rejected in June 2019, but a Two Villages bypass is proposed as part of the mitigation measures for Sizewell C.

### Delivery of infrastructure projects summary

Progress has been made on numerous infrastructure projects across the District that are needed to support future development, with significant milestones being reached such as the granting of the Development Consent Order and commencement of works for the Lake Lothing Third Crossing (Gull Wing bridge). The East Suffolk Local Plans identify these projects and others that will support the growth outlined in the plans, as well as the mechanisms that will be used to deliver them.

#### Next steps

- Continue to work with infrastructure providers to ensure projects are delivered to support development

## Progress on delivery of Site Allocations (Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans)

- 7.179 This section provides information and an assessment on the progress made towards delivering the sites allocated for development in the adopted Local Plans and made Neighbourhood Plans in East Suffolk.
- 7.180 A full list of all sites allocated in the Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans is available at the Council's Open Data Portal: <http://data-eastsuffolk.opendata.arcgis.com>. This provides information on planning application status, delivery to date and relevant comments as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021. The [Statement of Housing Land Supply](#) (October 2021) provides details of anticipated rates of delivery.
- 7.181 Residential Development Briefs are being produced for a number of allocations within both East Suffolk Local Plans. The residential development briefs will highlight the considerations that any development on the site will need to respond to and outlines the Council's aims for the site whilst allowing for innovative design. The development briefs will be adopted as [Supplementary Planning Documents](#) and will carry weight in the determination of any planning applications for the site.

### Neighbourhood Plans

- 7.182 A number of Neighbourhood Plans allocate sites for specific uses. The table below provides a summary of Neighbourhood Plan allocations subject to planning application as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

| Policy ref                                       | Policy location                                | Policy description               | Progress Summary   |
|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| Bredfield Neighbourhood Plan (2021) <sup>8</sup> |  |                                  |  |
| BDP14<br>(Site 459)                              | Land to the east of Woodbridge Road, Bredfield | Allocated for up to 10 dwellings | Planning permission for 10 dwellings granted 15/09/2020 (DC/20/2142/ARM)                                   |
| Framlingham Neighbourhood Plan (2017)            |  |                                  |  |
| FRAM19   | Land off Saxtead Road, Framlingham             | Allocated for up to 30 dwellings | Planning permission for 24 dwellings granted 26/02/2019 (DC/18/2445/FUL)<br>24 dwellings completed         |
| FRAM20   | Land west of New Street, Framlingham           | Allocated for B1 employment uses | Outline planning permission for employment uses granted 05/09/2017 (DC/16/4370/OUT)<br>Revised application |

<sup>8</sup> Bredfield Neighbourhood Plan referendum held 6 May 2021 due to postponement of elections and referendums due to Cov-19 related regulations

| Policy ref                               | Policy location                                     | Policy description   | Progress Summary   |
|--|---|--|--|
|  |   |  | (DC/21/1712/OUT) currently pending   |
| FRAM22                                   | Land off Vyses Road/Brook Lane, Framlingham         | Allocated for community use and up to 15 dwellings   | 14 dwellings completed (DC/15/0960/FUL)  |
| FRAM23                                   | The Green Shed, Fore Street, Framlingham            | Demolition of existing buildings and replacement with eight new dwellings & a single B1(a) office                        | Planning permission for 8 dwellings & one B1(a) office granted 02/05/2017 (DC/16/5386/FUL). Office and 8 dwellings completed   |
| FRAM26                                   | Station Terrace, Framlingham                        | Allocated for residential development for up to 15 dwellings   | Outline planning permission for 4 dwellings granted 13/11/2020 (DC/20/2356/OUT)  |
| <b>Leiston Neighbourhood Plan (2017)</b> |   |  |  |
| SA1                                      | Land at Highbury Cottages, Saxmundham Road, Leiston | Allocated for residential development of up to 150 dwellings and land for cemetery extension                             | Approval of Reserved Matters (DC/19/1883/ARM) granted January 2020 for up to 187 dwellings. 5 dwellings completed, 68 under construction   |
| SA2                                      | Land at Red House Lane, Leiston                     | Allocated for residential development of approximately 70 dwellings  | Planning permission for 65 dwellings approved 27/03/2018 (DC/17/1605/FUL)<br>65 dwellings completed  |
| SA3                                      | Land the rear of St Margaret's Crescent, Leiston    | Allocated for residential development of up to 70 dwellings  | Outline planning permission for up to 77 dwellings granted 29/06/2017 (DC/16/2104/OUT). Reserved matters application currently pending (DC/21/1548/ARM)  |
| SA4                                      | Land at Abbey Road, Leiston                         | Allocated for residential development of approximately 100 dwellings and minimum 1,000m <sup>2</sup> class B1 floorspace | Outline planning permission for a mixed use scheme including 100 dwellings, 1,000m <sup>2</sup> employment floorspace and public house/restaurant granted 07/06/2017 (DC/16/1322/OUT)<br>Outline planning permission for a mixed-use scheme as above |

| Policy ref                                   | Policy location                      | Policy description  | Progress Summary   |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|--|
|  |                                      |   | currently pending<br>(DC/20/5181/OUT)  |
| <b>Melton Neighbourhood Plan (2018)</b>      |                                      |   |  |
| MEL20  | Land off Wilford Bridge Road, Melton | Allocated for mixed use development including 9,000m <sup>2</sup> serviced B1 business floorspace and residential development of approximately 55 dwellings | Outline application for residential development of up to 55 dwellings received a resolution to grant planning permission at Planning Committee in March 2021<br>(DC/20/1831/OUT) |
| <b>Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan (2017)</b> |                                      |   |  |
| CI4  | Land off Church Road, Kessingland    | Provision of additional care facilities   | Planning permission for a 60-bed care home granted 13/04/2017<br>(DC/16/2868/FUL). NB DC/20/3124/AEA extends planning consent until 21 May 2021                                  |

7.183 Across East Suffolk, Neighbourhood Plans allocate sites for a variety of uses including housing, employment, education and care facilities. As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, planning permissions on Neighbourhood Plan allocations total 489 new homes, 60-bed care home and employment development. A site for a further 55 homes (MEL20) also has a resolution to grant planning permission. Of the 489 homes with planning permission, 68 dwellings are under construction and 116 have been completed (as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021).

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

7.184 A number of site allocations have been carried over from the previous Local Plan and are subject to extant planning permission. The table below provides a summary of Local Plan allocations subject to planning applications as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

| Policy ref | Policy location                       | Policy description   | Progress Summary   |
|------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| SCLP12.3   | North Felixstowe Garden Neighbourhood | Leisure led development comprising leisure centre, primary school, open space and green infrastructure, employment land, up to 2,000 dwellings and | Part of the site [Land at Candlet Road] has outline consent for 560 dwellings, local community centre, 60-bed care home, 50 assisted living units, two small business units and open space<br>(DC/15/1128/OUT). Approval |

| Policy ref | Policy location   | Policy description  | Progress Summary   |
|------------|---|---|--|
|            |   | retirement community  | of reserved matters for 255 dwellings permitted<br>02/02/2021<br>(DC/20/1002/ARM)  |
| SCLP12.6   | Land at Sea Road, Felixstowe                              | Mixed use development of commercial / tourism uses and approximately 40 dwellings | Planning permission for commercial units, 48 flats & 11 houses granted<br>06/07/2018<br>(DC/17/3967/FUL)                                     |
| SCLP12.30  | Land north-east of Street Farm, Saxmundham                | Residential development of approximately 40 dwellings                             | Planning permission for 59 dwellings granted 11/03/2019 (DC/18/0702/FUL). 43 dwellings completed and 12 under construction                   |
| SCLP12.32  | Former Council Offices, Melton Hill, Woodbridge           | Residential led mixed use development of approximately 100 dwellings              | Planning permission for 100 dwellings, community space and retail unit granted<br>29/11/2019<br>(DC/19/2641/FUL)                             |
| SCLP12.42  | Land to the East of Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham Cum Thorpe | Residential development of approximately 40 dwellings                             | Planning permission for 40 houses granted 07/08/2019, 18 completed and 22 under construction<br>(DC/18/2325/FUL)                             |
| SCLP12.44  | Land to the South East of Levington Lane, Bucklesham      | Residential development of approximately 30 dwellings                             | Outline planning permission for up to 33 dwellings permitted 11/09/2020<br>(DC/19/4510/OUT)  |
| SCLP12.48  | Land North of The Street, Darsham                         | Residential development of approximately 25 dwellings                             | Planning permission for 26 dwellings permitted 10/08/2020 and works commenced January 2021 (21 plots under construction)<br>(DC/19/1462/FUL) |
| SCLP12.51  | Land west of Chapel Road, Grundisburgh                    | Residential development of approximately 70 dwellings                             | Two identical planning applications for 70 dwellings pending decision<br>(DC/20/3284/FUL and DC/20/3362/FUL)                                 |

| Policy ref | Policy location   | Policy description  | Progress Summary   |
|------------|---|---|--|
| SCLP12.52  | Land South of Ambleside, Main Road, Kelsale Cum Carlton                         | Residential development for approximately 30 dwellings                                | Planning permission for 42 dwellings granted 30/08/2019 (DC/18/2621/FUL)   |
| SCLP12.57  | Land North of Mill Close, Orford  | Residential development of approximately 10 units                                     | Planning permission for 11 dwellings granted 04/11/2020 (DC/19/2513/FUL)   |
| SCLP12.60  | Land between High Street and Chapel Lane, Pettistree (adjoining Wickham Market) | Residential development of approximately 150 dwellings                                | Planning permission for 129 dwellings and public open space (full planning application) and 7 serviced Self Build Plots (outline planning application) approved by Planning Committee January 2021 subject to S106 (DC/20/3264/FUL). Planning consent issued after monitoring period (June 2021) |
| SCLP12.61  | Land west of Garden Square, Rendlesham  | Residential development of approximately 50 dwellings and open space                  | Planning application for 75 dwellings and open space (DC/20/5278/FUL). Planning consent issued after monitoring period (May 2021)  |
| SCLP12.64  | Land off Howlett Way, Trimley St Martin   | Residential development of approximately 360 dwellings and open space                 | Outline planning application for up to 340 dwellings, early years facility and open space pending consideration (DC/20/1860/OUT)   |
| SCLP12.65  | Land adjacent to Reeve Lodge, High Road, Trimley St Martin                      | Residential development of approximately 150 dwellings, primary school and open space | Outline planning application for up to 139 dwellings, land for primary school and open space pending decision (DC/20/2579/OUT)   |
| SCLP12.69  | Land at Cherry Lee, Darsham Road, Westleton                                     | Residential development of approximately 15 dwellings                                 | Outline planning application for 15 dwellings pending decision (DC/20/4709/OUT)  |



7.185 Allocated sites in the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan are expected to deliver 5,335 new homes which are all expected to be delivered within the plan period. As at 31 March 2021, extant outline and full planning permissions have been granted for 930 homes on these allocated sites with 61 new homes completed and 55 under construction. A further two sites, for 136 dwellings (SCLP12.60) and 75 dwellings (SCLP12.61), have since received planning consent (issued May and June 2021). In addition, SCLP12.19 sets out policy relating to the development of 2,000 dwellings at Brightwell Lakes, subject to an outline planning application approved in April 2018.

### Waveney Local Plan

7.186 The table below provides a summary of Local Plan allocations subject to planning application as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.

| Policy ref | Policy location  | Policy description  | Progress Summary  |
|------------|--|---|---|
| WLP2.4     | Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood | Mixed use including residential development (approximately 1,380 dwellings), employment development (approximately 7.5 hectares), primary school, playing field and local retail centre | <u>Waveney Works</u> - Consent for 31 dwellings (DC/17/3145/VOC) with 6 dwellings completed<br><u>Former Sanyo Site - Hybrid</u> planning application granted for 300 dwellings (DC/15/2004/RG3)<br><u>Brooke Peninsula and Jeld Wen Site, Waveney Drive</u> – Lapsed consents: Outline consent granted for a residential-led mixed use redevelopment of up to 850 dwellings including commercial uses (A1-A5), marina building, primary school and open space (DC/13/3482/OUT). Approval of reserved matters for Phase 1 (69 dwellings) approved July 2018 (DC/18/1728/ARM). |
| WLP2.5     | East of England Park                                   | Destination park with supporting uses (7.87 hectares)   | Erection of play equipment permitted June 2019 (DC/19/1310/FUL) - The Ness opened November 2020   |
| WLP2.6     | Western End of Lake Lothing                            | Residential development (approximately 57   | 12 dwellings completed (DC/19/2073/FUL and  |

| Policy ref | Policy location                         | Policy description  | Progress Summary  |
|------------|---|---|---|
|            |   | dwelling), marine-focused employment development and tourism  | DC/18/4874/FUL<br>6 dwellings granted March 2021 (DC/20/4890/FUL)<br>Outline consent lapsed for 44 dwellings (DC/14/2986/OUT)   |
| WLP2.18    | Land at Mobbs Way, Oulton               | Employment development (2.8 hectares)   | Various planning permissions granted and implemented on 0.51ha (1,497m <sup>2</sup> ) for B1-B8 units   |
| WLP3.2     | Land west of London Road, Beccles       | Residential development of approximately 280 dwellings  | Hybrid planning application granted November 2019 for 217 dwellings (full permission) and 11 serviced self build plots (outline). 25 dwellings are under construction as at 31 March 2021 (DC/18/4312/FUL). Part of the allocation (approx. 39 dwellings) not yet subject to a planning application           |
| WLP3.3     | Land south of Benacre Road, Ellough     | Employment development (13.4 hectares)  | Planning applications approved for employment units and 2,050m <sup>2</sup> floorspace / 0.60 hectares completed (DC/17/2107/FUL and DC/17/3526/FUL)  |
| WLP4.1     | Halesworth/Holton Healthy Neighbourhood | Mixed use including residential development (approximately 215 dwellings), health care facility and retirement community, sports facilities and education / training facility | Majority of the site for residential development covered by outline planning permission granted October 2019 for up to 190 dwellings (DC/18/4947/OUT). Applications for change of use to sports facilities and construction of retirement community pending consideration (DC/21/0007/FUL and DC/21/0027/FUL) |
| WLP4.2     | Land adjacent to Chediston Street,      | Residential development of approximately 200  | Outline planning permission granted May 2019 for the  |

| Policy ref | Policy location                         | Policy description  | Progress Summary   |
|------------|---|---|--|
|            | Halesworth                              | dwelling  | construction of up to 200 dwellings (DC/17/3981/OUT)   |
| WLP5.2     | Land west of St Johns Road, Bungay      | Residential development for approximately 400 dwellings and employment development (3 hectares) | Part of the site has outline planning permission for 150 dwellings and 3 hectares of employment land (granted March 2016, DC/14/4193/OUT) and approval of reserved matters issued May 2020 for 150 dwellings (DC/18/4429/ARM). The rest of the site (approx. 250 dwellings) not yet subject to a planning application                                    |
| WLP6.1     | Land west of Copperwheat Avenue, Reydon | Residential development for approximately 220 dwellings   | An outline planning application for 220 dwellings was considered by Planning Committee in March 2020 and resolved to approve subject to Section 106. Following the 'making' of the Reydon Neighbourhood Plan in May 2021, the application was returned to Planning Committee September 2021. Planning consent granted 16 September 2021 (DC/19/1141/OUT) |
| WLP7.13    | Land north of Chapel Road, Mutford      | Residential development of approximately 6 dwellings  | Outline consent of 6 dwellings granted January 2021 (DC/20/3366/OUT)   |
| WLP7.14    | School Road, Ringsfield                 | Residential development of approximately 24 dwellings and school car park                       | Outline application for up to 33 dwellings and visitor car park refused May 2021 (DC/20/1001/OUT)  |

7.187 The Waveney Local Plan allocates land for 7,201 new homes of which 6,202 are expected to be delivered within the plan period. As at 31 March 2021, extant outline and full planning permissions have been granted for 1,123 homes on these allocated sites with 18 new homes completed and 25 under construction. A further site for 220 dwellings (WLP6.1) has received planning consent (issued September 2021).

## Site Allocations Summary

Housing coming forward on allocated sites represents a significant proportion of committed supply as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, albeit in the former Suffolk Coastal area in particular there are a number of developments being implemented related to sites granted permission at a point when site allocations were not in place.

The information presented in the table above demonstrates that the delivery of site allocations is progressing, albeit that there are a number of site allocations which do not yet benefit from planning permission. It is anticipated when allocating sites that delivery would take place over a number of years, with some sites not anticipated to come forward immediately.

### Next steps

- Continuous engagement with landowners and developers to ensure site specific policies are delivered
- Implementation and monitoring of actions identified through the Housing Action Plan
- Monitoring of housing coming forward through the preparation of the annual 5 Year Housing Land Supply Statement
- Preparation of Residential Design Brief Supplementary Planning Documents to help deliver site specific policies
- Continue to support Neighbourhood Plan groups in identifying appropriate site allocations

# 8 Sustainability Appraisal

- 8.1 This chapter reports on the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) indicators for the monitoring period 2020/21. Appendix 3 sets out the indicators from the Waveney and Suffolk Coastal Local Plan Sustainability Appraisals in full. The indicators are taken from the SAs supporting the Waveney Local Plan adopted March 2019 and the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan adopted September 2020.
- 8.2 Monitoring of SA indicators is a key requirement of the SA process. Monitoring enables the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan sites and policies to be assessed and compared to those predicted in the SA report. It helps to ensure that any unforeseen adverse effects can be identified, and remedial action taken if required.
- 8.3 Whilst some indicators are monitored annually by the Council or external bodies, others are monitored less frequently for example through the national Census. Results for some indicators will change rapidly to signal recent changes such as housing completions or employment figures. Others such as health will show changes and trends over a longer timescale. This means that it is not always possible, practical or useful to report on every indicator every year. Where data is not available, this has been noted in the table in Appendix 3.

## Significant Effects

- 8.4 The identification of significant effects is a key component of the SA process. Significant effect indicators are those indicators based on the objectives set out in the Council’s SA, and they look at the wider effects of the Local Plan on the district.

## Suffolk Coastal Local Plan Significant Effects

- 8.5 The SA of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan identified one significant negative effect of the plan, namely the impact on soil and mineral resources. The SA of the Local Plan also identified two significant positive impacts: meeting the housing requirements of the whole community and achieving sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area.

## Summary of Significant Effects: Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

| Sustainability Objective                                | Type of effect | SA Indicator  |
|---|----------------|---|
| To meet the housing requirements of the whole community | Positive       | New homes completed in the monitoring year;<br>New homes approved in the monitoring year;<br>Recorded homeless rates;<br>Net additional dwellings – size, type, affordable. |
| To conserve and enhance soil and mineral resources      | Negative       | Percentage of development recorded on greenfield / brownfield land;   |

| Sustainability Objective   | Type of effect | SA Indicator  |
|--|----------------|---|
|  |                | Change in recorded soil quality;<br>Allocations recorded on best agricultural land quality (1,2,3).   |
| To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area | Positive       | Estimated new job creation;<br>Net additional gains in employment land development;<br>Business formation rate;<br>Number of businesses paying business rates;<br>Numbers employed by industry. |

### Housing requirements

- 8.6 511 new homes were completed in the former Suffolk Coastal area for 2020/21, a decrease of 104 homes on the previous year. The decrease in housing completions is likely the result of difficulties within the building trade caused by the pandemic. 18% of all new homes completed were affordable homes (90 no.). Overall, 1,759 new homes have been delivered in the plan period (2018-21), exceeding the annual requirement 542 dwellings per year and 23% are affordable homes. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017) identifies a need for 1,118 additional spaces in care homes and nursing homes to 2036. Although only 2 net additional bedspaces have been completed over the plan period, there are a number of extant planning permissions for additional bed spaces in existing or new care homes and the Garden Neighbourhood site allocations require the provision of retirement community/care homes and other specialist housing.
- 8.7 Within Suffolk Coastal, extant planning consents permit 4,919 new homes of which 23% are for affordable homes (as at 31 March 2021).

### Soil and mineral resources

- 8.8 This monitoring year, 31.5% of housing completions were on previously developed land, double the percentage recorded in the previous year. 47% of employment completions (E(g), B2 and B8) were on previously developed land (0.43 hectares).

### Employment, prosperity and economic growth

Although 10,600m<sup>2</sup> of employment floorspace has completed, with employment losses of 28,140m<sup>2</sup>, a net loss of 17,496m<sup>2</sup> is reported this year. However, this is not translated into a net loss of employment land with a net gain of 0.4 hectares developed. The majority of the floorspace lost is related to the demolition of a vacant six-storey office building located within the Port of Felixstowe, site will remain in employment use and is to be re-developed as a storage and distribution.

- 8.9 Within the employment areas/allocations defined in the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan, almost a quarter of all units are use class E(g)(i) Offices with storage or distribution uses (B8) accounting for 20% of units. However, (within the areas surveyed) the Port of Felixstowe, Bentwaters, Rendlesham and Martlesham Heath all had a high proportion of B8 uses (storage and distribution), given their good connectivity to rail and/or roads.
- 8.10 Within East Suffolk, the largest employee jobs sector is wholesale and retail sale at 16% followed by manufacturing and transportation and storage the next largest sectors both at 10%.
- 8.11 Unemployment in East Suffolk (4.6%) is similar to the East of England at 4.3%, and the national figure of 4.9%.

### Waveney Local Plan Significant Effects

- 8.1 The Sustainability Appraisal of the Waveney Local Plan identified one significant negative effect against the objective of conserving natural resources. As identified in the SA report, this relates primarily to the strategy of distributing growth around the district which involves a level of development on greenfield sites which cannot be entirely mitigated for. The Plan was also predicted to have significant positive impacts, across a range of social, environmental and economic sustainability objectives, specifically: conserving natural resources, improving health and well-being, access to key services, meeting housing need, achieving economic growth, and enhancing the rural economy.

### Summary of Significant Effects: Waveney Local Plan

| Sustainability Objective                                | Type of effect | SA Indicator  |
|---|----------------|---|
| To conserve natural resources                           | Negative       | Number and percentage of dwellings completed on previously developed land;<br>Area of high grade agricultural land lost to housing and economic development.                          |
| To improve the health and well-being of the population  | Positive       | Proportion of journeys to work on foot or by cycle;<br>Percentage of population completing 3x30 minutes physical activity per week;<br>Obesity in the population;<br>Life expectancy. |
| To improve access to key services and facilities        | Positive       | Accessibility to key services and facilities.   |
| To meet the housing requirements of the whole community | Positive       | Amount and type of new housing, including extra care/sheltered housing and number of care/nursing home beds.  |
| To achieve sustained and resilient economic growth      | Positive       | Amount and type of employment (B1, B2 and B8), retail and leisure development (A1-A5 and D2);<br>Jobs density;  |

| Sustainability Objective     | Type of effect | SA Indicator   |
|------------------------------|----------------|--|
|                              |                | Employment by occupation;<br>Employee jobs by industry.  |
| To enhance the rural economy | Positive       | Employment uses (B1, B2 and B8) completed in the rural areas;<br>Amount and type of new housing, including extra care/sheltered housing and number of care/nursing home beds within the rural areas. |

### Natural Resources

- 8.2 In the monitoring year, 29% of new housing was completed on previously developed land. This is a reduction on the previous year of 50% and it is expected the number of homes on previously developed land will decrease in future years as the majority of housing allocations in the Local Plan are on greenfield sites. 20% of new homes allocated are on previously developed land including 1,380 at Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (Policy WLP2.4).
- 8.3 The efficient use of land also contributes to the conservation of natural resource and Policy WLP8.32 Housing Density and Design of the Local Plan expects residential development to make the best use of the site. Development in and around the built up area of Lowestoft and the market towns should aim for urban scale development of at least 30 dwellings per hectare. This monitoring year, one scheme of 10 or more dwellings has completed and achieves a density of 28 dwellings per hectare. The application provides 33 sheltered housing units within the grounds of an existing care home.
- 8.4 The loss of high-grade agricultural land is also identified in the Sustainability Appraisal report as an indicator of natural resource conservation. Defra's Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system<sup>9</sup> assesses the quality of farmland and divides it into five categories, Grade one is best quality and Grade five is poorest quality. The 'best and most versatile land' is defined by the National Planning Policy Framework as that which falls into Grades 1, 2 and sub-grade 3a. This data is not routinely monitored for all the completions, but it is possible to review completions on major sites. For the monitoring year 3 schemes of 10 or more dwellings (or 0.5ha or more) have been completed of which 2 are within the curtilage of a residential dwelling and a care home. The third application is a rural exception site for 22 dwellings (16 affordable subsidised by 6 market homes) (1.1 hectares) adjacent to the settlement boundary of Halesworth. The site is not classified by Defra as agricultural land. One major employment use (E(g), B2 or B8) has completed this monitoring year, a part retrospective application for the retention of a warehouse (2,800m<sup>2</sup>) within the curtilage of an existing business located within the Beccles Business Park.

<sup>9</sup> <https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/agricultural-land-classification-alc-grades-post-1988-england?geometry=1.664%2C52.441%2C1.745%2C52.450>



- 8.5 As noted above, a number of housing allocations in the Local Plan are on greenfield sites many of which (particularly in the rural areas) are on agricultural land therefore loss of agricultural land may increase in future years once these sites are developed.

### **Health and Well-being**

- 8.6 The Office for National Statistics (ONS) dataset on life expectancy estimates for people of all ages in the UK show that, in East Suffolk, people under the age of one year between 2018-2020 can expect to live to 83.8 years of age if they are female, or 80.4 years of age if they are male. These figures are similar to the averages for England at 83.1 years for females and 79.4 years for males.
- 8.7 The Public Health England Public Health Profile dataset shows that the percentage of East Suffolk adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese between 2019/20 is 63.5%, which is slightly higher than the regional and national average of 62.8% and 62.3% respectively.
- 8.8 When comparing the census figures for 2001 and 2011, there was a decrease in the percentage of sustainable transport modes used to get to work in the former Waveney area. As well as this, there has been an increase in the use of non-sustainable modes. This data is ten years old and it is expected some data from the 2021 data will be released in spring 2022. The longer-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on working patterns will emerge over the coming years. The Waveney Local Plan contains a number of policies that seek to increase the use of sustainable modes and WLP1.3 'Infrastructure' outlines that the Council will work with the telecommunications industry to maximise the use of super-fast broadband which could assist with home working.

### **Access to Key Services**

- 8.9 Monitoring access to the key services has been identified as an area where further work is needed to the establish a standardised monitoring process across the District. Progress on this will be reported in future AMRs.

### **Housing Requirements**

- 8.10 201 new homes were completed in the former Waveney area during 2020/21, an increase on the 156 completed in the previous year but lower than the 297 homes completed 2018/19. 42 of the 201 homes completed this year are affordable homes. Overall, 27% of all housing completed between 2014-21 is affordable housing (401 of 1,473 new homes). This monitoring year, a 9-bedroom extension has been completed at an existing care home in Lowestoft. Over the plan period (2014-20) a net gain of 82 bedrooms within care homes has been recorded.

### **Economic Growth**

- 8.11 Although 5,739m<sup>2</sup> of employment floorspace has completed, with employment losses of 6,392m<sup>2</sup>, a net loss of 653m<sup>2</sup> is recorded this monitoring year. Although a net loss of floorspace is reported this year, this is an improvement on the net losses reported over the previous two years: 5,342m<sup>2</sup> (2019/20) and 1,764m<sup>2</sup> (2018/19). The majority of the floorspace lost is attributed to two sites of

which one is not on a protected employment site and is being re-developed as a retirement community including care home. The other loss is within the PowerPark (WLP2.2) and although floorspace is lost the site is to be retained as employment land. A third of units on protected employment sites are for storage or distribution uses (B8).

- 8.12 In East Suffolk 16% of the workforce is employed in wholesale and retail sale. Manufacturing and transportation and storage are the next largest sectors both at 10%. The majority of manufacturing businesses are located in the former Waveney area and transportation and storage business are related to the Port of Felixstowe in the former Suffolk Coastal area. Unemployment in East Suffolk (4.6%) is similar to the East of England at 4.3%, and the national figure of 4.9%.

### **Rural Economy**

- 8.13 A small amount of employment floorspace (B1/E(g), B2-B8 uses) has completed in the rural areas (outside of protected employment areas, employment allocations and settlement boundaries). This comprises two business offices totalling 110m<sup>2</sup> floorspace in Holton and Lowestoft.
- 8.14 A number of tourism uses have been permitted in the rural areas in the form of self-catering holiday accommodation or camping/caravan sites.
- 8.15 Policies WLP1.1 and WLP7.1 set out the scale and location of growth in the former Waveney area with half (56%) of future development allocated to Lowestoft as the largest town with its potential for economic growth. The rural areas are expected to accommodate 10% of housing development. This monitoring year, 5% of housing completions were in the rural areas – a reduction of almost a third of completions in the previous year. Over the plan period as a whole, it is anticipated that housing delivery will be consistent with the distribution strategy.

# Appendix 1 - List of Indicators and data sources

| Indicator   | Data source   | Local Plan |
|---|---|------------|
| <b>Employment, Retail and Leisure and Tourism</b>   |   |            |
| Amount and type of employment land completed (sqm floorspace / hectares)                    | Monitoring of planning applications                                       | SC / W     |
| Percentage of uses within existing employment areas   | Employment surveys  | SC / W     |
| Percentage of vacant units within existing employment areas                                 | Employment surveys  | SC / W     |
| Number and type of applications approved to support farm diversification                    | Monitoring of planning applications                                       | SC         |
| Amount and type of new retail and leisure development completed                             | Monitoring of planning applications                                       | SC / W     |
| Percentage of uses within town centres  | Retail surveys  | SC / W     |
| Percentage of vacant units within town centres  | Retail surveys  | SC / W     |
| Expansion / creation of Shared Space and Dementia Friendly areas (town centre environments) | ESC monitoring  | SC         |
| Applications permitting new / loss of tourist accommodation & development                   | Monitoring of planning applications                                       | SC / W     |
| Total day trips, total staying trips total visitor spend                                    | Suffolk Means Business - Economic Impact of Tourism, Destination Research | W          |
| Jobs density  | ONS jobs density  | SC / W     |
| Employee jobs by industry   | ONS Business Register and Employment Survey                               | SC / W     |
| Employment by occupation  | ONS Annual Population Survey  | SC / W     |
| Earnings by residence and workplace   | ONS Annual Population Survey  | SC / W     |
| Employment and unemployment   | ONS Annual Population Survey  | SC / W     |
| Qualifications of working age population (aged 16-64)                                       | ONS Annual Population Survey  | SC / W     |

| Indicator  | Data source   | Local Plan               |
|--|---|--------------------------|
| GCSE Results - % of pupils achieving strong 9-5 passes in both English and mathematics GCSEs                         | GOV.UK  | W (also reported for SC) |
| <b>Housing</b>   |   |                          |
| Net additional homes completed   | Housing completions                                   | SC / W                   |
| Affordable homes completed   | Housing completions                                   | SC / W                   |
| Gypsy and Traveller pitches permitted/completed  | Planning application monitoring / Housing completions | SC / W                   |
| Total housing delivered within plan period   | Housing completions                                   | SC / W                   |
| Type and size of completed dwellings (gross completions)   | Housing completions                                   | SC / W                   |
| Number and percentage of affordable housing completed by tenure  | Housing completions                                   | SC / W                   |
| Number of refusals for self-contained flats/HMOs within Flat Saturation Zones as identified on the Policies Map      | Monitoring of planning applications                   | W                        |
| Net additional bedrooms in C2 care homes   | Housing completions                                   | SC / W                   |
| % of housing development by settlement hierarchy 2018/19   | Housing completions                                   | SC / W                   |
| % of housing development in the countryside – outside of settlement boundaries (Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans) | Housing completions                                   | SC / W                   |
| % of residential development in Lowestoft and the market towns achieving at least 30 dwellings per hectare           | Housing completions                                   | W                        |
| % of new housing completed on previously developed land  | Housing completions                                   | SC / W                   |
| Number of entries on self build / custom build register  | Self Build / Custom Build Register                    | SC / W                   |
| Number of plots approved for self or custom build  | Monitoring of planning applications                   | SC / W                   |
| Developments of 100 or more dwellings to provide 5% self or custom build properties                                  | Monitoring of planning applications                   | SC / W                   |
| Affordable housing on residential developments (permissions)   | Monitoring of planning applications                   | SC / W                   |
| Population estimates   | ONS population estimates                              | SC / W                   |
| Homelessness   | MHCLG Homelessness                                    | SC / W                   |

| Indicator   | Data source  | Local Plan               |
|---|--|--------------------------|
|   | statistics   |                          |
| Housing affordability   | ONS ratio of median house price to median earnings (workplace-based earnings)                      | SC / W                   |
| <b>Transport</b>  |  |                          |
| Number of applications permitted which are contrary to Suffolk County Council Parking Standards   | Monitoring of planning applications  | SC (also reported for W) |
| Submission of Transport Statements for residential developments between 50-80 dwellings and submission of Transport Assessments and Travel Plans for residential developments over 80 dwellings | Monitoring of planning applications  | SC / W                   |
| Provision of pedestrian and cycle access / public rights of way. Implementation of measures set out in the Waveney Cycle Strategy (2016 and updates)  | Monitoring of planning applications / Suffolk County Council / Community Infrastructure Levy spend | W                        |
| Traffic counts (motor vehicles and cyclists)  | Department for Transport traffic counts  | SC / W                   |
| <b>Community Facilities and Assets</b>  |  |                          |
| Applications permitting new / loss of community services and facilities   | Monitoring of planning applications  | SC / W                   |
| Applications permitting new / loss of open space including allotments   | Monitoring of planning applications  | SC / W                   |
| Proportion of population with access to different types of open space   | Geographical Information System Analysis   | SC / W                   |
| Proportion of population with access to key services and facilities   | Geographical Information System Analysis   | SC / W                   |
| Number of cultural facilities in the District – applications permitting new / loss of cultural facilities   | Monitoring of planning applications  | W (also reported for SC) |
| <b>Climate Change</b>   |  |                          |
| New non-residential development of 1,000m <sup>2</sup> or more gross floorspace achieving BREEAM 'Very Good' standard or equivalent   | Monitoring of planning applications  | SC / W                   |
| Sustainability Statement to be submitted with applications for 10 or more houses  | Monitoring of planning applications  | W                        |

| Indicator  | Data source  | Local Plan                           |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Number and proportion of residential developments of more than 10 dwellings achieving a reduction of 20% in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions below the Target Emission Rate                                       | Monitoring of planning applications                        | SC                                   |
| Number of renewable energy schemes permitted   | Monitoring of planning applications                        | SC / W                               |
| Number of properties at risk from flooding   | Environment Agency and East Suffolk Council                | SC W                                 |
| Number of properties at risk from coastal erosion  | Environment Agency and East Suffolk Council                | SC / W                               |
| Applications permitted in flood zones - planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice on the basis of flood risk.   | Environment Agency / Planning application monitoring       | SC / W                               |
| Number and type of permissions granted within the Coastal Change Management Area   | Monitoring of planning applications                        | SC / W                               |
| Number of replacement homes permitted under coastal relocation / replacement policy  | Monitoring of planning applications                        | SC / W                               |
| Carbon Dioxide Emissions   | Department of Energy and Climate Change                    | Waveney Strategic Priority indicator |
| <b>Design</b>  |  |                                      |
| Major residential developments performing positively (obtaining 'green' scores) against Building for Life 12. [for 'major residential developments' i.e. 10 or more dwellings]                             | Monitoring of planning applications                        | SC / W                               |
| Sites with a capacity of 10 or more dwellings to make provision for 40% (Waveney Local Plan) or 50% (Suffolk Coastal Local Plan) of all dwellings to meet Building Regulations Requirement M4(2) of Part M | Monitoring of planning applications                        | SC / W                               |
| Number of applications permitted of high residential amenity standards   | Monitoring of planning applications                        | SC                                   |
| <b>Natural Environment</b>   |  |                                      |
| Habitat mitigation (Adoption of Recreational Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy)  | CIL and S106 Officer (financial) / Ecologist (projects)    | SC (also reported for W)             |
| Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest  | Natural England  | SC / W                               |
| Hectares of designations e.g. Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar Sites  | Natural England / Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service | SC / W                               |
| Number of applications permitted within gaps – Coalescence of Settlements [excluding householder applications]   | Monitoring of planning applications                        | SC / W                               |

| Indicator   | Data source   | Local Plan                           |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Number of new carpark spaces within 1km of European sites   | Monitoring of planning applications                                 | SC                                   |
| Number of applications which have an impact on the natural, historic and built environment  | Monitoring of planning applications                                 | SC                                   |
| <b>Historic Environment</b>   |   |                                      |
| Number of Conservation Areas at risk  | Historic England  | SC / W                               |
| Number of identified / loss of non-designated heritage assets   | East Suffolk Council  | SC / W                               |
| Number of Listed Buildings and other Heritage Assets on the 'at risk' register  | Historic England  | SC / W                               |
| Number of Listed Buildings in the District  | Historic England  | SC (also reported for W)             |
| Number of Registered Parks and Gardens  | Historic England  | SC (also reported for W)             |
| Number and type of applications determined within former Land Settlement Association Holdings, Newbourne                                      | Monitoring of planning applications                                 | SC                                   |
| Number and type of applications determined within the Garrett Era Area, Aldeburgh   | Monitoring of planning applications                                 | SC                                   |
| Number of applications which have an impact on the natural, historic and built environment  | Monitoring of planning applications                                 | SC                                   |
| <b>Health</b>   |   |                                      |
| Life expectancy   | Office for National Statistics                                      | Waveney Strategic Priority indicator |
| Participation in physical activity (Active 150+ minutes a week)   | Sport England, Active Adult Lives Survey                            | Waveney Strategic Priority indicator |
| Percentage of adult and child population who are overweight or obese - Percentage of adults (18+) classified as overweight or obese           | <a href="#">Public Health England, Public Health Profiles</a>       | Waveney Strategic Priority indicator |
| Percentage of adult and child population who are overweight or obese - Prevalence of excess weight among children in Year 6 (age 10-11 years) | National Child Measurement Programme                                | Waveney Strategic Priority indicator |
| Number of locations at or above any of the national Air Quality Objectives for England  | Local Air Quality Management Assessments (Environmental Protection) | SC                                   |

| Indicator   | Data source   | Local Plan                                 |
|---|---|--|
| Number of nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) monitoring sites within 10% of the annual mean Air Quality Objective (sites above 36µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) | Local Air Quality Management Assessments (Environmental Protection) | SC   |
| Wellbeing   | ONS, Annual Population Survey - personal wellbeing estimates        | Additional health indicator (East Suffolk) |
| <b>Neighbourhood Plans</b>  |   |  |
| Housing allocations in Neighbourhood Plans to meet minimum indicative requirements  | Neighbourhood Plans   | SC (also reported for W)                   |
| Number of 'made' Neighbourhood Plans  | Neighbourhood Plans   | SC / W                                     |



# Appendix 2 - Indicators not currently monitored/reported

The following table sets out the Local Plan indicators not currently monitored or reported this year. This includes a number of new indicators from the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan and monitoring processes are to be determined how best to report against the indicators. Third party data for some indicators is not available or is out of date.

| Indicator  | Reason not monitored/reported   |
|--|---|
| <b>Employment, Retail and Leisure and Tourism</b>  |   |
| Number and type of applications approved to support farm diversification<br>NB indicator re-worded from: Farms operations ceased | This is a new indicator to monitor Policy SCLP4.7 Rural Diversification. The indicator name has been amended to better reflect the intent of the policy and work will be undertaken to determine how best to report against this indicator.         |
| Expansion / creation of Shared Space and Dementia Friendly areas   | This is a new indicator to monitor Policy SCLP4.10 Town Centre Environments. Work will be undertaken to determine how best to report against this indicator.  |
| Total day trips; total staying trips; total visitor spend  | The Council's commissioned report, Economic Impact of Tourism for 2020 has yet to be published.   |
| <b>Transport</b>   |   |
| Traffic counts   | Data not comparable to previous years due to travel restrictions throughout 2020.   |
| <b>Community Facilities and Assets</b>   |   |
| Proportion of population with access to different types of open space  | Further develop a standardised monitoring process across the whole of East Suffolk district.  |
| Proportion of population with access to key services and facilities  | Further develop a standardised monitoring process across the whole of East Suffolk district.  |
| <b>Climate Change</b>  |   |
| Number of properties at risk from flooding<br>Number of properties at risk from erosion  | For these two indicators, we are not monitoring them currently, but will work with the Environment Agency to try to develop a standard approach to how best to monitor them (given the ever-changing baseline and different sources of flood risk). |
| <b>Design</b>  |   |
| Number of applications permitted of high residential amenity standards.  | This is a new indicator to monitor Policy SCLP11.2 Residential Amenity. Work will be undertaken to determine how best to report against this indicator.   |

| Indicator  | Reason not monitored/reported  |
|--|--|
| <b>Natural Environment</b>   |  |
| Habitat mitigation (Recreational Disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy RAMS))  | The RAMS project includes separate arrangements for monitoring of habitat mitigation measures. Future Authority Monitoring Reports will summarise the overall collection and spend. Further information can be found at <a href="http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/s106/habitat-mitigation/">www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/s106/habitat-mitigation/</a> |
| Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest  | Sites are visited every 6-10 years. Sites in East Suffolk were last surveyed between 2009-13. Data last reported in 2019 Authority Monitoring Report. As new surveys are undertaken data will be reported in future AMRs.  |
| Hectares of designations e.g. Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar Sites  | No need to report annually unless there is a change.   |
| Number of applications permitted within gaps - Coalescence of Settlements  | No need to report annually.  |
| Number of new carpark spaces within 1km of European sites  | This is a new indicator to monitor Policy SCLP10.2 Visitor Management of European Sites. Work will be undertaken to determine how best to report against this indicator.   |
| Number of applications which have an impact on the natural, historic and built environment   | This is a new indicator to monitor Policy SCLP12.34 Strategy for the Rural Areas. Work will be undertaken to determine how best to report against this indicator.  |
| <b>Historic Environment</b>  |  |
| Number of Listed Buildings in the District   | This is a new indicator to monitor Policy SCLP11.4 Listed Buildings.   |
| Number and type of applications determined within former Land Settlement Association Holdings, Newbourne<br>NB indicator re-worded from: Number of applications permitted within Newbourne | This is a new indicator to monitor Policy SCLP11.9 Newbourne - Former Land Settlement Association Holdings. The indicator name has been amended to better reflect the intent of the policy and work will be undertaken to determine how best to report against this indicator.   |
| Number and type of applications determined within the Garrett Era Area, Aldeburgh<br>NB indicator re-worded from: Number of applications permitted on site with environmental interest     | This is a new indicator to monitor Policy SCLP12.26 Strategy for Aldeburgh. The indicator name has been amended to better reflect the intent of the policy and work will be undertaken to determine how best to report against this indicator.   |
| Number of applications which have an impact on the natural, historic and built environment   | This is a new indicator to monitor Policy SCLP12.34 Strategy for the Rural Areas. Work will be undertaken to determine how best to report against this indicator.  |

| Indicator   | Reason not monitored/reported                                       |
|---|---|
| Number of identified non-designated heritage assets | Not monitored as present. Council investigating monitoring options. |
| Loss of non-designated heritage assets              | Not monitored as present. Council investigating monitoring options. |

# Appendix 3 - Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Local Plan Sustainability Appraisals indicators

## Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

| Suffolk Coastal SA Objective / Indicator  | Outcome 2020/21  | Source / Notes   |
|---|--|--|
| <b>To reduce poverty and social exclusion</b>   |  |  |
| Long term unemployment rate   | No data.   |  |
| Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country | Figure is for East Suffolk, 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation: 6.4% of East Suffolk population live in most deprived 10% Lower Super Output Areas in England (2019 population estimates 16,028/249,561) | English indices of deprivation   |
| <b>To meet the housing requirements of the whole community</b>  |  |  |
| New homes completed in the monitoring year  | Net additional homes completed: 512<br>Affordable homes completed: 90<br>Gypsy and Traveller pitches completed: 0<br>Net additional bedrooms in C2 care homes: -8  | East Suffolk Council<br><br>More information can be found in Section 7 - Housing   |
| New homes approved in the monitoring year   | 675 homes permitted of which 147 are affordable homes.   | East Suffolk Council<br>Figures include permissions permitted in previous years such as approval of reserved matters from an earlier outline consent or a renewal of consent |
| Recorded homeless rates   | East Suffolk figure: 1,124 households assessed, 1,120 assessed as owed a duty (Apr 2020-Mar 2021)  | MHCLG Homelessness statistics  |
| Net additional dwellings – size, type, affordable   | Housing completions by <u>-Number of bedrooms-</u> :<br>13% 1-bed<br>37% 2-bed<br>30% 3-bed<br>20% 4+ bed<br><u>House types:</u>   | East Suffolk Council<br><br>More information can be found in Section 7 - Housing   |

| Suffolk Coastal SA Objective / Indicator  | Outcome 2020/21  | Source / Notes                               |
|---|--|--|
|   | 62% House<br>11% Bungalow<br>26% Flat/Apartment<br>1% Mobile home<br><u>Market/affordable:</u><br>511 Market<br>90 Affordable<br><u>Affordable tenures:</u><br>62% Affordable rent<br>12% Shared equity<br>12% Shared ownership<br>6% Discounted market sale<br>8% Social rent |  |
| <b>To improve the health of the population overall and reduce health inequalities</b>                         |  |  |
| Condition of residents general health   | 46% Very good health<br>35% Good health<br>14% Fair health<br>4% Bad health<br>1% Very bad health  | Census 2011 – General Health Table QS302EW   |
| <b>To improve the quality of where people work and live</b>   |  |  |
| Change in the amount of Accessible Natural Greenspace   | No data.   |  |
| Level of recorded crime and anti-social behaviour   | Total number of crimes, East Suffolk (Apr-20 - Mar-21):<br>14,264<br>(57.18 per 1,000 persons)   | Suffolk Observatory (Home Office)            |
| Percentage of the district's population having access to a natural greenspace within 400 metres of their home | No data. Monitoring arrangements to be considered as part of the planned Green Infrastructure Strategy.  |  |
| Length of greenways constructed   | No data. Monitoring arrangements to be considered as part of the planned Green Infrastructure Strategy.  |  |
| Hectares of accessible open space per 1,000 population  | No data. Monitoring arrangements to be considered as part of the planned Green Infrastructure Strategy.  |  |
| <b>To improve levels of education and skills in the population overall</b>                                    |  |  |
| GCSE and equivalent results for young people  | Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, most exams and assessments did not take place in 2019/20 or 2020/21. As a result of this, the government announced that it would not publish school or college level results data  | GOV.UK - Find and compare schools in England |
| % of working age population with NVQ level 4+ or equivalent qualification                                     | East Suffolk figure: 36% (2020)  | NOMIS, Annual Population Survey              |
| <b>To conserve and enhance water quality and resources</b>  |  |  |
| Recorded water quality in   | No data  |  |

| Suffolk Coastal SA Objective / Indicator                               | Outcome 2020/21   | Source / Notes   |
|--|---|--|
| rivers, estuaries and groundwater from River Basin Management Plans    |   |  |
| Recorded Water Resource Availability Status                            | No data.  |  |
| Bathing water quality  | No data collected for 2020.   | Classifications were not made for the 2020 season due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the sampling programme                           |
| <b>To maintain and where possible improve air quality</b>              |   |  |
| Number of designated AQMAs   | Two – Lime Kiln Quay Road, Thoroughfare and St John's Street (Woodridge) and Long Row, Main Road, (A12) (Stratford St Andrew)   | East Suffolk Council Air Quality Reports   |
| Estimated district CO2 emissions                                       | East Suffolk figure: 1,082kt from all sectors (2019)  | Department of Energy and Climate Change - Carbon Dioxide Emissions   |
| <b>To conserve and enhance soil and mineral resources</b>              |   |  |
| Percentage of development recorded on greenfield / brownfield land     | <u>Housing completions:</u><br>Greenfield 68.5% (350 no.) PDL 31.5% (161 no.)<br><u>Employment gains:</u><br>Greenfield 53% (0.48ha) PDL 47% (0.43ha)                                     | East Suffolk Council<br><br>Employment uses: B1 (E(g), B2 and B8   |
| Change in recorded soil quality  | No data   | Environment Agency   |
| Allocations recorded on best agricultural land quality (1,2,3)         | None (NB reported as development completed)   | East Suffolk Council<br>Housing: sites of 10 or more dwellings (or 0.5 hectares) Employment development: 1,000sqm or more (or 1 hectare or more) |
| <b>To promote the sustainable management of waste</b>                  |   |  |
| Estimated household waste produced                                     | East Suffolk figure: 508.93kg (2020/21) residual waste per household  | East Suffolk Performance Report 2020/21  |
| Estimated quantity of household waste recycled                         | East Suffolk figure: 39.73% (2020/21) Household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting  | East Suffolk Performance Report 2020/21  |
| <b>To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption</b> |   |  |
| Estimated district CO2 emissions                                       | East Suffolk figure: 1,082kt from all sectors (2019)  | Department of Energy and Climate Change  |
| Installed MWs of commercial scale renewable energy schemes             | No data on installed schemes.   | See Section 7 Climate Change for information on permitted schemes  |
| <b>To reduce vulnerability to climatic events and flooding</b>         |   |  |
| Estimated number of properties at risk from flooding                   | No data - will work with the Environment Agency to try to develop a standard approach to how best to monitor them (given the ever-changing baseline and different sources of flood risk). | Environment Agency   |
| Number of schemes incorporating SUDs                                   | No data.  |  |

| Suffolk Coastal SA Objective / Indicator   | Outcome 2020/21  | Source / Notes  |
|--|--|---|
| mechanisms   |  |   |
| <b>To safeguard the integrity of the coast and estuaries</b>   |  |   |
| Recorded visitor numbers on designated European sites  | No data. Additional visitor surveys are an element of the RAM Strategy and will come forward in future years in accordance with the strategy.                                  |   |
| <b>To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity</b>   |  |   |
| Change in the number and area of designated ecological sites   | East Suffolk figure: 10 new County Wildlife Sites designated totalling 4.73ha  | Natural England and Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service<br>8 sites were formally designated as Roadside Nature Reserves  |
| Recorded condition/status of designated ecological sites   | No data, data for condition of SSSIs is out of date.   | Natural England   |
| Recorded visitor numbers on designated European sites  | No data. Additional visitor surveys are an element of the RAM Strategy and will come forward in future years in accordance with the strategy.                                  |   |
| Number of planning approvals that generated any adverse impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance | 11 approvals in total, comprising:<br>3 new dwellings,<br>5 leisure/ tourism uses<br>1 employment use<br>1 householder application<br>1 retrospective listed building consent. | East Suffolk Council  |
| Percentage of major developments generating overall biodiversity enhancement                                     | There have been four recent applications for the creation of wildlife ponds in East Suffolk:<br>DC/20/3593/FUL<br>DC/20/0134/FUL,<br>DC/21/0240/FUL,<br>DC/21/3868/FUL         | East Suffolk Council  |
| Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic site allocations                                    | None.  | East Suffolk Council  |
| <b>To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas and assets of historical and archaeological importance</b>    |  |   |
| Change in the number of designated and non-designated heritage assets  | 10 new entries on Historic England's Heritage List – all First World War Memorials (Grade II). Orfordness Lighthouse (Grade II) demolished due to public safety                | Historic England  |
| Number of heritage assets recorded as 'at risk'  | 18 assets listed in Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register 2021.   | Historic England  |
| <b>To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes</b>                |  |   |
| Development brought forward through regeneration projects  | Progress on delivery of the Felixstowe South Seafront project  | East Suffolk Council<br><a href="https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/business/regeneration-projects/">https://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/business/regeneration-projects/</a> |

| Suffolk Coastal SA Objective / Indicator   | Outcome 2020/21  | Source / Notes   |
|--|--|--|
| Development granted in AONB or Special Landscape Area designations   | No updates to report, Special Landscape Areas are an out of date policy designation and are not included in the current Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. For information relating to development in the AONB, please see indicator below.   |  |
| Amount of new development in AONB/Heritage Coast   | Housing development: Two schemes – Aldeburgh penultimate dwelling completed of a 15 dwelling scheme (on site of a former brickworks); Hollesley - 9 completions this year of a 13 dwelling scheme on a greenfield site.<br>Employment development: None  | East Suffolk Council<br>Housing: sites of 10 or more dwellings (or 0.5 hectares) Employment development: 1,000sqm or more (or 0.5 hectare or more) |
| <b>To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and growth throughout the plan area</b>   |  |  |
| Estimated new job creation   | No data.   |  |
| Net additional gains in employment land development  | 10,642m <sup>2</sup> (0.91ha) gains<br>28,138m <sup>2</sup> (0.87ha) losses<br>-17,496m <sup>2</sup> (0.04ha) net change   | East Suffolk Council Employment uses (B1 (E)g, B2 and B8) floorspace<br>More information can be found in Section 7 - Employment                    |
| Business formation rate  | East Suffolk figure: Births 915 / Deaths 860 / Active Enterprises 9,595 (2019)   | ONS, Business Demography, UK   |
| Number of businesses paying business rates   | No data.   |  |
| Numbers employed by industry   | See chart in Section 7 – Employment  | ONS Business Register and Employment Survey  |
| <b>To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town and retail centres</b>   |  |  |
| % of A1 use class and vacant units in town centres   | <u>% of units in retail use:</u><br>53.5% Aldeburgh<br>61.1% Felixstowe<br>54.3% Framlingham<br>51.1% Leiston<br>52.6% Saxmundham<br>63.1% Woodbridge<br><br><u>% of vacant units:</u><br>7.0% Aldeburgh<br>6.6% Felixstowe<br>7.4% Framlingham<br>10.2% Leiston<br>9.3% Saxmundham<br>8.9% Woodbridge | East Suffolk Council<br>Surveys undertaken May 2021.<br>Further information can be found in Section 7 Retail and Leisure                           |
| <b>To encourage efficient patterns of movement, promote sustainable travel of transport and ensure good access to services</b> |  |  |
| Loss of key services   | No data and identified as an area where further work is needed.  |  |



| Suffolk Coastal SA Objective / Indicator   | Outcome 2020/21   | Source / Notes  |
|--|---|---|
| Provision of key infrastructure projects   | See Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects/Delivery of Site Allocations in Section 7.                         | See Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects/Delivery of Site Allocations in Section 7  |
| Travel to work distances   | Average distance (km) 17.2km<br>% travelling less than 5km 30.8%  | Census 2011   |
| Travel to work modes   | Sustainable modes: 19%<br>Non-sustainable modes: 73%<br>Working mainly at home 8%                                     | Census 2011   |
| <b>To ensure that the digital infrastructure available meets the needs of current and future generations</b> |   |   |
| Average Broadband speeds   | No data, but further information on Broadband connectivity across Suffolk is available from Better Broadband Suffolk. | <a href="https://www.betterbroadbandsuffolk.com/">https://www.betterbroadbandsuffolk.com/</a> |

## Waveney Local Plan

| Waveney SA Objective / Indicator   | Outcome 2020/21  | Source / Notes  |
|--|--|---|
| <b>To improve the health and well-being of the population</b>  |  |   |
| Proportion of journeys to work on foot or by cycle   | Sustainable modes: 21.6%<br>73.3% Non-sustainable modes<br>5.1% Working mainly at home   | Census 2011   |
| Percentage of population completing 3x30 minutes physical activity per week  | East Suffolk figure: 65% of adults 16+ active an average of 150+ minutes a week Results show a significant increase of adults active 150+ minutes a week and a significant decrease in those fairly active (30-149 minutes) and no change in those inactive (less than 30 minutes) | Sport England, Active Adult Lives Survey<br>NB covers the first eight months of coronavirus (Covid-19) restrictions, from mid-March to mid November 2020. |
| Obesity in the population  | East Suffolk figure:<br>63.5% - percentage of adults (aged 18+) classified as overweight or obese  | Public Health England, Public Health Profiles   |
| Life expectancy  | East Suffolk figure:<br>Females: 83.83 years<br>Males: 80.38 years   | ONS, Life expectancy at birth (age <1), 2018--2020  |
| <b>To improve access to key services and facilities</b>  |  |   |
| Accessibility to key services and facilities e.g. primary school, supermarket/food shop, post office, public house, meeting place and GP surgery | No data and identified as an area where further work is needed.  |   |
| <b>To meet the housing requirements of the whole community</b>   |  |   |
| Amount and type of new housing, including extra care/sheltered housing and number of care/nursing home   | Net additional homes completed: 201<br>Affordable homes completed: 42<br>Gypsy and Traveller pitches   | East Suffolk Council<br><br>More information can be found in Section 7 - Housing  |

| Waveney SA Objective / Indicator   | Outcome 2020/21   | Source / Notes   |
|--|---|--|
| beds   | completed: 0<br>Net additional bedrooms in C2 care homes: 9   |  |
| <b>To conserve natural resources</b>   |   |  |
| Number and percentage of dwellings completed on previously developed land  | 29% (59 of 201)   | East Suffolk Council   |
| Area of high grade agricultural land lost to housing and economic development  | None.   | East Suffolk Council<br>Housing: sites of 10 or more dwellings (or 0.5 hectares) Employment development: 1,000sqm or more (or 1 hectare or more)   |
| <b>To achieve sustained and resilient economic growth</b>  |   |  |
| Amount and type of employment (B1, B2 and B8), retail and leisure development (A1-A5 and D2)                                       | <u>Employment development:</u><br>5,739m <sup>2</sup> (0.74ha) gains<br>6,392m <sup>2</sup> (1.35ha) losses<br>-653m <sup>2</sup> (-0.61ha) net additional<br><u>Retail and leisure development:</u><br>1,160m <sup>2</sup> gains<br>2,961m <sup>2</sup> losses<br>-1,801m <sup>2</sup> net additional  | East Suffolk Council<br>Employment development: B1/E(g), B2 and B8<br><br>Retail and leisure development: A1/E9a), A2/E(c), A3/E(b), A4/SG, A5/SG, D2 (various)  |
| Jobs density   | East Suffolk figure:<br>0.79  | ONS, Jobs density  |
| Employment by occupation   | see chart in Section 7 - Employment   | ONS, Annual Population Survey  |
| Employee jobs by industry  | See chart in Section 7 - Employment   | ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey   |
| <b>To enhance the rural economy</b>  |   |  |
| Employment uses (B1, B2 and B8) completed in the rural areas   | 110m <sup>2</sup> gains<br>No losses<br>110m <sup>2</sup> net additional<br>Two schemes for business offices (E(g)(i)) in Holton and Lowestoft  | East Suffolk Council Employment uses (B1 (E(g), B2 and B8) floorspace Rural areas defined as outside of Settlement boundaries (WLP1.2), existing employment areas (WLP8.12) and employment allocations |
| Amount and type of new housing, including extra care/sheltered housing and number of care/nursing home beds within the rural areas | <u>Net additional homes completed by settlement:</u><br>Lowestoft: 115<br>Beccles and Worlingham: 19<br>Bungay: 3<br>Halesworth and Holton: 54<br>Southwold and Reydon: 0<br>Larger villages: 2 (Kessingland, Wangford with Henham)<br>Smaller villages: 8 (Brampton, Ringsfield, Rumburgh)<br>Countryside: 0<br><br><u>Affordable homes completed by settlement:</u><br>Lowestoft: 3<br>Beccles and Worlingham: 0<br>Bungay: 0<br>Halesworth and Holton: 0 | East Suffolk Council<br><br>More information can be found in Section 7 - Housing   |

| Waveney SA Objective / Indicator | Outcome 2020/21  | Source / Notes |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------|
|                                  | Southwold and Reydon: 0<br>Larger villages: 0<br>Smaller villages: 6 (Brampton)<br>Countryside: 0<br><br>Bedrooms in care homes:<br>Lowestoft: 9 |                |

# Appendix 4 - Glossary

## **Adoption**

The final confirmation of a Local Plan/Development Plan or Local Development Document status by a Local Planning Authority (LPA).

## **Affordable housing**

Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. The full definition of affordable housing is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework [www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/annex-2-glossary](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/annex-2-glossary). The Government also introduced First Homes as an affordable tenure in May 2021 <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/first-homes>.

## **Affordable Rent**

A tenancy offered at up to 80% of market rent levels within the local area.

## **Air Quality Management Areas**

Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.

## **Allocation**

Designation of land in the Plan for a particular use, i.e. industrial land.

## **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)**

An area designated at a national level because of its outstanding landscape quality.

## **Authority Monitoring Report**

Local planning authorities must publish information at least annually that shows progress with Local Plan preparation, reports any activity relating to the duty to cooperate and shows how the implementation of policies in the Local Plan are progressing.

## **Biodiversity**

The variety of plant and animal species, plus the groups of species which make up particular habitats. These help maintain a balanced environment at all levels, from local to global.

## **BREEAM**

BRE Environmental Assessment Method' is a sustainability assessment method for new buildings and infrastructure, designed to help use natural resources more efficiently. [www.breeam.com/](http://www.breeam.com/).

## **(The) Broads Authority Area**

The Norfolk and Suffolk Broads is Britain's largest protected wetland and third largest inland waterway. This area is equivalent in status to a National Park. Under the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads

Act 1998 the Broads Authority is the Local Planning Authority for the area. Its remit is to protect the natural beauty and promote public enjoyment of the area, as well as protecting navigation interests.

### **Brownfield Site**

See previously developed land.

### **Building for Life 12**

Building for Life 12 was updated and superseded in June 2020 by Building for a Healthy Life.

Building for a Healthy Life is a set of design criteria which can be used to assess the quality of design of a development proposal. [www.udg.org.uk/publications/othermanuals/building-healthy-life](http://www.udg.org.uk/publications/othermanuals/building-healthy-life).

### **Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA)**

An area defined where coastal change is likely to occur over the next 100 years (physical change to the shoreline through erosion, coastal landslip, permanent inundation or coastal accretion).

### **Community Facilities**

Facilities and uses generally available to and used by the local community at large for the purposes of leisure, social interaction, health and well-being or learning. This will include, but not be confined to, community centres, public houses, sports venues, cultural buildings, places of worship, medical facilities, shops, post offices, libraries, schools and other training and educational facilities.

### **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)**

This is a standard fee that is applied to new development to pay for infrastructure that supports new development within the District. [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/community-infrastructure-levy/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/community-infrastructure-levy/)

### **Conservation Area**

An area that is considered worthy of protection because of its architectural and historic interest.

### **Conservation Area Appraisal**

A detailed study of the streets and buildings in a conservation area.

### **Development Plan**

The Development Plan for an area is a suite of Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plan documents for a local planning authority area, setting out the policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings. It includes Minerals and Waste Local Plan documents prepared by Suffolk County Council. It is the starting point for the determination of planning applications.

### **Development Plan Document (DPD)**

A Local Development Document that has development plan status and is subject to community involvement and independent examination. It outlines the key development goals of a Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plan.

### **Evidence Base**

The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the “soundness” of the policy

approach set out in Local Development Documents, including physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.

### **Functional Economic Area**

A spatial area which functions on its own as an economic entity.

### **Green Infrastructure**

A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

### **Green Space**

A natural or manmade space containing plants or grassland. This can include parks, woodlands, playing fields, areas of grassland and areas of biodiversity value.

### **Heritage Assets**

An overarching term that refers to buildings, parks and gardens, monuments and archaeological remains that are of historic or archaeological value.

### **Historic Environment**

All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

### **Housing Market Area**

A geographical area defined by household demand and preferences for all types of housing, reflecting the key functional linkages between places where people live and work.

### **Gypsies and Travellers**

Gypsies are defined in national planning policy as ‘persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependents’ educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such’.

### **Listed Building**

A building that is recognised and statutorily protected for its historic and architectural value.  
[www.historicengland.org.uk/listing](http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing).

### **Local Development Scheme**

Sets out a programme for the preparation of a Local Plan. It is a project management document which identifies which documents are to be prepared, the stages that have to be achieved and a detailed timetable.

**Masterplan**

A detailed plan which provides a template for the development of a site or area.

**National Planning Policy Framework**

Most national planning policy is contained within the National Planning Policy Framework. Some policy is also contained within ministerial statements. National planning policy is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance which gives further detail on how national policy should be implemented and interpreted.

**Neighbourhood Plans**

Neighbourhood planning is a right for communities introduced through the [Localism Act 2011](#). Communities can shape development in their areas through the production of Neighbourhood Plans. The local parish or town council lead on neighbourhood planning in their areas. Where one does not exist then a community group known as a neighbourhood forum needs to be established to lead. Neighbourhood Plans become part of the Development Plan for the area and the policies contained within them are then used in the determination of planning applications.

**Non-designated Heritage Assets**

A heritage asset that has not been included on any national list.

**Objectively Assessed Need**

An assessment of the amount of new housing, jobs, employment land, retail floorspace and other uses that are likely to be needed within the District.

**Open Space**

A range of different sites and areas, including wildlife areas, natural greenspace, parks and gardens, amenity greenspace, play space, allotments, cemeteries and churchyards and green corridors.

**Outline Planning Permission**

A permission granted at the early stage of a development to state that a proposal is acceptable in principle before any detailed design issues are considered.

**Planning Obligations and Agreements**

A legal agreement between a planning authority and a developer ensuring that certain extra works related to a development are undertaken or contributions made to the provision of infrastructure or facilities. Sometimes called a Section 106 (S106) Agreement.

**Previously Developed Land**

Land which has been previously developed but is now largely vacant or disused. Previously developed land is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework.

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2).

**Ramsar Sites**

A term adopted following an international conference, held in 1971 in Ramsar in Iran, to identify wetland sites of international importance.

**Renewable Energy**

This includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels).

**Section 106 Agreement**

See Planning Obligations and Agreements.

**Self Build / Custom Build**

This refers to where someone organises the design and build of their own home.

**Settlement Boundaries**

Lines around settlements which dictate in principle where some types of development can take place.

**Sites of Special Scientific Interest**

Have statutory protection as the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features. They may have other national and international nature conservation designations. Most SSSIs are privately owned or managed, while others are owned or managed by public bodies or non-government organisations.

**Social Rent**

Social rented housing is owned by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency.

**Special Area of Conservation (SAC)**

This is an area designated under the European Habitats Directive to give special protection to plants, animals and habitats.

**Special Protection Area (SPA)**

This is an area identified as being of value for the feeding, breeding, migrating and wintering of threatened bird species. These sites are identified under the European Wild Birds Directive and receive enhanced protection.



**Strategic Housing Market Assessment**

An assessment of housing need and demand within the District.

**Supplementary Planning Documents**

A planning document that provides practical guidance to assist in the implementation of Local Plan policies.

**Town Centre Uses**

These are use classes that are located within or adjacent to town centres. They include: retail (E(a)); financial and professional (E(c)); restaurants and cafés (E(b)); drinking establishments (*sui generis*); hot food takeaway (*sui generis*); leisure (*sui generis* - concert halls; bingo halls; dance halls).

**Transport Assessment**

A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out various transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the scheme in relation to all forms of travel.

**Transport Statement**

A simplified Transport Assessment, used in some cases where transport issues arising out of development proposals may not require a full Transport Assessment i.e. smaller scale developments where the traffic impact is limited in both volume and area impact.

**Travel Plan**

A long term management strategy document for a development that seeks to provide sustainable transport and is subject to regular review.

**Use Classes Order**

Different categories of uses identified in the planning system by the Use Class Order (1987 as amended) [www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200130/common\\_projects/9/change\\_of\\_use](http://www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200130/common_projects/9/change_of_use).



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