



# **NORTH LOWESTOFT HERITAGE ACTION ZONE**

## **SCORES AND TRIANGLE MARKET FEASIBILITY STUDY**

REPORT  
OCTOBER 2021



JON SHEAFF & ASSOCIATES



**EASTSUFFOLK**  
COUNCIL

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The study team would like to thank East Suffolk Council and its partners for their assistance in completing this study



# INTRODUCTION

East Suffolk Council has commissioned a design team led by Jon Sheaff and Associates to develop this Feasibility Study for the Scores and Triangle Market in the centre of the North Lowestoft Conservation Area. This is one of a number of studies that the council has commissioned across Lowestoft to deliver its extensive regeneration agenda. This is in turn informed by HM Government's award in 2021 of £24.9 million to East Suffolk Council as part of the Towns Fund programme. Collectively, these studies will form part of the business case to be submitted to government in 2022 as the next stage in the Towns Fund project. A number of parallel projects will influence how this project develops (most notably, the town centre regeneration project that is guided by the Town Centre Masterplan).

This study is a heritage-led regeneration initiative being developed in parallel with the 5-year North Lowestoft Heritage Action Zone partnership scheme initiated by Historic England, East Suffolk Council, Lowestoft Town Council and the East Suffolk Building Preservation Trust. The objectives of the Heritage Action Zone are to:

- Research and engage the community concerning the historic significance of the area and its assets
- Bring vacant and 'at risk' buildings back into use
- Identify and support delivery of new open market housing into the area
- Work with private sector owners and landlords to jointly fund repair and restoration of historical features back onto the high street
- Encourage footfall by implementing improvements to pedestrian access, including use of the Scores
- Support open spaces and cultural events for the community and visitors to enjoy
- Support retail and other businesses with the HAZ boundary

The masterplan was commissioned and has been developed during the Covid 19 pandemic and as lockdowns have been eased. Engagement carried in the course of developing this project has uncovered an aspiration to restore and expand the understanding and use of the Scores and the Triangle Market as an important step in achieving the Heritage Action Zone objectives. Consultees have commented on the unique quality of the Conservation Area and the need for it to be more economically successful by being better connected to the rest of the town. They have also acknowledged the relevance of outdoor and green spaces to support physical and particularly, mental health and wellbeing and the need to encourage more continuous biodiversity across the study area and Lowestoft as a whole.

The Covid 19 pandemic has also reinforced the need for East Suffolk Council and its partners to adopt a clear regeneration strategy, including a detailed marketing plan to help Lowestoft to adapt to post-pandemic economic and social realities. This study, in conjunction with other commissioned masterplans, will equip the council with a coordinated approach to regeneration that will draw on the town's rich traditions, its local characteristics and the many new economic opportunities that are unfolding in and around the town. This will encourage and support effectiveness of the regeneration process and embolden consumers, businesses, funders and investors to support change that will deliver real and tangible benefits to the town's economy.



The scope of this study is specifically focused on recommendations for improvements to the public realm in the North Lowestoft conservation Area. The wider regeneration process will consider the interventions that will be required to generate the equivalent social and economic uplifts that will be the measure of the success of the process over time.

# 1.0 NORTH LOWESTOFT IN CONTEXT

## 1.1 GEOGRAPHY AND COMMUNICATIONS

Lowestoft is the most easterly town in England. With a population in excess of 73,000, it is the second largest settlement in Suffolk, second only to Ipswich (133,000). The East Anglian coast between Ipswich to the south and Great Yarmouth to the north is characterised by a number of distinctive towns including Aldeburgh, Southwold, linked by road and rail transport corridors. Inland lie areas of relatively sparsely populated countryside with a predominant agricultural land use, dotted with widely distributed small towns and villages.

Lowestoft is close to countryside assets of national significance including the Norfolk Broads National Park (303 km<sup>2</sup>) and the Suffolk Coast Area of Natural Beauty (403 km<sup>2</sup>)

The closest large city (Norwich, population 129,000) is well connected to Lowestoft by road (driving time of approximately 50 minutes) and by rail (journey time of approximately 45 minutes).

## 1.2 SOCIO ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Office for National Statistics population estimates for 2018 suggest that Lowestoft has a resident population of 73,800. The population pyramid for Lowestoft shows an even distribution across age ranges although there are relatively high numbers of people in the 60-80 deciles and relatively low numbers within the 20 -40 deciles. The population of East Suffolk is projected to increase by 6.8% by 2036 with the greatest growth in the 60 – 80 deciles.

Deprivation is a significant characteristic of Lowestoft. The town has ten neighbourhoods falling within the 10% most deprived nationally, which accounts for 26.9% of the town's population. A further eight neighbourhoods fall within the bottom 20% nationally, meaning that 42.9% of the population are in the bottom two deprivation deciles – a total of 31,660 people.

Across Lowestoft as a whole 18.7% of the population is affected by income deprivation, as compared with an average for Suffolk of 10.1%. Deprivation is geographically concentrated in the Lower Super Output areas that are closest to the centre of the town.

The study area lies within Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) Waveney 007A. In 2019 this LSOA was identified as the 64th most deprived neighbourhood in England, out of 32,844 LSOA's, where 1 is the most deprived. This means that this LSOA is within the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

The study area lies within Harbour and Normanston Ward. 2019 Statistics for the Ward suggest that 90% of indicators of Indices of Multiple Deprivation (which combine information from seven domains to produce an overall relative measure



of deprivation) lie within the top two deciles (where decile 1 indicates neighbourhoods that are most deprived). 50% of indicators for health and life expectancy also lie within the top two deciles. Based on a 2019 assessment\*, life expectancy for both men and women is approximately 4.5 years below the averages for the county of Suffolk as a whole.

Life expectancy at birth for males in the Harbour and Normanston Ward is 75.1 years, compared to that of 80.91 years in Suffolk.

Life expectancy at birth for females in the Harbour and Normanston Ward is 80.5 years, compared to that of 84.25 years in Suffolk.

To note, there are significant inequalities in life expectancy between the Harbour and Normanston ward and other wards in Lowestoft and East Suffolk. For example, the gap in life expectancy for males between Lothingland and Harbour & Normanston Wards is 7.8 years.

## 1.3 STRATEGIC POLICY CONTEXT

The development of the Feasibility Study for the Scores and Triangle has been informed by a number of adopted plans and strategies as follows:

### 1.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019

The revised NPPF (2019) provides national planning policy for open space and green infrastructure. The NPPF places specific emphasis on the promotion of healthy and safe communities through positive planning 'for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments'.

### 1.3.2 Waveney Local Plan

The Waveney Local Plan was adopted in March 2019 and provides a spatial strategy for central and coastal Lowestoft. The Plan identifies a number of key drivers that also inform this masterplan:

- Acute social problems within the central area of Lowestoft
- A rich natural built and historic environment including the North Lowestoft Conservation Area
- Significant potential for future jobs growth, especially in connection with the offshore wind farm industry
- A small catchment for day-to-day shopping and competition from nearby centres

The Plan adopts a vision for Waveney to 2036 which includes:

- A significant improvement in quality of life
- A stronger and more diverse economy, including an enhanced tourism offer
- The protection, maintenance and enhancement of Waveney's built, historic and natural environments
- A reduction in climate change emissions
- The development of an important centre for offshore renewables
- An enhancement of the viability and vitality of town centres
- The provision of 5,205 new homes between 2014 and 2036

### 1.3.3 Lowestoft Town Investment Plan 2021-31

In 2019, Lowestoft was selected as a potential beneficiary of the UK Government's Towns Fund initiative. Lowestoft was invited by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government to develop a proposal for a Towns Deal of up to £25 million.

In October 2020, a Town Investment Plan which set out Lowestoft's ambitions, opportunities and challenges over the next ten years was submitted to the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government as the basis of a £24.9m application for funding. The plan was developed in partnership with Lowestoft Place Board, which comprises representatives from public, private and voluntary organisations and is managed by East Suffolk Council.

The Lowestoft Town Investment Plan sets out a bold and innovative approach to the regeneration of the town and the delivery of new physical and digital infrastructure, while acknowledging the significant challenges faced by the town and its residents. The Investment Plan has five key components:

- Employment, enterprise and skills
- Transforming the town centre leisure and retail offers
- Celebrating culture and heritage
- Living life in Lowestoft
- Collaboration and connecting



These are expressed in a number of objectives that focus on:

- Providing a town that retains and attracts young people to work and live
- Enhancing the natural environment
- Investing in infrastructure to meet the requirements of private sector investors
- Increasing long-term employment opportunities
- Transforming the core of the town centre and seafront to increase footfall and grow the daytime and night-time economies
- Encouraging active and sustainable methods of transport
- Securing the sustainable delivery of a cultural programme capitalising on the town's cultural assets
- Enhancing the public realm to provide a safer, more attractive environment that provides for the physical and mental wellbeing of the community and visitors
- On March 3rd 2021, the Government announced that Lowestoft's application for funding had been successful.

### 1.3.4 Our Lowestoft Story

To support the ambitions set out in the Town Investment Plan, East Suffolk Council has adopted a place branding identity for Lowestoft to inform and support the regeneration process.

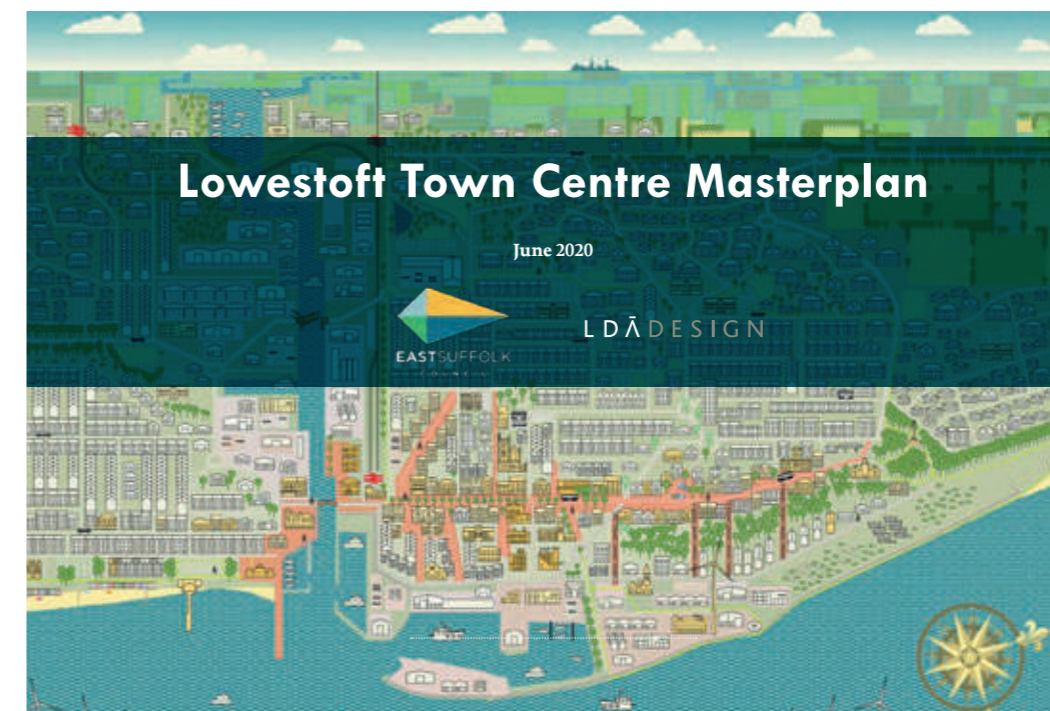
The Lowestoft Story articulates the distinctiveness, character and characteristics of Lowestoft and the key elements for the development and promotion of the place. These are set out as a number of themes that are described as 'chapters of the story'.

- Harnessing and celebrating the energy of the sea
- Exploring the 'eastscape'

- Lowestoft – the Leading Light
- Creating a new First Place

### 1.3.5 Lowestoft Town Centre Masterplan

The Lowestoft Town Centre Masterplan was adopted in 2020 to inform regeneration activities in the town centre of Lowestoft. The document devises a regeneration strategy and implementation plan for the town centre to provide an overarching framework for existing and future regeneration activities.



The Masterplan is concerned with the area to the north of the A47 crossing at Pier Terrace. The Town Centre Masterplan also acknowledges the High Street Heritage Action Zone as a significant intervention in respect of heritage-led regeneration to the south of its study area.

The Town Centre Masterplan identifies 11 character areas within North Lowestoft including the 'Historic Core' which it describes as 'Lowestoft's oldest area dating back to mediaeval times, with numerous historically significant spaces and buildings'.

The Masterplan develops a vision for Lowestoft in 2036 that includes developing a rich sense of place in the historic High Street with a mix of independent cafés and art galleries and community of independent entrepreneurs. To deliver this vision, the Town Centre Masterplan proposes the development of a series of 'nodal

spaces' along London Road North and the High Street that connect different parts of the town by providing an excellent environment for pedestrians and cyclists. The Triangle Market could be enhanced by encouraging the development of new open-air or covered markets while the Scores could be enhanced to encourage their appeal to visitors and could provide a showcase for local art and creativity.

All of the proposed changes to streets and public spaces within the Historic Core would reflect the principles and proposals that are set out in the North Lowestoft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan, the contents of which are summarised below.

### 1.3.6 The North Lowestoft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan

The Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan was adopted by East Suffolk Council in July 2021. Through its analysis, the Plan defines the special character of the Conservation area through its special qualities (layout, uses, architecture, setting, open spaces and archaeology). The Plan includes a study of the area's history, development and current condition and status and provides a guide to the management of changes that will affect the Conservation Area in future. This guidance includes both small-scale changes (e.g. affecting individual households) and large-scale changes affecting whole areas of the Conservation Area.

The Conservation Area Appraisal describes four character areas within the Conservation Area;

- Belle Vue (to the north of the High Street and including Belle Vue Park, The Ravine, Cart Score and the western end of Lighthouse Score (western end),
- The Denes (consisting of Anchorage and the eastern part of Lighthouse Score, and part of Whapload Road) and
- The High Street (including the High Street, Crown Score, Herring Fishery Score, Lighthouse Score, Maltster's Score, Mariners Score, Mariners Street, Martin's Score, Rant Score, Spurgeon's Score, Whapload Road (southern end), Wilde's Score and the Triangle Market.

The fourth character area (Crown Street) lies outside of the scope of this report.

The Conservation Area Appraisal includes a detailed description of each of the character areas, key views within each character area, open spaces within each

area, buildings of note within each area and the specific architectural details that these buildings include.

The Conservation Area Management Plan identifies priorities for the enhancement of the Conservation Area, including work needed to conserve buildings that are currently at risk and opportunities to improve the streetscape and public places.

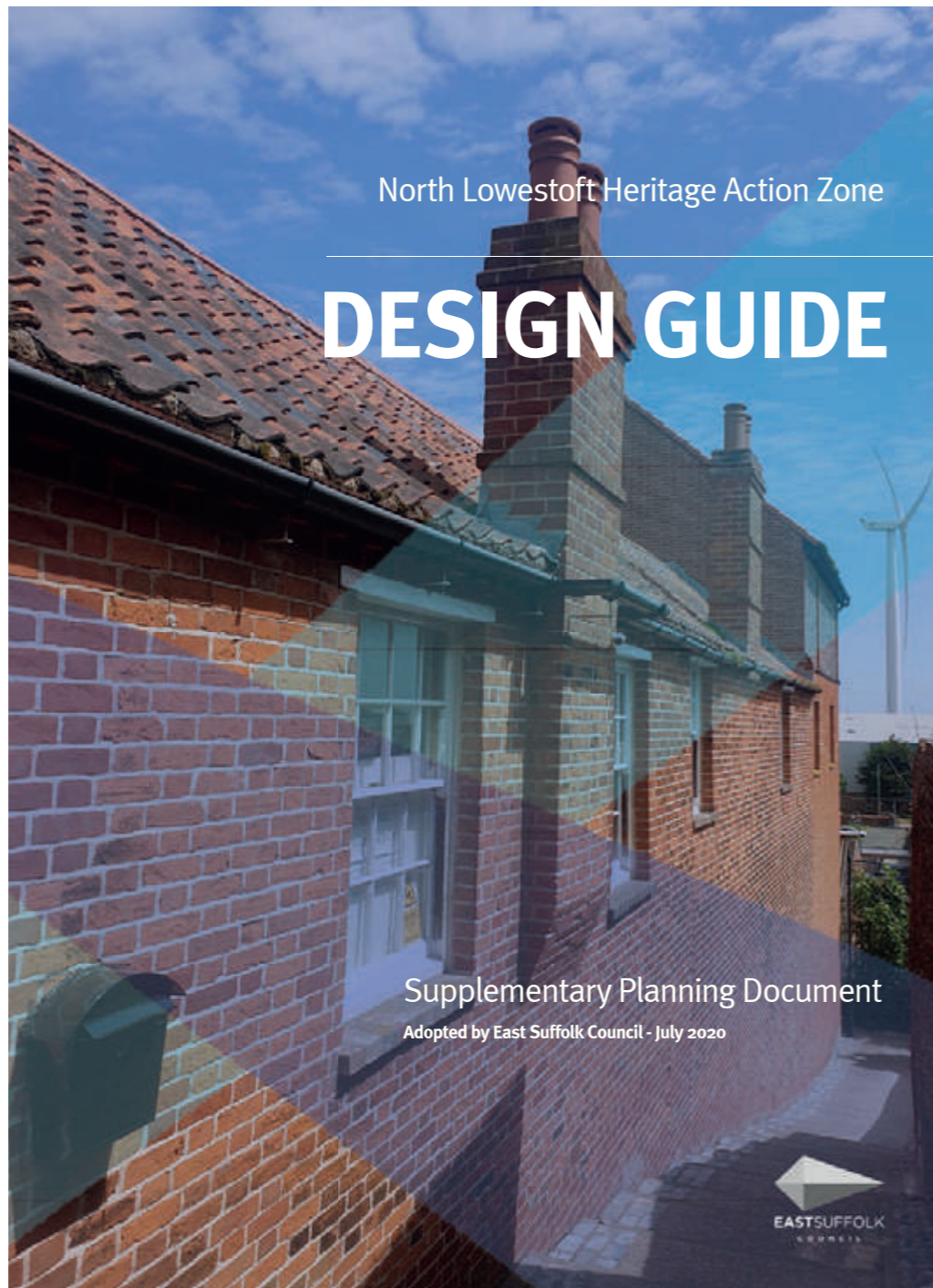
### 1.3.7 The North Lowestoft Heritage Action Zone

In 2018, East Suffolk Council entered into a 5 -year partnership with Historic England, East Suffolk Council, Lowestoft Town Council and the East Suffolk Building Preservation Trust (ESBPT) to promote the renovation and repair of historic buildings and public spaces to stimulate the economic revival of the historic core of North Lowestoft.



The objectives of the Heritage Action Zones are to:

- research and engage the community into the historic significance of the area and its assets
- bring vacant and 'at risk' buildings back into use
- identify and support delivery of new open market housing into the area
- work with private sector owners and landlords to jointly fund repair and restoration of historical features back onto the high street
- encourage footfall by implementing improvements to pedestrian access, including use of the Scores
- support open spaces and cultural events for the community and visitors to enjoy
- support retail and other businesses within the HAZ boundary



### 1.3.8 The North Lowestoft Heritage Action Zone Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document

The Heritage Action Zone Design Guide was adopted by East Suffolk Council in July 2020 and will be the design reference document for the initiatives developed during the lifespan of the Heritage Action Zone. The Guide will also be used to determine planning applications in the north Lowestoft area once the Heritage Action Zone Programme has been completed.

The Heritage Action Zone includes the Conservation Area but extends beyond it geographically to include the industrial zone to the east of Whapload Road (described as the Power Park) and the seafront and its green hinterland including Ness Point and the southern section of North Beach.

The Heritage Action Zone Design Guide identifies four character areas within its boundary and includes a detailed assessment of each of these:

- The Historic Core (the High Street, east-west connecting streets to the west of the High Street and access points to most of the Scores)
- Whapload Road (the land to the west of Whapload Road that includes most of the Scores)
- Power Park (the light industrial area to the east of Whapload Road from the Birds Eye factory southwards)
- Parklands (Ness Point, Tingdene North Caravan Park, the southern portion of North Beach, Belle Vue Park, including The Ravine, Cart Score and the western end of Lighthouse Score)

The Heritage Action Zone Design Guide includes guidance for new development, for the enhancement of streets and public spaces, for alterations to buildings and for the restoration of shop fronts.

## 2.0 URBAN FORM

The Historic Core of north Lowestoft is informed by the mediaeval origins of the town. It is a long linear enclosed space fronted by buildings that date from the late mediaeval period onwards, including some fine examples of Georgian townhouses.

The High Street is punctuated by the Scores – a series of paths and alleyways running east to west from the High Street to Whapload Road to the east. The Scores traverse a steep escarpment running north to south between the High Street (approx. 16m AMSL) and Whapload Road (approx. 8m AMSL).

To the east, Whapload Road is predominantly an area of light industry with a variety of industrial units of various sizes, a few of which have historical significance. To the north, an open area of coastal flats separated from the sea by a sea wall. At the top of the escarpment, Belle Vue Park and Sparrow's Nest are late nineteenth/early twentieth century formal public parks.



Enlargement of 1841 map, right, showing some of the Scores



1841 map of Lowestoft (courtesy of Alice Taylor archive)

## 2.1 EVOLUTION OF NORTH LOWESTOFT

Lowestoft has a record of occupation extending back several millennia. The discovery of tools in ancient river deposits in Pakefield suggests human habitation approximately 700,000 years ago. Evidence of occupation in the later Neolithic and Bronze ages has been identified in Lowestoft.

Further finds have established continuity of occupation throughout the Roman and Anglo-Saxon eras.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 records settlements at Lowestoft (Lothuwistoft), Kirkley and Pakefield. The village relied upon both agriculture and fishing, and its dependence on fishing may be seen in the payment of land rent to Hugh De Montfort in herrings. This settlement was located to the west of High Street in the vicinity of the junction of St. Peter's Street, Normanston Drive and Rotterdam Road. By the fourteenth century the settlement had shifted onto the higher ground behind the cliffs where the High Street is now laid out.

Burgage plots (plots of rented land owned by the King or by a Lord) were laid out along the High Street in the mediaeval period. To the east, the cliff face was terraced along its length, providing yards, gardens and storage areas.



Entrance to Lighthouse Score from Yarmouth Road



1618 map of Lowestoft (courtesy of East Suffolk Council )

The Scores, which probably take their name from the old Norse 'skora' (to make a cut or incision) were set out at the same time, connecting the High Street to the 'Denes' on the beach below. The topography of the town separated the merchants' houses on the High Street from what was known as the 'beach village' servicing the fishing industry on lower ground to the east.

Lowestoft's prosperity expanded throughout the late mediaeval period with the development of the fishing industry, as evidenced by its rising place within the taxation lists for the 'Hundred of Mutford' and Lothingland, being 14th in 1327, 12th in 1334, and first by 1524. The town was also recognised as being of strategic importance and three forts were constructed to protect the Lothing estuary in the 16th century.

From the mid-eighteenth century the development of the town as a health resort for sea bathing resulted in the gentrification of the centre of the town.

The 19th century transformation of Lowestoft was affected by three key interventions. The passing of the Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation Bill of 1827 enabled the construction of a harbour at Lowestoft and the establishment of a navigable waterway between the town and Norwich. This made it possible for wherries and larger vessels to avoid Great Yarmouth harbour with its tolls and fees.

The establishment of a railway link to Norwich (and subsequently to Ipswich) granted access to large markets for Lowestoft fish, supporting a significant increase in fish production in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Finally, the implementation of the Peto masterplan shifted the focus of the town away from the High Street, with the larger townhouses along the street being given over to commercial uses.

In the last quarter of the 19th century, the prosperity of Lowestoft drove the expansion of the town to the north of the High Street, leading to the creation of Belle Vue Park and the construction of substantial residences to the north of the Park in North Parade and Gunton.

Fishing continued to be a major element of the Lowestoft economy throughout the first quarter of the 20th century but went into steep decline after World War II, in parallel with a decline in the fortunes of Lowestoft's tourist industry.

Attempts to modernise and revitalise the town were undertaken in the 1960s and 1970s, with extensive re-development to the west of the High Street. The Beach Village, which was heavily damaged during the 1953 floods, was demolished and re-developed for industrial use as part of the large-scale re-development of the Whapload Road area.

Historic structures abound along the High Street as well as Whapload Road and interspersed along some of the Scores. Preservation and restoration efforts are ongoing and should continue to be part of any regeneration of the area.



Lowestoft in the 1950's (images courtesy of Alice Taylor archive)

## 3.0 DESIGN COMPONENTS

### 3.1 STUDY DESIGN ELEMENTS

This study focuses on three very specific aspects of the centre of north Lowestoft:

- The Scores – developing a series of proposals for these historic connecting routes. The objective of this part of the brief is to use a variety of media to record and conserve the specific qualities of each individual Score. At the same time, proposals are designed to reinforce the sense that the Scores are a group of distinctive spaces that can be enjoyed as a trail and help tell the story of Lowestoft
- The Triangle Market - developing proposals to bring the market back into day time and night time use as a destination public space in north Lowestoft
- The development of proposals for a new traffic management system at the junction of High Street and St. Peter Street and the thoroughfare between the Triangle Market and Artillery Way. The objective in this instance is to reduce the impact of vehicular traffic on the historic core of north Lowestoft to support activity in the re-vitalised Triangle Market and greater enjoyment of the historic High Street and the Scores

#### 3.1.1 Design Proposals - The Scores

Each of the Scores has a unique character, form, and history. However, the original purpose of the Scores (the connection between the town and the seashore village and fishing industry) has disappeared. This loss of function has led to a progressive loss of identity.

All of the Scores have relatively narrow entrances from the High Street. Most are enclosed stepped ramps bounded by brick or brick and flint boundary walls and buildings. The nature of the escarpment is such that accessibility for people with mobility issues will always be a challenge, but this is exacerbated by a lack of resting points along the length of the Scores.

Most of the Scores are connected to Whapload Road through undistinguished roads running through commercial and light-industrial estates. The Whapload Road entrances are unmarked (apart from conventional road name signage). The escarpment area between the rear of private gardens on the High Street and of commercial premises on Whapload Road includes areas of under-used open space (often given over to car parking) and areas of scrub. All of the Scores run west to east and none have lateral connections to the north and south into these under-utilised areas.

The placing of public art and the presence of features such as crinkle-crankle walls do little to support the identity of each Score or the idea that they are a group of distinctive heritage assets.

The design challenges are thus to:

- Use the design process as a catalyst to address the main issues of disrepair that symbolise the decline of the Scores
- Use a variety of media (landscape materials, lighting and public art) to tell the story of each Score to encourage greater use
- Give the Scores a new set of uses, possibly connected to the re-use of derelict land on the escarpment face. This could lead to the reinstatement in a contemporary form of the 'hanging gardens' that were famously depicted in the 18th century. This option becomes progressively more apparent for the Scores from Crown Score northwards
- Consider how modest design interventions (e.g. the installation of railings and creation of resting points) might encourage people with limited mobility to use the Scores
- Consider how to record the starting points for each Score on Whapload Road. These interventions will have to be significant in scale to compete with the large buildings on the western side of the road and to be noticeable at traffic speed

#### 3.1.2 Design Proposals - Triangle Market

Until the late nineteenth century, the Triangle Market was a relatively small but intensively used space. In the mid twentieth century, buildings on the northern side were demolished creating a rather unsatisfactory space. Although lined by generally attractive and interesting buildings, the Triangle Market currently acts as a transient space. The market area currently accommodates two outdated market stalls. The northern side of the space, separated from the main area by St Peter's Street, is of poor townscape quality with unused late twentieth century market awnings screening hoardings separating the space from an adjacent private car park. Under use of the space is exacerbated by a lack of clarity in respect of the management of the pedestrian regime that is currently in force (but not enforced).

The objective of this element of the project is to support the development of the Triangle Market as a destination in its own right and link it more effectively to the London Road North shopping street and to Station Square.

The design challenges are thus to:

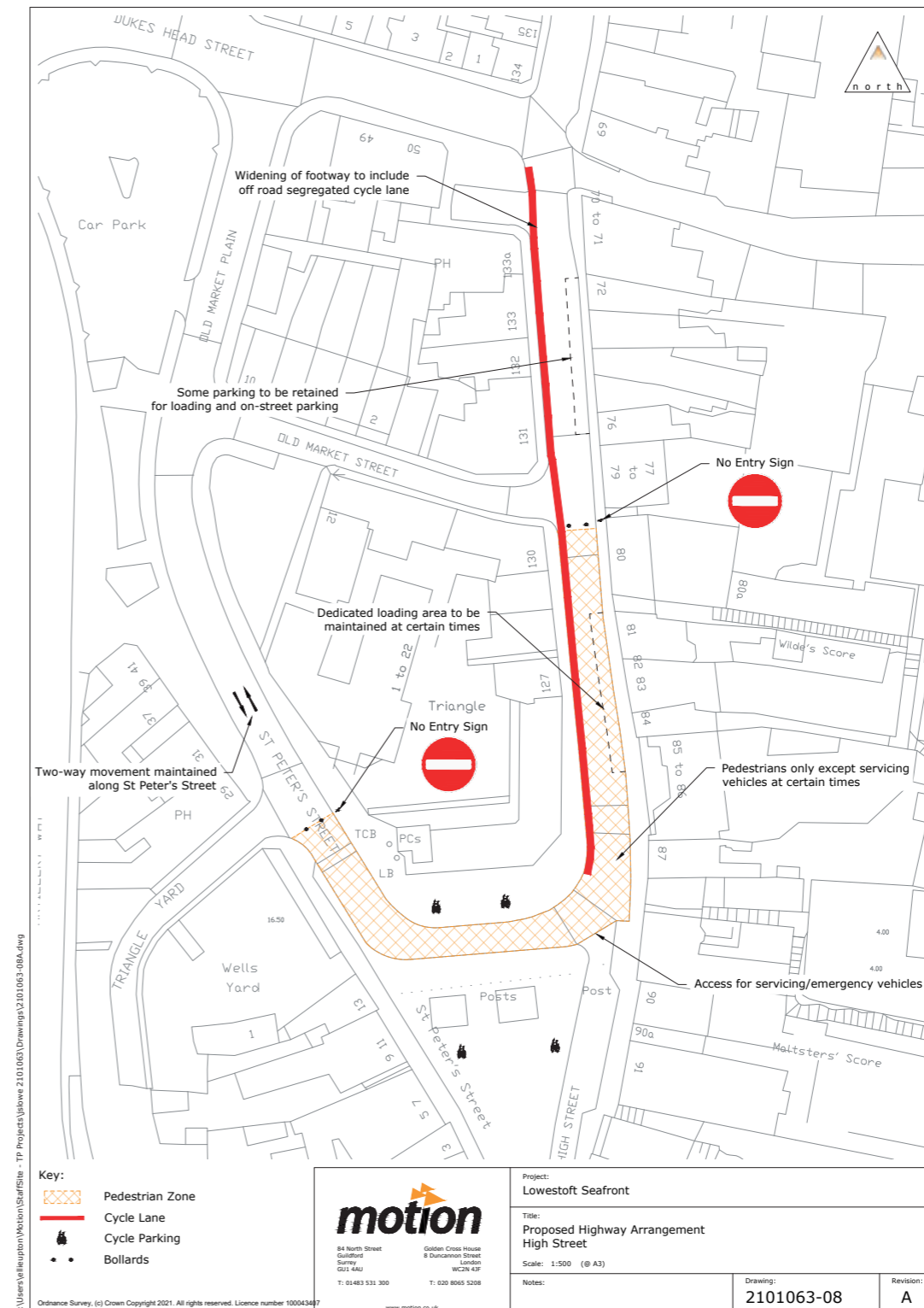
- ### 3.1.3 Design Proposals - New Traffic Management System

One of the key aspirations of the masterplan for North Lowestoft is to create an improved environment for pedestrians and cyclists, reducing the current car dominated environment. The Suffolk Local Transport Plan notes that “80% of people who work in the town also live there. Thus, the majority of journeys to work are relatively short, with one third of journeys being less than about a mile and two thirds less than about three miles. This means that many regular journeys could be taken without the car.”

Car parking at present takes place in both a formal and informal manner, not only creating a less desirable route for pedestrians and cyclists, but also acting as a barrier to non-car transport modes.

Barriers to safe pedestrian and cycle trips limit the ability for those 80% of people to safely rely on non-car travel. On both the High Street and St Peter's Street, the

At present there is a lack of cycle parking in key locations. Increasing secure and covered cycle parking facilities at these locations could encourage visitors, residents and employees to make more frequent cycle trips into the area. This new provision could be focused on the square as this becomes an activity hub.



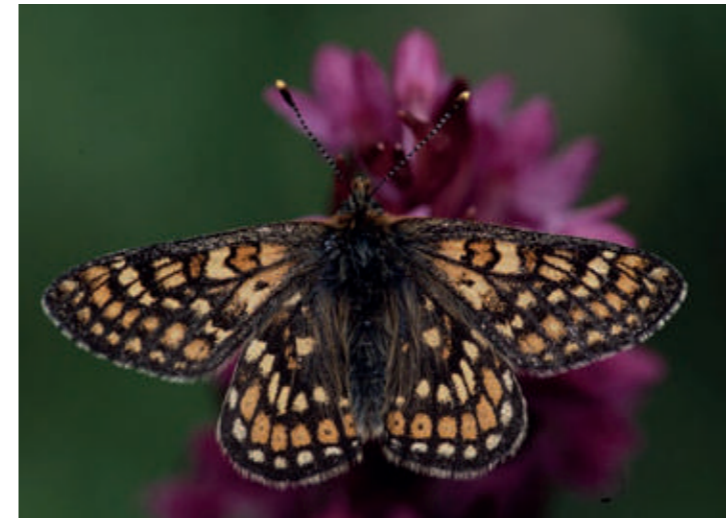
## 3.2 DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

### 3.2.1 Public Realm

The 2020 Lowestoft Town Centre Masterplan vision aspires, by 2036, to have a rich sense of place, a thriving economy that enhances existing economic activity and looks for new opportunities, transformed connectivity, infrastructure for a sustainable low carbon future, social equity and an active urban environment. The vision contained within the Heritage Action Plan for North Lowestoft focuses more specifically on Lowestoft High Street and Scores, the Sparrow's Nest Park and the Whapload Road area, as well as Ness and Belle Vue Parks and those areas immediately adjacent to the conservation area, through the following actions:

- Renovation and repair of historic buildings and public spaces to stimulate the economic revival of the area
- Research and engage the community in the historic significance of the area and its assets
- Bring vacant and 'at risk' buildings back into use
- Identify and support delivery of new open market housing into the area
- Work with private sector owners and landlords to jointly fund repair and restoration of historical features back onto the High Street
- Encourage footfall by implementing improvements to pedestrian access, including use of the Scores
- Support open spaces and cultural events for the community and visitors to enjoy
- Support retail and other businesses within the HAZ boundary

This proposal addresses the vision elements outlined above and then extends well beyond by implementing a scheme that will enhance biodiversity and access to nature and greenspace for residents and visitors to Lowestoft. The incorporation of new gardens and soft landscape elements will not only provide new wildlife habitat opportunities and establish new natural corridors, it will also provide huge benefits to people interacting in the new greenspaces.



**Promoting habitat, biodiversity and the use of native and pollinator plants is a key objective of the scheme**



**Opportunities for repurposing vacant or underutilised buildings, and increasing access and visibility for businesses**



**Repairing and revitalising the historic elements of the High Street and Scores is about removing visual clutter and enhancing views, as much as restoring architectural features**

### 3.2.2 Connectivity

Connectivity is one of the key challenges to the form of the public realm in North Lowestoft. The Scores are, theoretically, conduits from the High Street to the Sea. This has always been their primary function. However, recent development has impacted the fine grain and mediaeval character of the Scores, with the industrial uses along Whapload Road being the most influential element on these historic features. Connecting the Scores to each other and to the High Street is important and is possible both visually and physically, for most of the length of the High Street. However, connecting the Scores at the eastern end along Whapload Road proves very difficult because of the impact of the widened roads and large industrial buildings, which hinder views and disrupt the mediaeval character of the Scores.



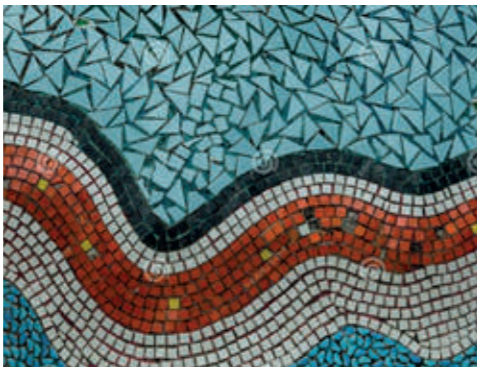
Vertical Marker Precedent:  
National Cycle Network



Existing elements such as the fish  
can be incorporated into mosaics



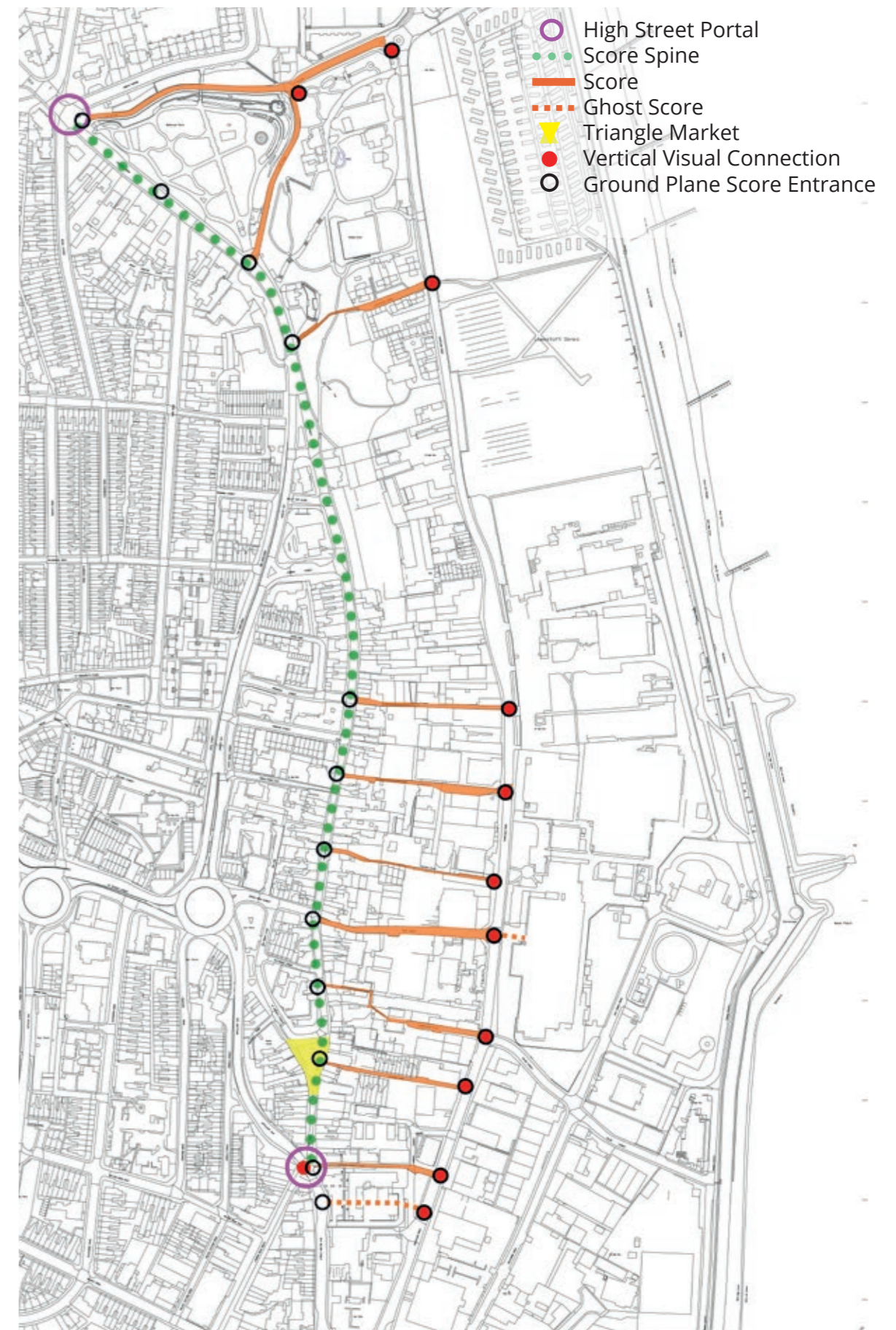
Pictorial mosaic can be used to  
tell the stories of the Scores



Colourful Mosaic Paving to draw  
attention to Score Portals

Several strategies are proposed to connect the study area and improve wayfinding:

- Vertical markers to provide visual connectivity between the eastern entrances to the Scores and to announce portals to the High Street
- Colourful ground plan paving or mosaic feature at the western, or High Street entrances that will introduce the individual character of each Score and begin to tell the stories to be found within them
- A thread of paving (or Spine) that connects the Portals along the High Street and defines the Score area
- A family of signage that further explains the Score narratives and that is compatible with existing signage and features to be retained, such as the fish emblem
- Recognition of the 'Ghost Scores', or lost Scores such as Frost's Alley
- Recommend implementing a larger context wayfinding and branding strategy that increases the visibility and navigability of the Scores and Triangle, for both residents and visitors.



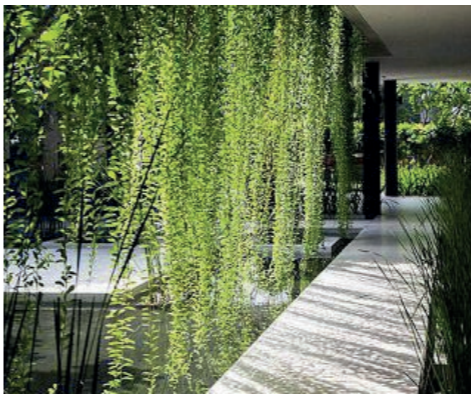
3.2.3 Garden Typologies

The Town centre Masterplan proposing the introduction of greening to key public spaces across Lowestoft. These greening interventions could be considered as a linking feature that joins different parts of the town together whilst also providing enhanced biodiversity connectivity.

Specifically within the study area, there is a distinctive heritage around garden spaces that proposals for the Scores can develop. The ‘Hanging Gardens of Lowestoft’ were terraced gardens running along the cliff edge between the elegant merchant’s houses lining the High Street and the Beach Village below. The Gardens were recorded in paintings and illustrations of the 17th and 18th century.

Proposals for the Scores could include a variety of garden typologies that celebrate the Hanging Gardens. By working with the community to provide public spaces along the Scores, an additional rationale could be developed for using these historic pathways that extends beyond their use as a heritage trail. Each individual greenspace could be given a unique function drawn from a list of options that could include orchards, community food growing and allotments, children’s play and biodiversity.

The study area is rich in stories. Individual greenspaces could be themed to provide narratives around Lowestoft maritime and industrial heritage, the town’s artistic and creative traditions (including, for example, Benjamin Britten and porcelain making specific) and historical episodes such as the visits of Oliver Cromwell and John Wesley and social history and folklore traditions such as the Lowestoft witch trails, the smuggling trades and the many ghosts stories attached to individual Scores. There are several spaces adjacent to the Scores that offer opportunities for creating gardens within ruins, as well.



Hanging and vertical gardens can be incorporated in a variety of ways, using climbers, plants that drape, or plants in containers affixed to vertical surfaces



Themed gardens honouring a particular period in history



Mini allotments, community gardens and orchards can provide food production and build community spirit



Even very steep terrain can be utilised for growing food



Gardens honouring industrial heritage



Sculpture and art integrated into gardens



Former ‘Hanging Gardens of Lowestoft’



Potential ‘Ruin Garden’ adjacent Mariners Score



Gardens created in ruins of former architectural features



### 3.2.4 Honouring Existing Materials

The wonderful array of textured surfaces already present in the Scores and High Street fabric is the perfect inspiration for contemporary interpretation of hard materials.



Many of the Score walls are composed of a jumble of materials, artfully arranged



Beach pebbles are used to create lovely patterns

Bespoke paving details



Cobble Paving

Corroded brick takes on a unique character

Signatures scratched in wall

### 3.2.5 Paving and Hard Materials Palette (see also Appendix)

The High Street and Scores are rich in architectural detailing, especially in respect of vertical structures. The study area provides a plethora of materials that can be used to enrich public spaces including timber, repurposed pilings, flint, washed cobbles and beach stone, brick and netting.

Within the Scores, boundary walls use various combinations of brick and cobble to great effect while the form of the crinkle-crankle walls contribute to the character of

several individual Scores. Architectural details are less evident on Whapload Road, which is characterised by functional contemporary industrial and commercial buildings.

At the High Street end of the Scores, the emphasis should thus be on the preservation and future maintenance of distinctive structures while at the Whapload Road end, the emphasis could be on extending the historic High Street character through the entire length and using a variety of different media (e.g. lighting and public art) to announce the presence of each Score.

Paving materials are less well expressed across the study area. Cobbles and setts have been used at entrances and along the length of Scores to reflect the material used to construct adjoining walls but in general, simple concrete block paving (with occasional inserts) is used along the length of the High Street. Pavements on Whapload Road are rendered in simple asphalt. The Triangle Market is surfaced with slightly more elegant block paving.

Paving provides a significant range of opportunities for enhancement that could be delivered through the masterplan:

- High quality paving materials can provide an immediate quality uplift
- Paving materials can be used to express a set of narratives about a place
- Materials can be used to establish a linear connection between spaces
- Paving materials can be used in conjunction with other media (especially lighting) to provide texture to public spaces



Colourful Mosaic for entrance feature paving

Textured Tile

A combination of traditional and contemporary paving, neutral and vibrant tones

3.2.6 Soft Materials Palette

Both the Town Centre and London Road South and Seafront masterplans stress the importance of planting for creating high quality public spaces and joining these spaces together. In addition to its aesthetic benefits, planting can provide environmental and ecological outcomes including improving air quality, providing shade (to combat urban warming) and addressing flooding issues (by absorbing surface water run-off in rain gardens).

Lowestoft lies in close proximity to highly distinctive areas of biodiversity that are nationally significant. Lowestoft’s coastal location also predicts that distinct climatic conditions prevail in different parts of the town in ways that influence the choice of planting; conditions on the windswept Ness are very different from those prevailing on the sheltered High Street. Species choice should be carefully considered for each specific location to ensure that planting is sustainable with low maintenance input. UK-native species will be the default choice and where possible, plants of local provenance selected.



Pollinator beneficial species and habitat provision



Rain gardens where feasible



Vertical hanging and wall gardens to soften spaces

Green roof opportunities



Naturalistic, textural plant combinations



Native coastal British plants

### 3.2.8 Integrating Play

Outdoor play is an essential ingredient of a happy and healthy childhood. The benefits of outdoor play to children’s health and wellbeing and emotional and social development are well-researched. By creating welcoming, stimulating and enjoyable places to play, public places can make a real difference to children’s lives and build more cohesive communities.

It is generally recognised that children and young people see the whole of their environment as a potential playground. The street outside their front door, High Streets, public squares and shopping areas have long been popular places for children and young people to meet up and socialise.

Story-telling is an important part of the design process for the study area and the use of design to tell these stories in exciting ways can help children and young people to engage with stories imaginatively. Public spaces within the study area can have ‘playability’ built into them; seats, public art, lighting and surfaces with different textures and patterns can all offer opportunities for play. Digital media can also be used to provide an extra dimension to story-telling in a way that is relevant to young people.

By building these principle into the design process from the outset, more diverse use of public places can be encouraged and a greater range of benefits will result for children and adults alike.



Sensory activities are beneficial to children, and access to nature is an important component of the play strategy



Some types of interactive play can be enjoyed by anyone, regardless of age



Incidental play features can be subtle and understated, and integrated in creative ways in even very small spaces

### 3.2.9 Accessibility

As pathways connecting public places on different levels (the High Street and Whapload Road), gradients conforming to design best practice for people with mobility issues will be difficult to achieve. However, it will be possible to address mobility issues by providing resting points on some of the steeper ascents, by providing well-lit spaces that are legible at night as well as in the daytime and by providing handrails to aid stability.



All the western High Street entrances to the Scores are accessed by either stairs or steep ramps. Manoeuvring these entrances as a wheelchair user or someone with other mobility or sight impairment is not possible for most of these users.



A hidden advantage of the eastern Whapload Road end of the Scores is that in many cases the terrain flattens out, making accessibility a possibility in some cases, with added pedestrian enhancements and control of vehicular movement and parking.



3.2.10 Tourism and Branding

The Lowestoft Place Board has adopted a series of brand guidelines to inform the future regeneration of Lowestoft. These focus on a number of distinct propositions:

- Harnessing and celebrating the energy of the sea - building on the area history and sense of place, defined by the relationship with the sea from tourism and fishing
- Exploring the Eastscape – the wealth of experiences offered in this area from the sandy beaches, the promenades, parks and heritage assets, creating a vibrant place to visit and live
- The leading light - Lowestoft is the place in the UK to welcome the sunrise and celebrates its unique location of being on the edge in terms of industry, culture and visitor offer



The heritage of fishing, shipbuilding and other maritime activities is to be embraced



Heritage assets such as the Lighthouse are to be promoted and made more accessible for tourists

Many of these themes are also design considerations for this study – the influence of the sea and the fishing industry, Lowestoft as a heritage and culture-rich place. These themes can thus be expressed through the detailed proposals that can be developed from this masterplan.



Ness Point at Sunrise - the easternmost point in Britain

3.2.11 Signage and Wayfinding

Lowestoft consists of a large number of diverse neighbourhoods and character areas. The Town Centre Masterplan and London Road South and Seafront Masterplan both consider how signage and interpretation can be enhanced both to celebrate the distinctiveness of different parts of the town and establish the better connections between areas that will encourage higher visitor numbers across the whole town. Digital media can be used very effectively to complement conventional fixed signage.

Good signage infrastructure has recently been installed across Lowestoft. This can be retro-fitted with new signage ‘fingers’ and information board content that use the Council’s place branding and are clearly legible for people with sight impairment.

In addition to conventional signage and wayfinding installations, digital options could be developed to give visitors access to a significantly larger set of data online. This could include information about events provide access to specific aspects of Lowestoft’s history and specific places within the town.



Numerous attempts at branding are already in place along the Scores, and although many are attractive and elegant designs, they are inconsistent in material and style, as well as often being understated and hard to read. While an eclectic blend of materials can be interesting and add an artsy vibe, it is also important to include unifying elements to tie the spaces together.

### 3.2.10 Parking and Visual Clutter

Control of parking and cars in the Score and High Street area is an important component of revitalisation. Vehicles not only obstruct the pedestrian environment and carry risk of physical injury to pedestrians, they also serve to block views of buildings and spaces, disrupting the urban fabric and making spaces more difficult to understand and navigate. In addition, visual clutter such as rubbish bins, signage in poor condition, satellite dishes and other functional elements clog the landscape and lower the aesthetic experience for viewers. Removing visual clutter is an important part of an enhancement strategy for regeneration. Parking areas can be screened with vegetation or relocated to nearby areas so as not to impact views through the Scores. Bins and skips can be placed within covered storage containers that also provide sustainability opportunities, such as green roofs.



Parking obstructs potential pedestrian pavement and entrance spaces



Vehicle loading and deliveries can be restricted to early hours in order to not disrupt High Street retail activity. Placement of signage and other elements such as planters can be controlled



Covered bin storage and strategic placement of bins and skips will help alleviate unsightly visual clutter from the Scores



### 3.2.11 Maintenance

The current character of the Scores is to an extent determined by the quality of maintenance that they enjoy. Many of the Scores are overgrown and some physical elements are in a poor state of repair. There is a general air of dereliction that is emphasised by the many 'left-over' lots on the cliff between Whapload Road and the High Street. Poorly maintained public spaces tend to be perceived as not being safe to use and a cycle of neglect and under-use can develop. Public spaces tend to be more heavily used when they appear to be cared for and valued.

Design for the Scores and Triangle Market should be robust to reduce the vulnerability of these spaces to vandalism and deterioration. It is essential that any steps to invest in the Scores and Triangle Market are complemented by a comprehensive and well-resourced maintenance regime to sustain the quality that a programme of capital works can deliver. Ongoing investment in maintenance will eventually reap benefits as the spaces are used more frequently and community pride of ownership is built. Good quality greenspaces add value to adjoining property, creating a virtuous circle whereby increase value supports bigger maintenance budgets. Community buy in can (and should) extend to communities adopting responsibility for future care where quality has been uplifted.



Wilde's Score



Crown Score



Martin's Score



Careful maintenance that allows some natural elements to remain will retain some of the wild beauty of the Scores, and add character



Blackberries growing on Wilde's Score

### 3.2.3 Public Art

The Scores occupy a significant place, both in the physical layout of Lowestoft and in terms of how they are perceived by the community and visitors.

There are real and significant community interests invested in the Scores; volunteers actively maintain them and local historians have researched their heritage. The Scores were shaped by erosion, acting as the pathways connecting the beach and fishing activity with the town situated on the top of the cliff. They are perhaps an early example of 'desire lines'. However, as the fishing industry has declined and the shore village swept away, the Scores now connect to a mixed array of industrial units and car parking. As a consequence, their original function as pedestrian thoroughfares has been lost.

While the wider Scores further north are in good state of repair and well used, the narrower, pedestrian only Scores and their boundary walls have not been well-maintained and can appear uninviting and hazardous. The challenge therefore is to reconnect the Scores both physically and in people's imagination and perception, and present them not just as viable pedestrian east to west links, but also as destinations in their own right.

#### Approach

Given their number, their historic context within Lowestoft and their unique and specific characters, public art commissions would need to be driven by time for research and substantial community involvement. The proposal is, therefore, to follow two distinct strands for art commissions:

- An immediate strategy to provide a physical intervention in the approaches from the High Street and Whapload Road entrances to 'guide' people towards the Scores and to mark their location
- A longer-term initiative focussing on extensive community input and research and local artist involvement, to explore the significance, potential and future use for each Score before progressing towards physical interventions informed by these explorations, within and around the Scores themselves.

Establishing short and long-term approaches would have the advantage of creating an early benchmark and supporting community engagement over some time to ensure long-term involvement and a sense of community ownership of both the process and outcomes of change. Precedents, in the form of successfully completed projects elsewhere, are included in the project descriptions below.

### PROJECT 1 – PLACE MAKERS

Although best approached as a single commission, this project has two distinct but conceptually-linked aspects. The first is to create a physical and durable artwork as a destination marker at the southern end of the High Street. The second to create a family of markers for each point where a Score meets the High Street as well as Whapload Road. These could also mark the 'Lost Scores', retaining their presence in the experience of the town.

#### a. Destination Marker

The purpose of this commission is to mark the southern end of High Street, connecting it to public realm in London Road North and announcing the approach to the Triangle Market and the Scores. The work should integrate well with any proposed redesign and remodelling of the road junction and replace rather than contribute to current street furniture clutter.

This work will also set the tone, stylistically and conceptually, for the Score markers described below. It is very likely, therefore, that the work is produced in a material that is durable and allows for the creation of a family of related works with both common as well as unique features.

The work can include images and/or text and should be as much as possible 'of the place', without necessarily being too literal or naturalistic. It should be at human scale and tactile to encourage members of the public to interact with it in a variety of ways.

#### b. Score Markers

The purpose of this part of the project is to create a family of markers to indicate the entrances to each Score, both east and west. Each marker should be unique to the Score they are part of and respond to their specific location, as well as being recognised as part of a collective.

The High Street is more restricted in terms of location and space, so markers here may well be smaller, lower or could be in relief, set into walls or paving. The Whapload Road markers are likely to be vertical and more substantial, so they can be observed at driving speed and will stand out in a location characterised by industrial units.

**Case Study 1. Sustrans Millennium Mile Posts – Various artists**

To celebrate the National Cycle Network at the turn of the century, Sustrans commissioned four artists from the four countries of the United Kingdom to design cast iron ‘Millennium Mileposts’.

Mileposts were created and installed across all the regions of the United Kingdom. They can be found in rural locations along Sustrans routes at train stations and other key locations where the network runs through villages, towns and cities.

Over 1,000 Millennium Mileposts were installed around the UK.



Sustrans Millennium Markers



Four Seasons markers - Toronto

**Case Study 2. Boundary Markers – Karl Fisher and Richard Wentworth**

‘Boundary Markers’ was the first public art project in Britain to be supported by the National Lottery. The artist was commissioned in 1995 to develop the idea of cast iron boundary posts after making a series of visits to the Tees valley area. The artist’s intention was to draw attention to the varied nature of the different boundary points, some exposed, some hidden, some private, some public, and to the wealth of nineteenth-century artefacts in the area.

Each cast iron post has been split in two and the two halves stood on either side of a boundary (usually a hedge, ditch, stile, wall, beck, stepping stone or fence) to allow passers-by to mark the transition from one parish to another. Although essentially a repeated form, each post is rendered unique by being installed at a specific site.



Tees Valley Boundary Markers

## PROJECT 2 – COMMUNITY RESEARCH

The Scores are ingrained in the historic fabric of Lowestoft and in the collective consciousness of people who live there. The history of the town can be traced in their form as well as in their names. The walls of properties and those separating the Scores from adjacent gardens bear traces of the centuries of life and development that shaped present-day Lowestoft. Named often after owners of adjacent properties, as well as pubs and hotels (often changing their names to accommodate changes of ownership or renaming of the hostelry), they bear witness to the town's history and are a treasure trove for exploration, research and learning.

The Scores offer a unique opportunity for a project focussed on community-led research and exploration over some time. There are plenty of community resources to draw on, including local archives, museums and local researchers and volunteer groups. The outcome of the project can include temporary and ephemeral work (exhibitions, performances, events, publications, poetry, prose...) as well as more permanent installations (reliefs, murals, insets in paving and walls, small sculptures, stained or coloured glass windows, texts, sounds, light installations...).

The project should be led by a small group of artists, preferable locally-based with skills in a variety of different media and experience of collaborative working. They could include writers, poets, artists working in visual media including film or photography. Some or all may be commissioned to create more permanent interventions, and proposals for these can be developed during the community engagement phase. The timeframe for the research element should be no less than six months.

### Case study 3: Butetown Works, Cardiff- Parnell, Mackey and Rowe

Bute Street is the spine of Butetown, Cardiff. Also known as Tiger Bay, this is Britain's oldest, and arguably most successful, multi-cultural community. During the late 19th and early 20th century, sailors from across the globe settled here, fusing their identity and culture with those already living in this fast-growing port city. By the 1960s, however, Butetown's housing stock was much neglected and in a poor state, prompting a council led clearance and rebuild. This did not diminish the strong identity of the community, but many landmarks were lost and associated memories were fading. In the late 1990s, as part of an upgrade to Butetown's public realm, artists' collective Parnell, Mackey and Rowe were commissioned to work with the community to make local history and memories part of the streetscape.

The resulting 'Butetown Works' is a linear work of bronze plaques and engravings in the pavement, and a series of bollards commemorating significant local characters or events by marking key historic businesses and locations.

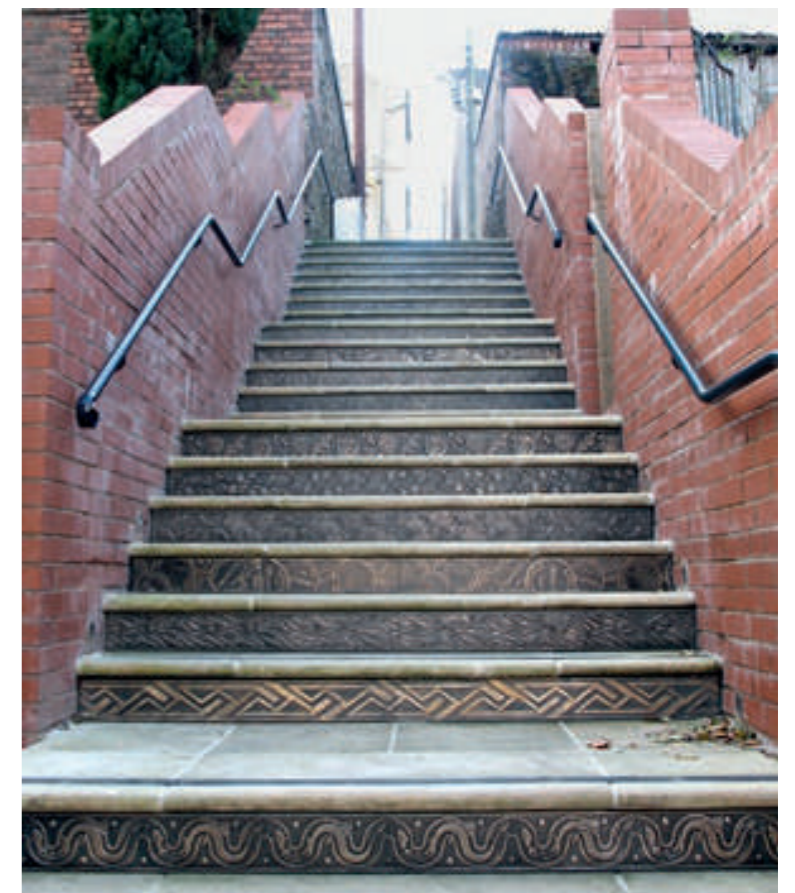
### Case study 4: Lower Bethcar Street, Ebbw Vale

Bethcar Street is part of the 19th century traditional commercial and shopping centre of Ebbw Vale, leading to the busier High Street.

As part of a Welsh Government funded regeneration project for Ebbw Vale's town centre, Parnell, Mackey and Rowe were commissioned to develop a community project to reintroduce these traditional routes and encourage their use through a physical upgrade to their fabric. A six-months community engagement programme resulted in an exhibition, a dance performance, story-telling workshops and various other events. As part of the project, the artists created a series of bronze risers with imagery drawn from these workshops and set into the restored stairways as a clear mark of the renewed community ownership.



Bute Street, Cardiff



Lower Bethcar Street, Ebbw Vale

## Potential for interventions

**Frost's Alley** - the blank walls of the police station provide an excellent opportunity for two dimensional imagery, marking the location of the original Score.

**Herring Fishery Score** - There is potential for a text based work on the large blank stretch along the Police Station. This Score does not encourage dwell time, but is more 'intimate' when compared with Scores to the north. A bold and bright work would be a great addition.

**Spurgeon's Score** - the garden, play area and 'Crinkle-Crankle' wall offer plenty of opportunities for interventions. This Score could also connect thematically to the adjoining Maltster's Score to encourage visitors to explore both.

**Maltster's Score** - is secret pathway to an unknown destination with fascinating wall textures and forms that reveal layers of history and use. It's very intimate and narrow, and already contains wall-mounted artworks. This Score could support a low-level sound installation possibly related to the fishing history of Lowestoft.

**Wilde's Score** - is not dissimilar to Maltster's, but it opens up towards the end. The Score already features fish set into the steps. A simple intervention could be text-based and use blank/brick walls only.

**Rant Score** - is open to traffic. Concentrating on small sculptures, reliefs and insets within the small intermediate paths could add a subtle and intimate element.

**Martin's Score** - the great flint wall and cobbled paving are already strong features. The best opportunity would be to provide some interpretative intervention in the proposed park, where space to install something more substantial could be found. This could be sculptural and perhaps part of the hard landscape detailing or set into walls and/or paving.

**Crown Score** - could include some interesting, contemporary bollards (perhaps referencing form and patterns from orchards and allotments vegetation) as a contemporary match to the historic ironwork at the top.

**Mariners Score** - the entrance archway, the steps and the 'Ruins Garden' could include text and images (as well as possibly light and sound) that evoke and commemorate the trawler fleets of Lowestoft. Each step can bear the name (and perhaps an image) of a trawler. Walls could be decorated with transfers of paintings

by the 'Pierhead Painters' as ghosted images suggesting the historic advertisements on the High Street. The names of the painters could also be included. The option to open up the sea view by cutting back vegetation could be explored.

**Lighthouse Score** - this Score could include a commemoration of the lighthouse keepers who have manned the station over the centuries.



Police Station: location of former Frost's Alley Score



'Crinkle Crankle' Wall on Spurgeon's Score



Blank wall on Wilde's Score



Lowestoft Lighthouse

### 3.2.4 Lighting

## Enhancements for The Scores

#### Current Character:

Although each Score has a completely different character and history they have features in common and present a common set of challenges in respect of lighting. Many of the Scores are dark and could be perceived of as unsafe for use at night. Some of the Scores are better presented than others with newly renovated walls and interesting surfaces. Unrepaired walls, fly tipping and unmanaged bins contribute to a sense of dereliction in some Scores, acting as a further disincentive to use. The characterful entrances to the Scores off the High Street are not reflected on Whapload Road, where there are a number of indistinct and undistinguished entrances.

In general, lighting of the Scores is limited to heritage style lighting columns with some wall mounted luminaires of similar design. There are a few places where an alternative column style has been used. Scores with flights of steps have either a central or wall-mounted handrail with flights lit from the top and bottom by lighting columns. As the Scores descend through to the industrial area they tend to become less well kept with lighting 'tailing off' towards lower levels. The character of the study area could be enhanced by the adoption of the following principles in respect of lighting:

#### Style consistency

- Adopt a consistent style of column and wall mounted luminaires on all Scores.
- Where possible maintain, adopt a consistent column style on the Whapload Road sections of the Scores
- Use heritage-style lit bollards for additional waymarking across the study area.
- Step Lighting and discreet side lighting to steps could support better accessibility.
- Lit handrails could create a discrete and succinct light environment for steps and can either be placed centrally or to the side. These could also be installed on the current handrails which have a distinct character of their own.
- Lighting through decorative grille could potentially be incorporated with artwork
- where steps are to be newly laid, inset lighting could be incorporated into risers

#### Paving Lighting

- Inset lighting within newly laid surfacing to create a simple and robust lighting environment that works as a wayfinding device and creates a visual link with Triangle Market inset lighting scheme.

#### The Scores - Gobo Projection

Gobo projection is a lighting technique that has grown out of theatre lighting design where it is used to project imagery, texture or colour to create pattern and atmosphere. Gobo projections can be static or rotating, combining imagery and texture to create simple forms of animation that work very well where an element of storytelling is required. In the public realm gobos can be projected onto a wall or paving surface to depict a design or texture that may bring a new dimension to the built environment. We have identified suitable sites for gobo projections at both the High Street and Whapload Road ends. Each site has been considered for the impact of the projection and the relationship of the projection to neighbouring properties.

#### Early Considerations

##### Locations for projectors

- Projectors could be mounted to existing lighting columns or onto adjacent walls where a suitable electrical supply can be provided.
- On the High Street, gobos could be placed on opposing side elevations of some Scores to build up pattern formation across the group. Alternate locations have been highlighted below for consideration to build this pattern formation.
- At Whapload Road, options are more limited by impacts on the highway and residential properties.



Inset lighting in pavement



Gobo Projection

## Targets

When projecting onto a vertical surface, the relationship between the architecture and the specific target area for the projection should be carefully considered. The scale and proportion of the imagery should fit neatly within architectural detail to form a well framed 'scene'.

## Imagery

The readability of the projected image will depend upon the selected imagery and how it is worked. Imagery should be selected with clear outlines - gobos are effectively a stencil placed in front of a focussed light source. Gobo projectors can combine images and colour or texture and rotation to build up effects and these effects should be considered at an early stage in the design process. The relationship of the projections to the location should be taken into consideration at an early stage.

## Technical considerations

The throw distance, width or height of the desired image will need to be taken into consideration at early stages. To fit an image precisely to a target the designer would need to know the width or height of the desired image and the distance from the mounting position to the target. Lens tolerations can be mitigated at the design stage and artwork adjusted to make up variations between lens capability and image size. Imagery can be masked in the projector in order to eliminate any undesired light spill. In addition, energy efficient lighting and incorporation of solar panels and other sustainable options will be considered and encouraged.

## Gable End Locations for Gobo Projections on High Street

Mariners Score – potentially paired  
Crown Score – potentially paired  
Martin's Score – potentially paired  
Rant Score – potentially paired  
Spurgeon's Score – single gobo  
Herring Fishery Score – single gobo

## Side Elevation or Gable End Locations for Gobo Projections on Whapload Road

Mariners Score                      Crown Score  
Martin's Score                      Spurgeon's Score  
Herring Fishery Score

# Lighting Enhancements for Market Triangle

## Current Character of Triangle Market

Whilst conforming to lighting standards, the current lighting scheme in Triangle Market lacks character and atmosphere and creates a uniform and unappealing nightscape. The current lighting columns are a classic heritage style with the installation following the paving line along St Peters Street and High Street. The position of some columns and the dominant CCTV column towards the northern end of Triangle Market are inconsistent with the paving line, contributing to a cluttered feel, and blocked views. Festoon lighting has been installed in a loose u-shaped perimeter but the installation is untidy and sections have become detached from supporting catenary. Currently the nightscape at Triangle Market lacks a distinct identity.

The character of public spaces after dark is largely determined by the application of light. Variations in light intensity intrinsically guide people through a space, providing visual clues as to the nature of the specific environment. Illuminating vertical surfaces and elements within the landscape helps to provide spatial awareness, improving a feeling of safety, without the need for a uniform blanket of light across an entire space. Extreme levels of contrast in the after-dark environment, such as glowing light sources or glare sources, can make an environment seem darker than it is and subsequently feel less safe. To encourage the use of a public space after dark, lighting should provide sufficient light onto people's faces to promote a perception of safety. Lighting for places should thus create an inviting environment, with intensity contrasts that provide visual interest, ensure that light is applied only where it is needed, creating paces that are safe and vibrant after dark. These principles have been adopted when considering lighting proposals for the Triangle Market.

## Lighting enhancements for Triangle Market

- Modulate overall lighting levels throughout Triangle Market to create a more varied 'canvas'
- Reposition and reduce the number of lighting columns to open out north-south views from High Street. Columns should be multi-functional, integrating task lighting, decorative/feature lighting, CCTV and gobo/texture lighting where feasible. The arrangement of lighting columns should be carefully considered in conjunction with designs for the covered market and landscape layout

- Enhance the backdrop buildings. The lighting on these buildings should be discreet and well considered, tightly focused on key architectural features, avoiding use of strong colour or animated colour changes
- Consider the surface colours of shop fronts and rendered surfaces in relation to the architectural lighting scheme
- Identify areas that need to remain at current standard; for example access routes and zones where lower lighting standards can be safely applied for character, encouraging people to enjoy the space
- Enhance street level experience with small lighting interventions on shop fronts to the north and south of Triangle Market to draw the eye from multiple aspects
- Enhance landscape features such as trees, benches, planters and paving with detailed lighting treatments
- Consider decorative lighting effects such as festoon and texture projection at covered market structure to create a new sense of the traditional market square hub, creating a vibrant atmosphere through use of colour and texture.

### **Enhancing the backdrop buildings**

The Triangle Market is surrounded by a number of distinctive and notable buildings. Lighting these façades will support the Triangle Market's sense of place

- Modulate overall lighting levels across Triangle Market to create a more varied 'canvas' giving buildings an added dimension and greater night-time presence. This will have the added benefit of encouraging 'after dark' experience and promoting a more inclusive and safe night-time economy
- The buildings should be considered as individual architectural elements with unique lighting requirements. They also form a group that forms the backdrop to a wider scheme. The objective of lighting these buildings is to develop a greater sense of space in the Market
- Lighting on peripheral buildings should be discreet and well considered, tightly-focused on key architectural features to minimize light pollution and overspill, avoiding use of strong colour or animated colour changes. Luminaires should be discreetly positioned to ensure that the daytime view of the buildings is not marred by poorly-located luminaires

- The colour palette of buildings and shop frontages is currently beige /cream/dark green/dark grey. When considered in conjunction with architectural lighting, the colour of renders and shop fronts can greatly enhance the overall impression of the nightscape and could be considered in conjunction with the lighting scheme. The colour of architectural backdrops could be enhanced through a brighter pallet on rendered surfaces that will feed into the overall perception of the lighting
- Enhance street level experience with small lighting interventions on shop fronts and entrances considering the style and scale of these interventions in relation to each property
- Key buildings for lighting enhancements:

Bet Fred/Bright Ideas – a mock-Tudor Frontage with a detailed, centrally positioned street level door, roof level pierced wooden gable treatments and a turret detail would benefit from a discreet lighting treatment.

Upper floors of Lounge India, (formerly Skatebox) and Oscars Barber/ Tan Republic all of which are red brick with brick details.

### **Lighting Enhancements to landscaped features**

The following interventions could be integrated with existing hard landscape detailing.

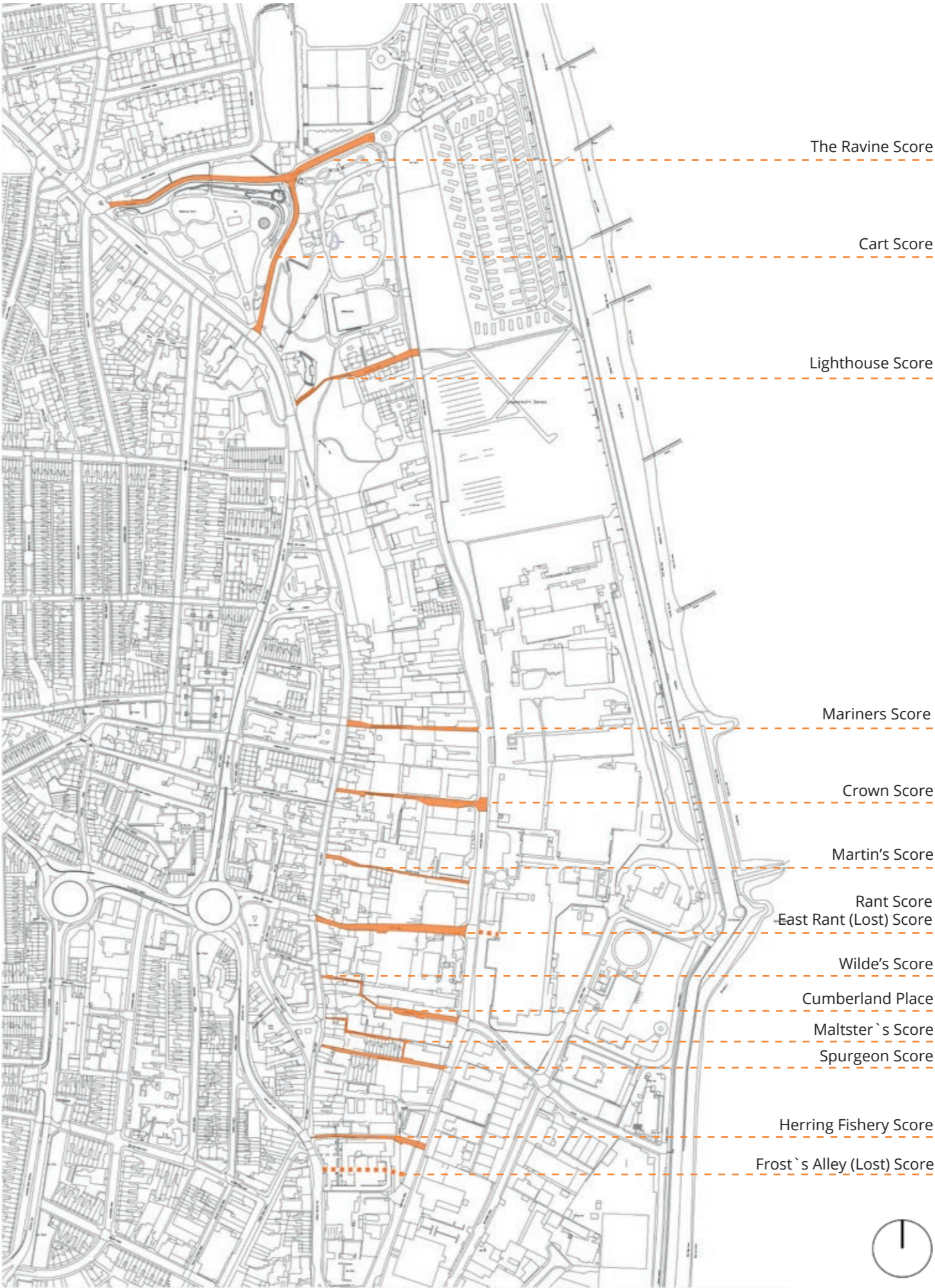
- Demarcate the market area with in-ground LED line creating a permanent 'arena'.
- Light trees with pairs of focussed luminaires (including existing trees to the North and South of the Triangle Market)
- Integrate low level lighting within new street furniture to bounce light off paving surface/texture illuminating and create intimate/quiet spaces.
- Install in-ground inset lighting blocks within new paving to create a patterned formation. The patterned layout allows for the potential for static colour to be applied throughout the paving scheme. The patterned layout references similar proposals developed for the London Road and Seafront Masterplan

### 3.3 MASTERPLAN



# 3.4 MASTERPLAN DETAIL AREAS

## 3.4.1 The Scores



# 3.4.1.1 FROST'S ALLEY SCORE

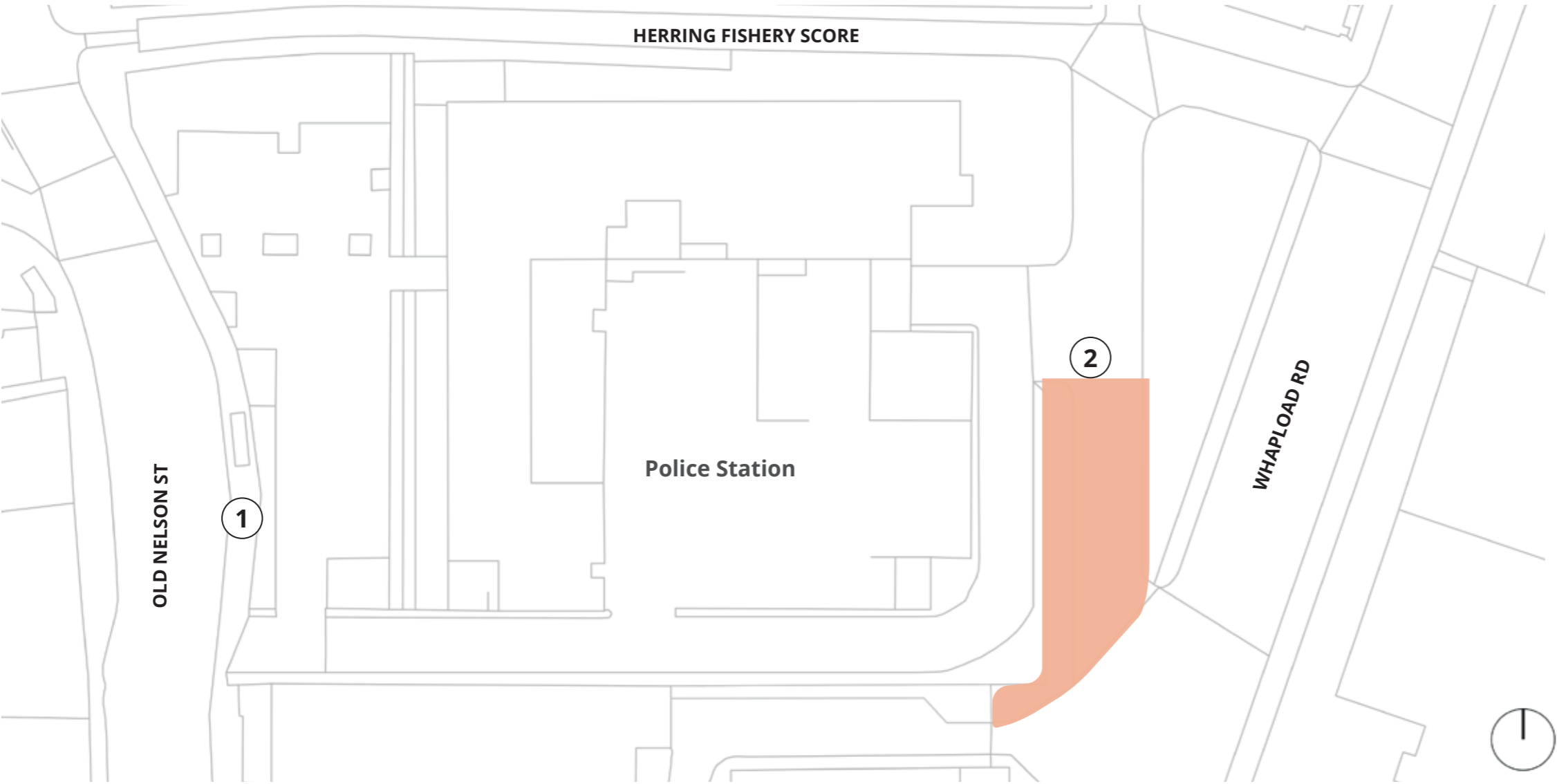
## Analysis & Introduction

### History

Frost's Alley Score was an ancient trackway running along the north shore of Lake Lothing to Maidenhall and beyond. During the 16th century, the Score was known as 'the Old Way'. The Police Station was built over this Score in the 1970s.

### Constraints and Opportunities

The Police Station limits the scope of what can be achieved but the former presence of this Score can still be honoured. There are opportunities for portraying the history of the Score on both the eastern side near Whapload Road, and to the west at the front entrance to the Police Station.



1882 map with approximate location of Frost's Alley



- ① Opportunities for signage at front of Police Station
- ② Opportunities for lighting art feature and pocket park



Front of Police Station on Old Nelson Street



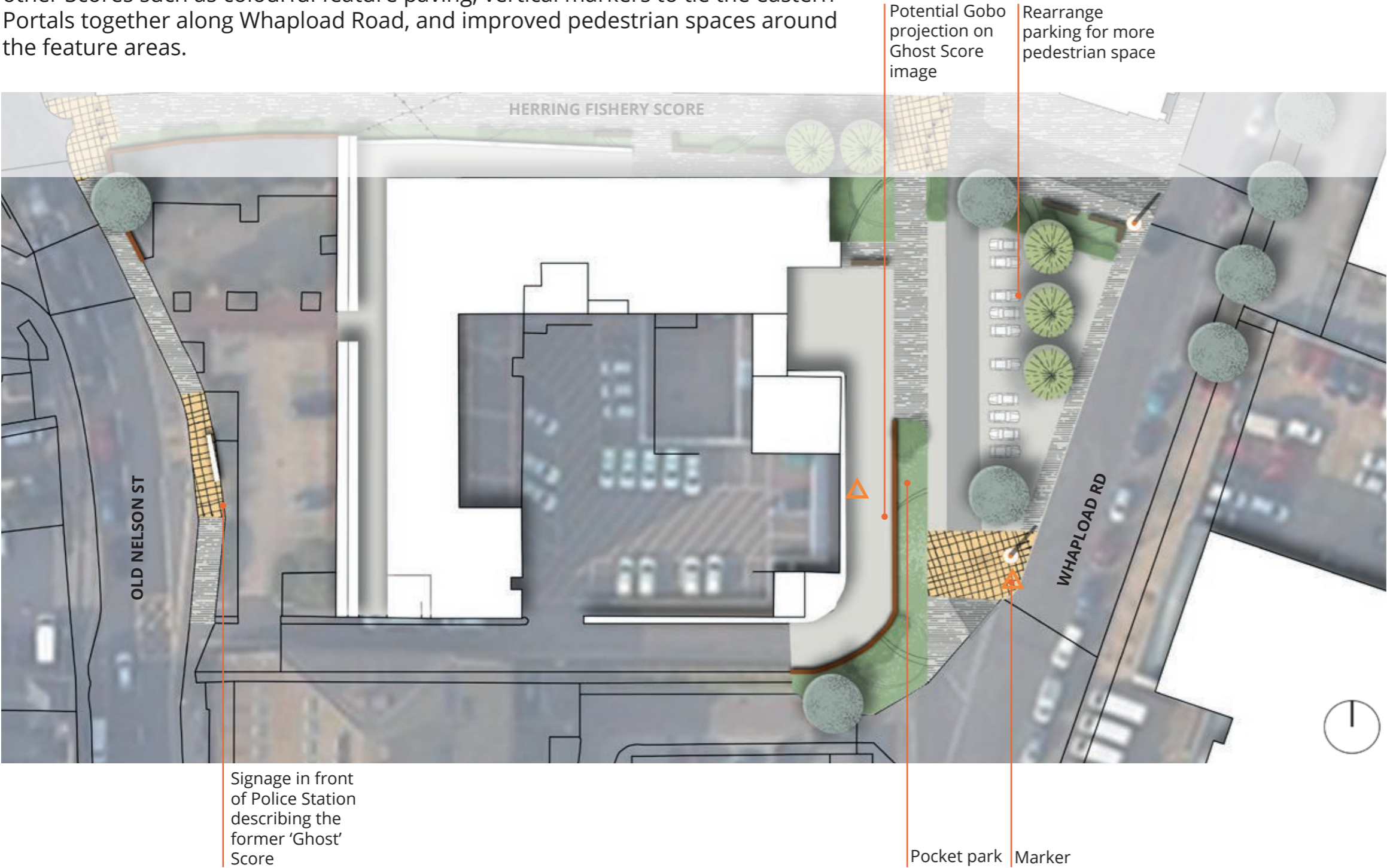
Rear of Police Station facing Whapload Road



# FROST'S ALLEY SCORE

## Concept

The proposal for Frost's Alley is to honour the former Score through interpretive signage and lighting, as well as the standard treatments implemented on all the other Scores such as colourful feature paving, vertical markers to tie the eastern Portals together along Whapload Road, and improved pedestrian spaces around the feature areas.



Above: Pocket park precedents



Left: Painting of lost Frost's Alley Score could be used as part of a GOBO projection on the rear wall of the police station

## LEGEND

- Existing Buildings
- Existing Road
- Existing Paving to be Retained
- Score Portal Feature Paving
- Proposed Green Space
- Proposed Bench
- Paving to be repaired or replaced
- Proposed Trees
- Public Art

# 3.4.1.2 HERRING FISHERY SCORE

## Introduction

### History

Herring Fishery Score was named after the former public house, Herring Fishery (now known as the Wheatsheaf), situated on the corner with the High Street. The Score has also been locally known as Barringforth's Score in the late 16th Century, Nelson's Score, Spendlove Score, Penloo's Score in the 17th Century and Porter's Score in the 19th century. At the foot of the score is Christchurch, the most easterly parish church in the British Isles. It was erected in 1869 to serve the residents of the Beach Village which once stood below the cliff here. The old school room at the bottom of the Score was once used as a navigation school, part of Lowestoft Technical Institute.

### Constraints and Opportunities

This entrance forms part of the Portal into the High Street conservation area. Waymarking and visibility are poor; signs indicating the Score are not visible from across the street at the Portal junction. The fabric of the Score disintegrates closer to Whapload Road.

This Score could be pedestrianised and re-surfaced to restore its character. New entrance feature paving could announce the Score and this could be reinforced with new signage and interpretation. The parking space to the rear of the Wheatsheaf could be converted into a pub garden and 'parklets' created closer to the junction with Whapload Road and to the rear of the Police Station. Strategic tree planting could enhance the environmental quality of the Score and help to screen intrusive car parking.



Like many of the Scores, Herring Fishery is named for a former pub at the entrance, now the Wheatsheaf



The back area of the pub presents a unique opportunity for a pub garden



Large expanses of blank walls at the Police Station present an opportunity for lighting and art features



Parking and other visual clutter detract from views of positive elements such as the church



High Street Western Portal



Whapload Eastern Portal

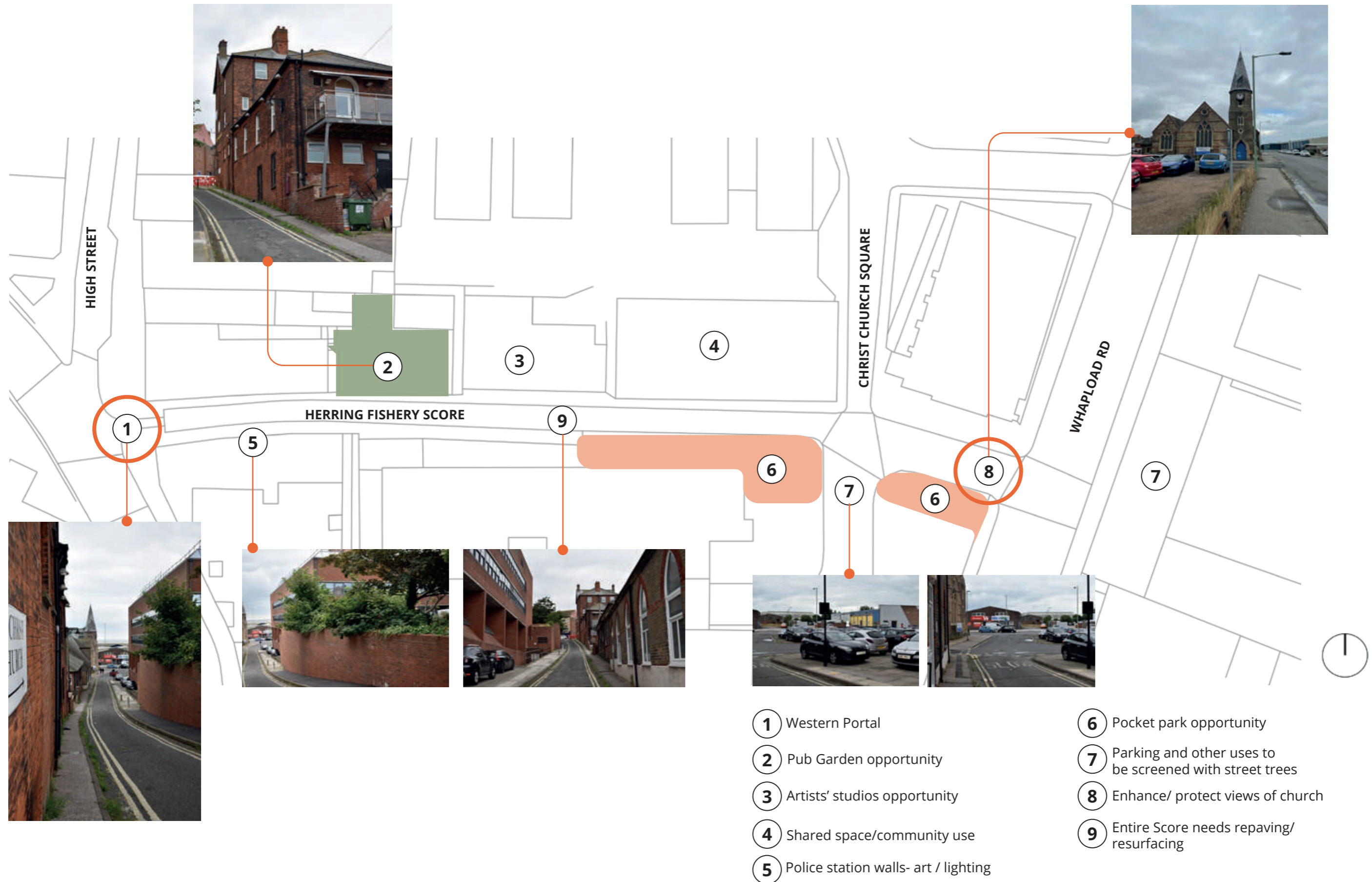


Christ Church is a beautiful architectural feature on Whapload Road



# HERRING FISHERY SCORE

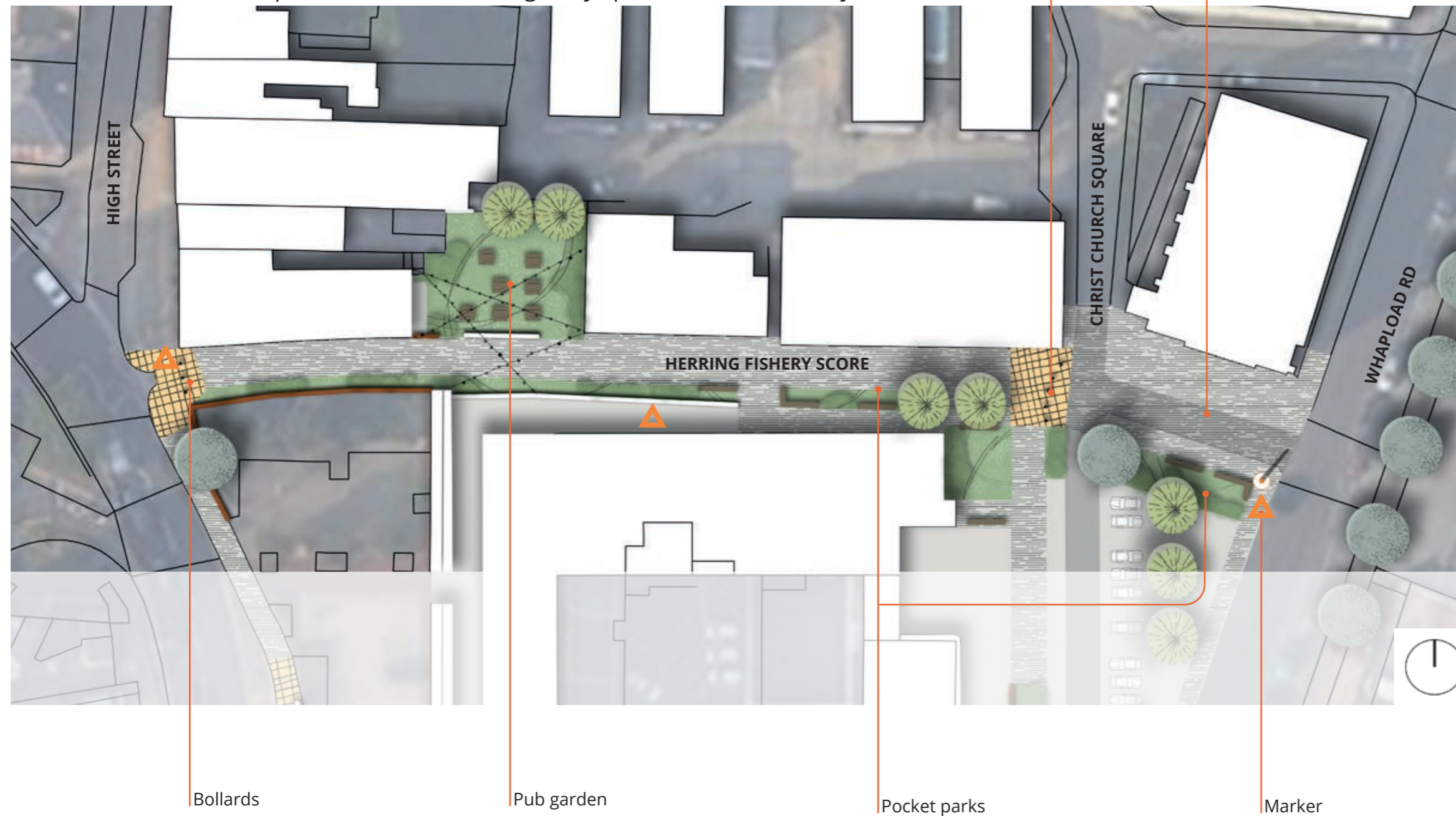
## Analysis



# HERRING FISHERY SCORE

## Concept

The concept for this Score is to pedestrianise the street with new paving and a narrowed driving surface at the eastern end to increase pedestrian areas. A pub garden behind the Wheatsheaf brings activity and nightlife. Pocket parks and strategically located trees green the street and screen undesirable views. New uses are suggested for currently vacant buildings, such as artists' studios, and active uses such as church fellowship hall can offer shared gallery spaces and community uses.



Pocket park precedent



Pedestrian area with bollards

## LEGEND

- Existing Buildings
- Existing Road
- Score Portal Feature Paving
- Proposed Green Space
- Proposed Bench
- Paving to be repaired or replaced
- Proposed Trees
- Public Art interventions

## Lighting Recommendations:

High Street end is a narrow cycle route/ pedestrian route opening out to vehicle access at Whapload Road end. Lighting to standard requirements with Heritage style column.

# HERRING FISHERY SCORE

## Pub Garden Concept



Concept for fencing, seating and new pavement to show the opportunity for a garden pub in the space currently used for parking behind the Wheatsheaf. This would facilitate a nightlife element in North Lowestoft and bring activity and energy to the Score area.



Existing Condition

3.4.1.3 SPURGEON'S SCORE

Introduction

History

This Score was named after a local wheelwright, Jacob Spurgeon. In 1779, the Low Light was re-built on the beach close to the end of Spurgeon's Score. By aligning the low and high lights, mariners were able to negotiate the treacherous Stanford Channel off Lowestoft. Spurgeon's also had a reputation for housing large families... Historical records describe three households that once held 70 children between them.

Constraints and Opportunities

This Score lets onto the Triangle Market with two attractive and interesting buildings on either side of the portal. A lovely Gothic revival spire on the left hand Portal building is a particularly interesting architectural feature. The Score has beautiful stone steps and metal railings. The Score includes fenced-off plots of land and car parks that could be re-purposed as gardens. However, private houses with rear garden residential gardens are placed either side of the Score and these would need to be protected in terms of privacy and security. Bin storage is an issue and contributes to the negative visual clutter of the space. Given the association with children, a play theme could be explored.



Distant views could be screened carefully to allow glimpses of the sea to remain visible



Beautiful flint and brick wall



Like many of the Scores, parking is haphazard and disrupts the continuity and legibility of the space



Vacant land and underutilised buildings present an opportunity for regeneration



High Street Western Portal



Whapload Eastern Portal



# SPURGEON'S SCORE

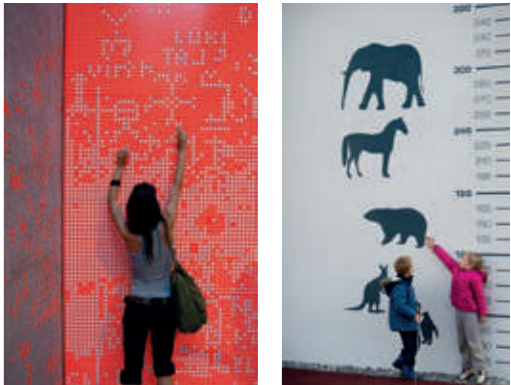
## Analysis



# SPURGEON'S SCORE

## Concept

New garden and play spaces transform the vacant plots in this Score concept. A pergola near the western entrance helps direct views and create a more intimate space. Covered bin storage options remove unsightly elements from the space. Interactive play walls help define the street and separate spaces in a functional way.



Interactive and play walls



Bin storage with green roof

### Lighting Recommendations:

- Additional wall mounted luminaires at High Street end to brighten top of flight of steps
- Assist wayfinding with Heritage style 'bollard' way markers
- Consider additional side lighting on steps to assist accessibility

### LEGEND

- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Existing Buildings                | Proposed Trees                  |
| Existing Road                     | Existing wall in good condition |
| Score Portal Feature Paving       | New or Renovated wall           |
| Proposed Green Space              | Decorative Planting Areas       |
| Proposed Bench                    | Proposed Shrubs                 |
| Paving to be repaired or replaced | Covered Bin Storage             |
| Public Art interventions          |                                 |

3.4.1.4 MALTSTER'S SCORE

Introduction

History

Maltster's Score is named after three maltings that were once located in the area. Here cereal grain was converted into malt by soaking it in water, allowing it to sprout and then drying it to stop further growth. The malt was used in brewing beer and whiskey. Maltster's Score was full of taverns which were frequented by sailors for drinking and smuggling. One of these pubs was called the 'Jolly Maltster', another possible origin for the name. The Score has an attractive 'crinkle-crankle' (serpentine) wall.

Constraints and Opportunities

This is one of the most intriguing of the Scores, letting off the High Street through a narrow, arched portal into a dark passageway. This is amplified by its winding passage through buildings. There is potential to explore lighting within the passageway to reassure people that it is safe. The Score already features Paul Amey's fish sculptures. These could be expanded into an art wall using the crinkle-crankle structure to show off some of the Score's history. There is also the potential to explore the use of surfaces to display further artworks relating to the fishing and brewing industries that once characterised this Score. Signage and interpretation with QR code links to oral history could further enrich the visitor experience. Left over spaces either side could be re-claimed as gardens and green spaces.



Left: The entrance from Spurgeon's Score  
Right: Looking back to Spurgeon's from inside the alley



Existing view north within Score



View north to base of steps



Paul Amey's fish sculptures on the serpentine wall



Winding path reveals new secrets at every turn



High Street Western Portal



'Secret' Eastern Portal



# MALTSTER'S SCORE

## Analysis



# MALTSTER'S SCORE

## Concept

Potential garden spaces near the High Street entrance could support future uses such as pubs, or could offer specific amenity such as a sculpture garden to build on the sculptural and artistic elements already present.



## Concept to screen bins



A planter bed installed adjacent to the path with new fencing behind will screen adjacent uses and create a perception of a wider pathway through the space

## Lighting Recommendations:

- Light internal archway (High Street end) with wall mounted luminaire over arch on Score side to light inside of alley and first few steps on Score
- Include inset lighting on risers – assuming steps are to be re-laid
- Consider additional side lighting on wall to the side of steps to assist accessibility
- Consider additional columns or matching wall mounted luminaires to boost general lighting levels
- Assist wayfinding with Heritage style 'bollard' way markers
- Assuming new surface is to be laid at Spurgeon's Score end : inset paving at narrow alley between terraced house and industrial unit continuing along level section of Maltster's Score and into Spurgeon's Score

## LEGEND

	Existing Buildings		Proposed Trees
	Existing Road		Existing wall in good condition
	Score Portal Feature Paving		New or Renovated wall
	Proposed Green Space		Decorative Planting Areas
	Proposed Bench		Proposed Shrubs
	Paving to be repaired or replaced		Covered Bin Storage
	Public Art interventions		

# 3.4.1.5 WILDE’S SCORE

## Introduction

### History

Wilde’s Score was formerly known as Denny’s Score, named after local witch Amy Denny who allegedly bewitched a 9 year old child who lived there.

It was later re-named after the Wilde family who lived in South Flint House, built by William Wilde in 1586, on the corner of the score until the mid-18th century. John Wilde, a descendant, left in trust money for the building of a school-house for the free education of boys from fishing families. A school remained here until the Second World War, when the pupils were evacuated. It was then used by the Air Training Corps where fourteen soldiers billeted there lost their lives. Part of the old school still stands, which the Lowestoft Civic Society has converted into a Heritage Centre. The bottom of the score was blocked and the cottages demolished to allow for the development of Birds Eye.

The Score is rumoured to be haunted by a phantom ‘white dog’. At the turn of the 20th century, during the construction of roadworks, a woman’s skeleton was uncovered with a wooden stake through her heart. This was the traditional burial practice in the case of witches.

### Constraints and Opportunities

This Score has one of the most attractive entrances through the 16th century South Flint House which is the oldest house in Lowestoft. The Score opens up onto an unattractive road leading to Whapload Road with industrial units on either side. Fish inserts have been added to the steps that intervene. The Score includes a number of good quality brick and pebble walls that could be used for more artwork and interpretation.



View from inside High Street entrance



View from Score, looking back to High Street



Brick and stone wall



Overgrown area



Fish inserts in paving



Blackberries growing along path



High Street Western Portal



Whapload Eastern Portal (Cumberland Place)



Internal Eastern Portal from Cumberland Place



WILDE'S SCORE

Analysis



# WILDE'S SCORE

## Analysis

Potential garden space in this Score could include fruiting shrubs and plants such as blueberries, and other edible plantings to correlate with the existing blackberries, made more accessible with paths installed.

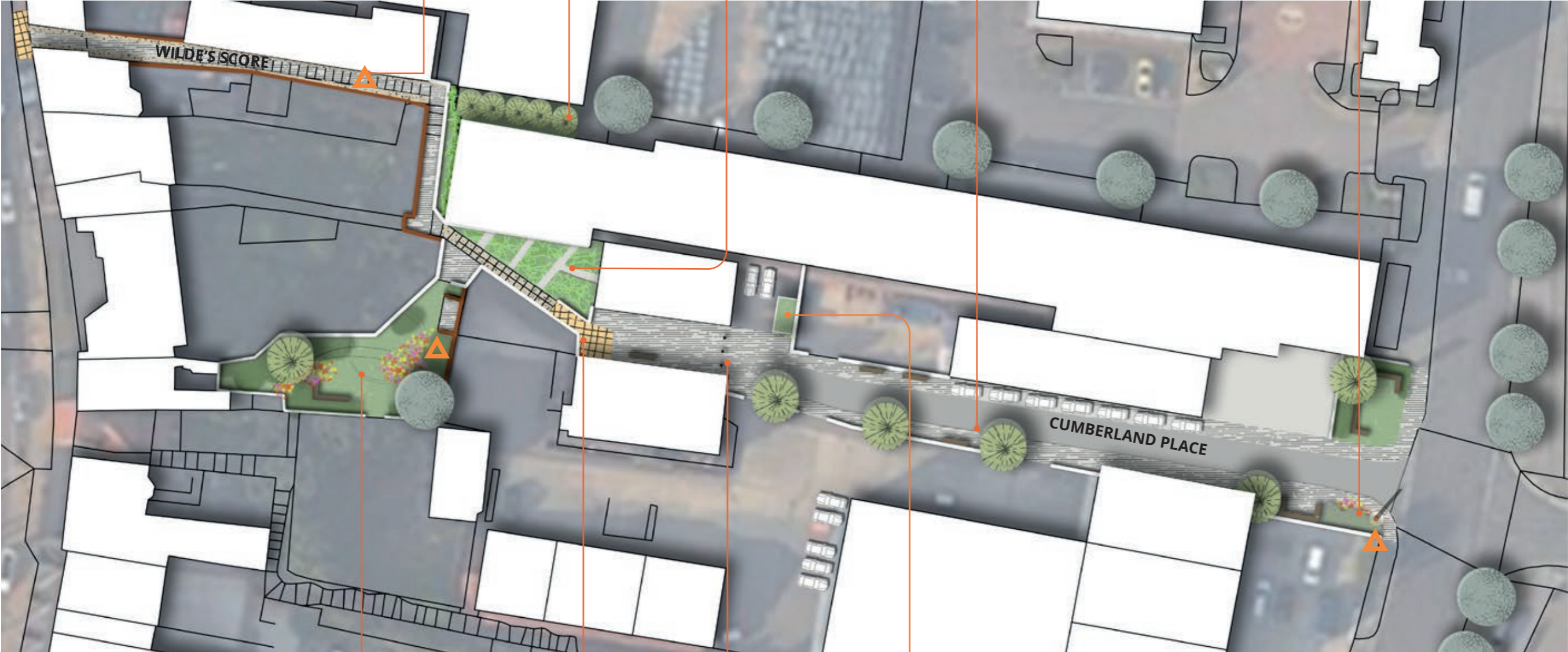
Potential public art or lighting feature on large wall

Strategic planting to screen views

Paths for access to blackberries

Seating and narrowed driving surface

Pocket park and marker located at end of Cumberland



Potential garden

Score Portal Paving at new internal entrance

Bollards to protect Portal area

Covered bin storage

### LEGEND

	Existing Buildings		Proposed Trees
	Existing Road		Existing wall in good condition
	Score Portal Feature Paving		New or Renovated wall
	Proposed Green Space		Decorative Planting Areas
	Proposed Bench		Proposed Shrubs
	Paving to be repaired or replaced		Covered Bin Storage
	Public Art interventions		

### Lighting Recommendations:

- Consider additional wall mounted luminaires to improve general lighting levels on first section of steps
- Consider additional side lighting on steps to assist accessibility
- Assist wayfinding with Heritage style 'bollard' way markers
- Consider additional lighting columns on Wilde Street keeping consistency with all other columns in
- Inset paving at narrow alley between terraced house and industrial unit continuing along level section of Maltster's Score and into Spurgeon's Score

3.4.1.6 RANT SCORE

Introduction

History

This Score was named after a 17th century Lowestoft family (the Rant's or Rand's). It is the only Score that is wide enough for traffic. As it is adopted highway, it is still one of the most heavily used of the Scores. In 1643, Oliver Cromwell and six Troops of Horse arrested a dozen Royalist sympathisers (including the local vicar) at this score. King George II also used Rant Score in January 1737 having landed on north beach after a rough passage across the North Sea.

The Score is also rumoured to be haunted; in the 1960's ghostly footsteps were often heard crossing the yard of a building at the foot of the Score. East Rant Score, a lost or 'Ghost' Score was located where the Birds Eye plant is on the eastern side of Whapload Road.

Constraints and Opportunities

Rant Score is currently public highway and differs from adjoining Score in that it does not have a pedestrian section that lets off the High Street. The pedestrianisation of the final section of the Score could make it more accessible to people exploring the Scores as a whole. Under-used open parking areas can be found on the escarpment on either side of the Score. These could be upgraded as gardens, joining a series of linked green spaces running along the escarpment, recalling the 'hanging gardens' that were once a feature of the hillside.



View from near High Street entrance



Beautiful old walls along upper part of Score



Views of High Street rooftops from the east reveal the mediaeval grain of the old district



The lower portion of the Score is dominated by industrial uses and vacant plots



Underutilised vacant plot



High Street Western Portal



Whapload Eastern Portal

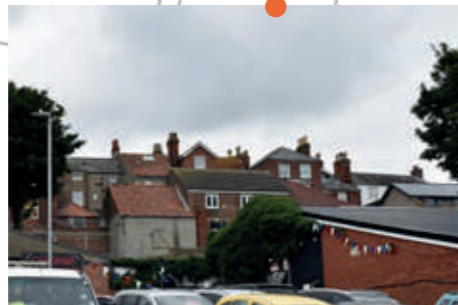


'Lost' East Rant Score location on east side of Whapload



# RANT SCORE

## Analysis



- ① Nice Portal building, view of turbine
- ② View of High Street rooftops
- ③ No pavement, vacant plots and gaping entrances
- ④ Wall art potential
- ⑤ Portal to Whapload

- ⑥ Garden potential
- ⑦ Pocket garden both sides extending across to East Rant
- ⑧ Potential garden for honouring East Rant Score

# RANT SCORE

## Concept

Potential garden space in this Score could pay homage to the rich history of the Score and incorporate elements and plants from the Georgian period. Pavements and reduced width of driving surface increase accessibility.



**Lighting Recommendations:**  
Lighting to standard requirements but consider additional columns to boost general lighting levels replacing existing columns with matching Heritage style for consistency

# 3.4.1.7 MARTIN'S SCORE

## Introduction

### History

In the 17th century, the Score was known as Common Score (because it was a 'common way'). Up to the 1850's it was also known as Gowing's Score and presumably named after a local family. A small post can be found against a wall on the south side of Martin's Score. Originally placed in 1688, and renewed every hundred years since, it bears the initials 'TM' and is known as the Armada Post, commemorating the use of a local vessel as a fire ship in the battles against and subsequent victory over the Spanish Armada. John Wesley preached in this Score in October 1764, recording 'a wilder congregation I have never seen'.

### Constraints and Opportunities

This Score lets off the High Street via an open pathway paved with setts, framed on the south side by an unattractive contemporary single story brick structure abutted to the adjacent attractive double-fronted mid-Victorian villa (formerly Barclay Bank). The removal of this building would open up access to the Score considerably. To the east, the Score is bounded by attractive red brick walls. These turn to flint further down the Score. The attractive sequence of ramps that take the Score down the escarpment offer opportunities for lighting and art interventions.

Martin's Score has one of the narrowest and most anonymous of the entrances onto Whapload Road. The black façade of the modern building accommodating 'Fitness Local' offers opportunities for lighting and artwork to make the entrance more apparent and appealing.

The Score includes a number of open spaces on its northern side that are currently used mainly for parking. These could be re-purposed as gardens and growing areas.



Internal Portal to Score from High Street



View of Turbine near entrance to stairs



Private gardens open onto the stairway of the Score



Fig trees overhang the pathway



High Street Western Portal



Whapload Eastern Portal

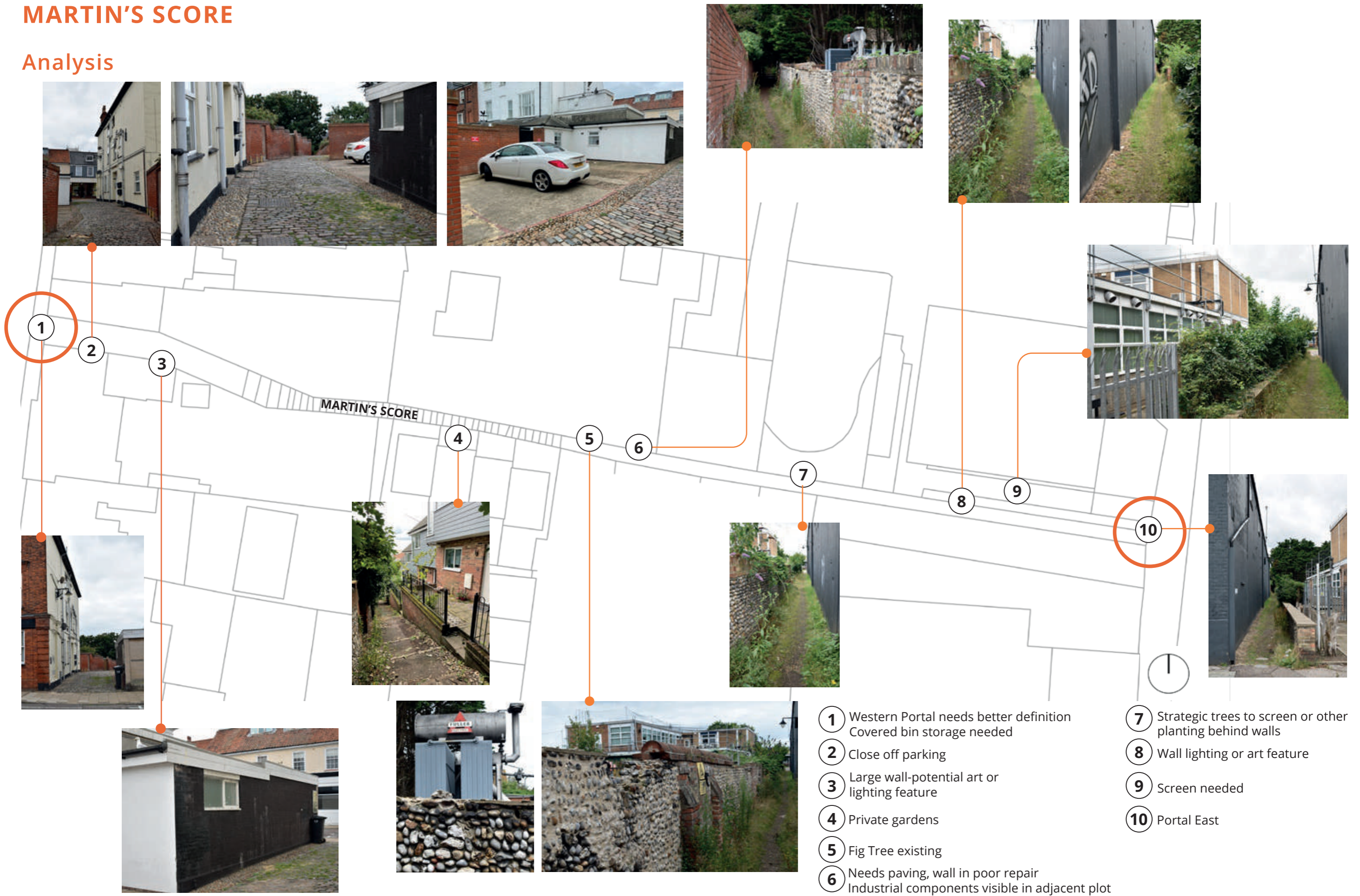


Views east near Whapload Rd



# MARTIN'S SCORE

## Analysis



# MARTIN'S SCORE

## Concept

Potential for a new garden exists in underutilised spaces adjacent to the Score, and existing utility components can be integrated into the design to create a space that honours the industrial heritage of the area.



## Lighting Recommendations:

- Consider additional columns or matching wall mounted luminaires to boost general lighting levels.
- Consider additional side lighting on steps to assist accessibility
- Assist wayfinding with Heritage style 'bollard' way markers

## LEGEND

	Existing Buildings		Proposed Trees
	Existing Road		Existing wall in good condition
	Score Portal Feature Paving		New or Renovated wall
	Proposed Green Space		Decorative Planting Areas
	Proposed Bench		Proposed Shrubs
	Paving to be repaired or replaced		Covered Bin Storage
	Public Art interventions		

## MARTIN'S SCORE

### Eastern Portal Concept



Concept for the eastern Portal to Martin's Score, from Whapload Road features colourful mosaic paving, a vertical marker that assists in wayfinding along Whapload and also represents the individual character of this Score, an archway and seating that incorporates planting to screen from adjacent uses. The façades of the building offer potential for lighting and art installations.



Existing Condition

3.4.1.8 CROWN SCORE

Introduction

History

Formerly known as Lion Score after The Lion Inn that stood on the corner of this Score in the 17th century, and George Rugge’s Score, named after a man who lived in a house at the top of the score in the 1590s. The Score, which contains 48 steps and is flanked by traditional brick and pebble walls, now takes its name from the Crown Hotel standing opposite on High Street. There has been an inn of that name on the site since the 16th century. The Lowestoft Porcelain Factory was located in Crown Street in the latter half of the 18th century.

Constraints and Opportunities

The central section of Crown Score is flanked by attractive flint and brick/flint walls. The wall on the northern side has partly collapsed and is being repaired. The Score itself has an attractive central handrail that could offer opportunities for lighting. The history of porcelain manufacture could be explored in lighting, public art and landscape materials.

Behind the flanking walls lie areas of overgrown woodland that could be opened up as part of a linked sequence of gardens and orchards that recall the ‘hanging gardens’ of Lowestoft.

The entrance into the Score from Whapload Road is relatively anonymous, running through a series of contemporary industrial buildings and unattractive parking lots. The Whapload Road entrance to the Score could be marked more effectively through signage and changes to surfacing.



Internal view west to High Street



Stairwell



Decorative ironwork railing and bollard



Distinctive brick and pebble pattern in wall



Crab sculptures near base of steps



Potential garden space adjacent to stairs



High Street Western Portal



Whapload Eastern Portal

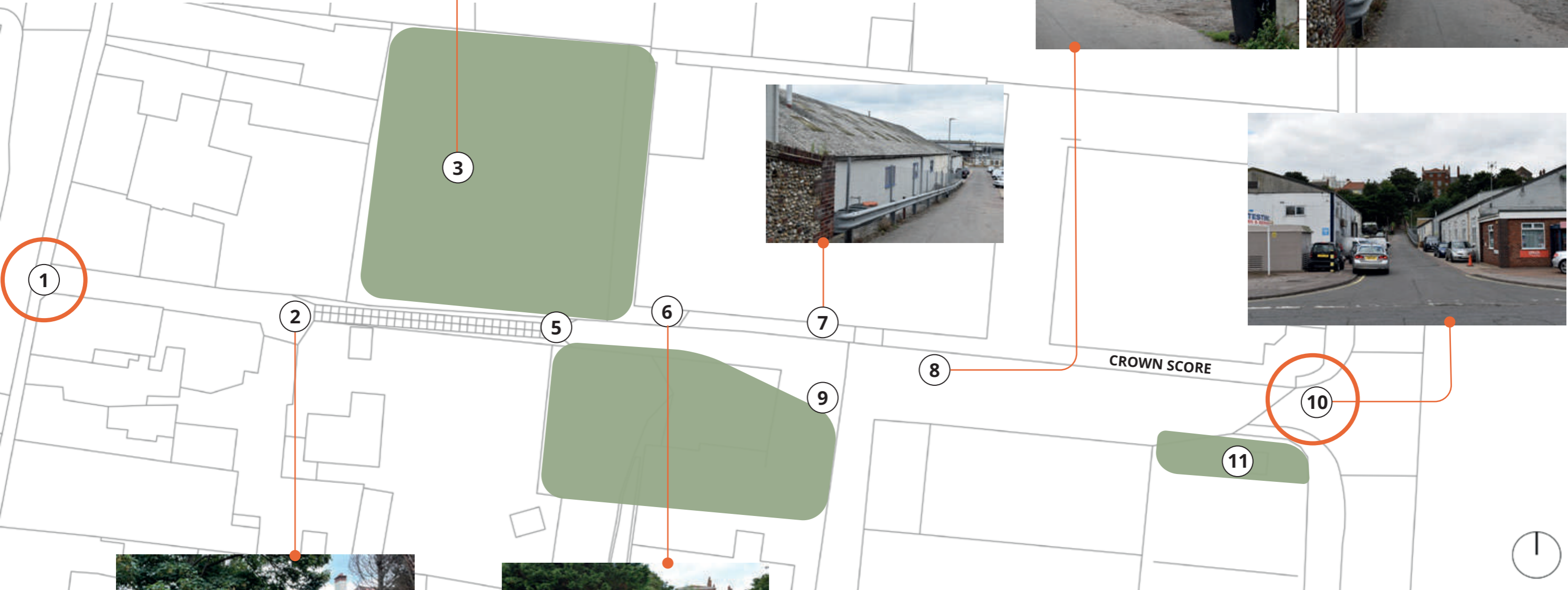


Like so many of the Scores, the form disintegrates near Whapload



CROWN SCORE

Analysis



- ① Portal West
- ② Pergola or light feature potential to help with defining Portal to stairs
- ③ Entrance to potential garden space
- ④ Potential garden
- ⑤ Crab sculptures
- ⑥ East Portal needs definition and covered bin storage
- ⑦ Repair existing wall
- ⑧ Definition needed
- ⑨ Potential garden
- ⑩ Control parking on street, narrowing for pedestrian access, control parking
- ⑪ Potential pocket park

# CROWN SCORE

## Concept

This Score offers potential for large garden spaces, making mini allotments, community gardens and orchards a possibility. Pedestrianising the western portion will increase accessibility and make the street safer.



## Lighting Recommendations:

- Consider additional columns or matching wall mounted luminaires to boost general lighting levels.
- Consider replacement of current hand rail with LED integrated handrail to boost lighting on stairs.
- Assist wayfinding with Heritage style 'bollard' way markers

## LEGEND

	Existing Buildings		Proposed Trees
	Existing Road		Existing wall in good condition
	Score Portal Feature Paving		New or Renovated wall
	Proposed Green Space		Decorative Planting Areas
	Proposed Bench		Proposed Shrubs
	Paving to be repaired or replaced		Covered Bin Storage
	Public Art interventions		

# 3.4.1.9 MARINERS SCORE

## Introduction

### History

Originally named Cross Score after the medieval Corn Cross which marked the trading-area for grain near the Town Chapel - now the site of the Town Hall. Later it became Swan Score, named after The Swan Inn that was located on the south-western corner facing High Street. Oliver Cromwell was accommodated here, accompanied by 5 troops of horse and eighty dragoons to root out royalist sympathisers, when he came to Lowestoft in March 1643. The present name is probably derived from the old Mariners Inn that stood opposite in Mariners Street or after Samuel Mariner (a local merchant). The original 'Low Light' stood at the foot of the Score, allowing Mariners Mariner's to align the beams of the Low Light and the High Light to identify a safe passage through the Stanford Channel. In 1628 the town's first cliff-top lighthouse was erected close by on land immediately to the north of the Score.

### Constraints and Opportunities

The Mariners Score is similar in many respects to Crown Score. The main part of the path consists of a series of low steps with intervening shallow ramps with a central balustrade, flanked by brick and flint walls. On the escarpment, these walls confine areas of overgrown scrubby woodland that could be opened up as gardens and orchards to continue a north-to-south green link.

Entry into the Score from the High Street is via a contemporary arch set back some 25 metres from the road with an intervening anonymous area of tarmac. This presents opportunities for the development of a narrative in a new surface for entrance courtyard.



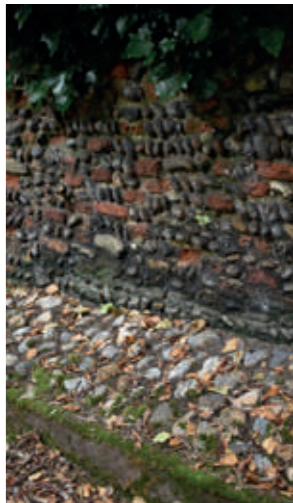
View down stairwell



Looking back at archway from stairs



Entrance to potential garden along stairs



Wall detail



Potential garden space adjacent to stairs



Enchanting brick ruins beg for revitalisation



High Street Western Portal



Internal Western Portal

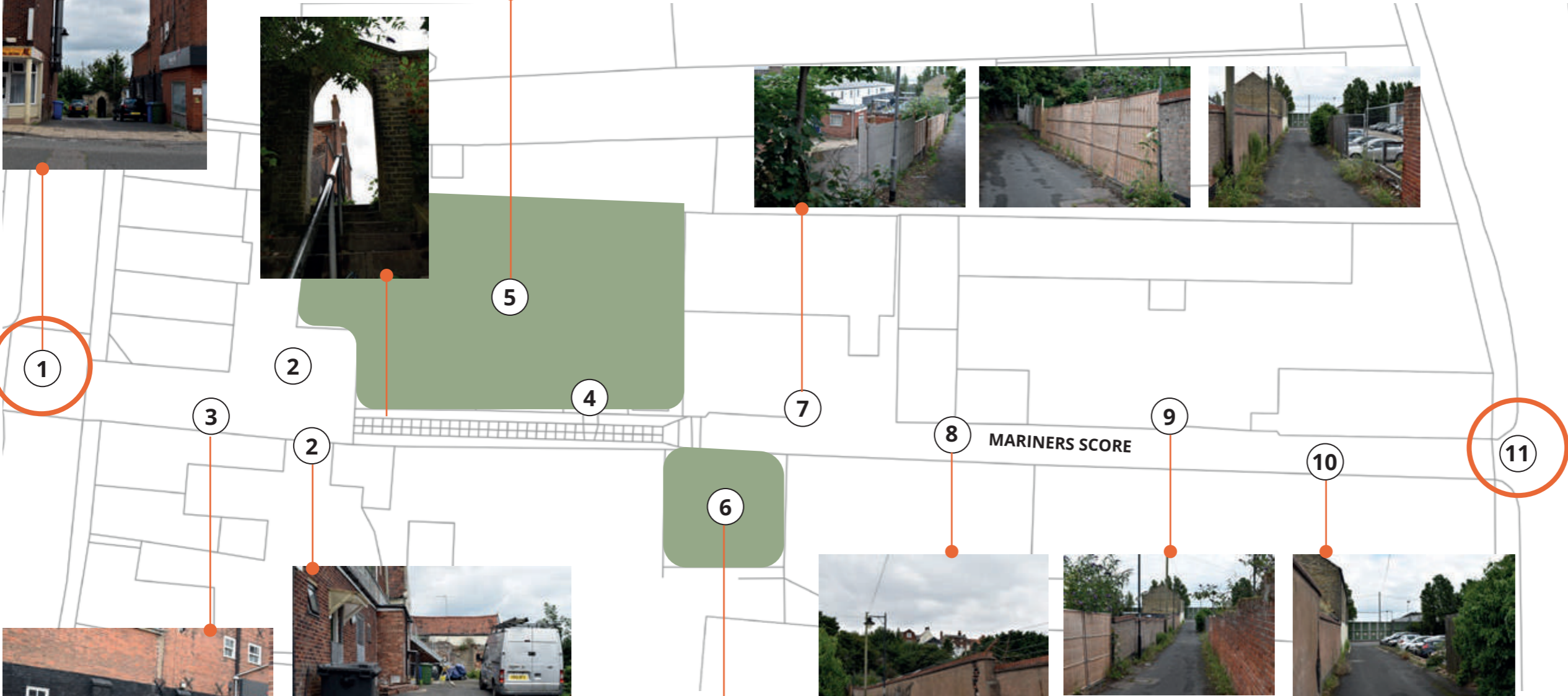
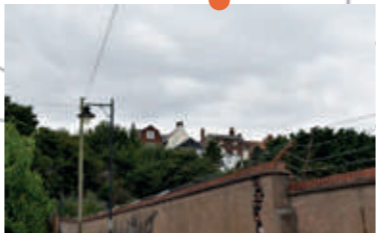
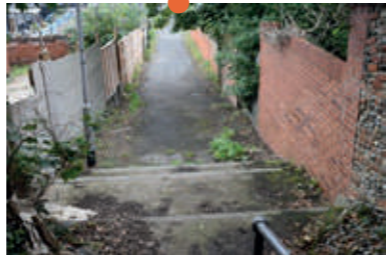
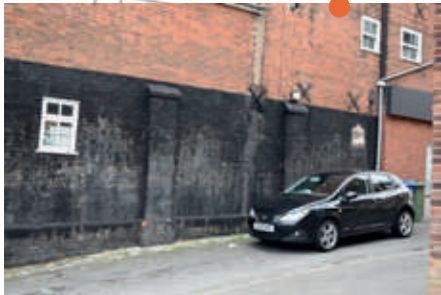
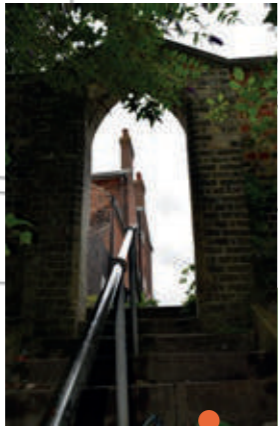
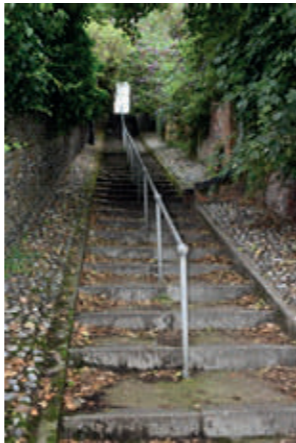
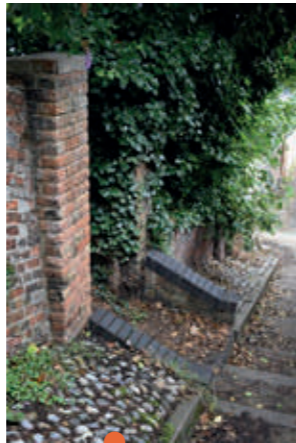


Eastern Portal at Whapload



# MARINERS SCORE

## Analysis



- ① Control parking and bins
- ② Control parking areas and define passage
- ③ Large wall-potential art or lighting feature
- ④ Connection to potential garden
- ⑤ Potential garden
- ⑥ Potential garden
- ⑦ Better wall needed
- ⑧ View of High Street rooftops
- ⑨ Barbed wire and unsightly adjacent uses
- ⑩ Screen parking
- ⑪ East Portal

# MARINERS SCORE

## Concept

The enchanting brick ruins adjacent to the stairs of this Score beg to be revitalised and reimagined as an outdoor space which could host events such as weddings and parties, or be a music and entertainment venue. Opportunities for a small amphitheatre are available due to the changes in level.



## Lighting Recommendations:

- Remove lighting column at arch, replace with Heritage style wall mounted luminaire over arch
- Consider replacement of current hand rail with LED integrated handrail to boost lighting on stairs
- Consider additional side lighting on wall to the side of steps to assist accessibility
- Assist wayfinding with Heritage style 'bollard' way markers
- Keep consistency in the style of lighting columns – replace with matching Heritage style

## LEGEND

	Existing Buildings		Proposed Trees
	Existing Road		Existing wall in good condition
	Score Portal Feature Paving		New or Renovated wall
	Proposed Green Space		Decorative Planting Areas
	Proposed Bench		Proposed Shrubs
	Paving to be repaired or replaced		Covered Bin Storage
	Public Art interventions		

# 3.4.1.10 LIGHTHOUSE SCORE

## Introduction

### History

Lighthouse Score is physically separated from Mariners Score and is the southernmost of three Scores that bisect the area of woodland that eventually becomes Belle Vue Park. There is very little recorded history associated with the Score but in the late 19th century, a local character named ‘Happy Welham’ who used to walk his horse and cart and dog from his home on Lighthouse Score to the East of England pub. On summer days he sold “Happy’s Home Made Drink”, a wine of dubious vintage, and charged tuppence to see an unexploded German naval shell that landed in the Score in 1916. In common with many others, the Score is also reputed to be haunted.

### Constraints and Opportunities

This Score consists almost entirely of ramped steps with a central handrail which provide opportunities for lighting and the depiction of narratives in the ground plane. The history and significance of the lighthouse to shipping and fishing (in combination with the Low Light found on the beach) could be explored.



Green link connection on stairs



The stairs and walls are truly beautiful and full of character



Views into adjacent private spaces need screening



The street near Whapload is less industrial than most but needs some repair and uplift of walls and paving



Yarmouth Road Western Portal



Eastern Portal at Whapload



# LIGHTHOUSE SCORE

## Analysis



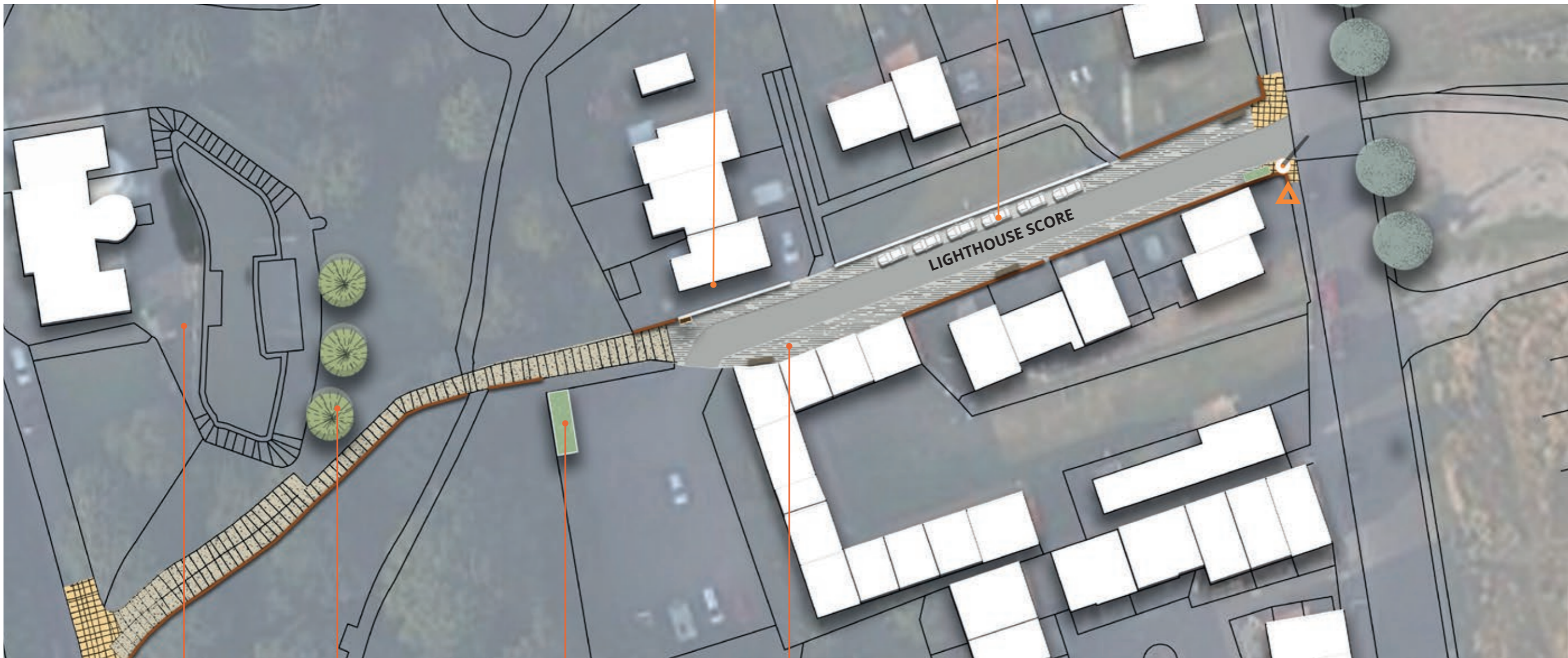
- 1 Screen for privacy
- 2 Beautiful stairs
- 3 View of street from stairwell
- 4 Pavement needed, covered bin and salt storage
- 5 Control parking areas and define
- 6 New paving needed
- 7 East Portal and ink to Ness Park



# LIGHTHOUSE SCORE

## Concept

This Score is in good condition and generally needs few upgrades. Providing a better pedestrian experience as one nears Whapload and Ness Park, screening private areas and unsightly elements such as bins and controlling parking are the main goals of this concept.



Commemoration area

Strategic planting on slope to screen private areas

Covered bin storage

New pavement and seating

### LEGEND

- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Existing Buildings                | Proposed Trees                  |
| Existing Road                     | Existing wall in good condition |
| Score Portal Feature Paving       | New or Renovated wall           |
| Proposed Green Space              | Decorative Planting Areas       |
| Proposed Bench                    | Proposed Shrubs                 |
| Paving to be repaired or replaced | Covered Bin Storage             |
| Public Art interventions          |                                 |

### Lighting Recommendations:

- Keep consistency in the style of lighting columns on this Score – replace with Heritage style
- Consider replacement of current handrails with LED integrated handrail to boost lighting on stairs
- Consider additional side lighting on wall to the side of steps to assist accessibility
- Assist wayfinding with Heritage style 'bollard' way markers

3.4.1.11 CART AND RAVINE SCORES

Introduction

History

Both Cart Score and the Ravine are roadways occupying a deep cutting into the cliff. The Ravine is crossed by an attractive bridge designed by Richard Parkinson (engineer to the Eastern and Midlands Railway, and, gifted to the town by William Youngman, first Mayor of Lowestoft, to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria’s reign in 1887. Cart Score, formerly known as Gallows Score, is likely to relate to the Score once being at the southern end of a cart track which connected the High Street to a watermill in Gunton. At the entrance to Belle Vue Park are the ‘Beacon Stones’, the remains of a beacon built in 1550 as a measure against coastal incursions by foreign powers. They are also known as ‘The Witches Stones’, reputedly getting the name from Amy Denny, who would sit on the stones and curse passers-by, and was hanged as a witch in 1662.

Constraints and Opportunities

Both Scores are roadways bounded by walls. A parallel footpath runs alongside The Ravine on the flank of Belle Vue Park. Interventions could focus on signage and lighting, as well as enhanced planting along the path. Cart Score is a roadway with no pavement. The roadway is flanked by walls and has poor visibility lines which act as

a significant disincentive to pedestrian users. If it is assumed that this Score will remain as a road, interventions could focus on signage and lighting that can be seen at vehicle speed. Cart Score has opportunity to provide an elevated pathway to connect to Ravine and the park. Both Scores need better pedestrian crossings on Yarmouth Road, particularly at the complex junction for Ravine.



Beautiful thatched cottage at entrance to Cart roadway



Potential for an elevated pathway alongside Cart Score



Entrance to Belle Vue Park at junction of Ravine and Cart Score has potential to link paths for both



Ravine Score Eastern Portal - Cart



Yarmouth Road Western Portal - Cart



Yarmouth Road Western Portal - Ravine



Whapload Roundabout Eastern Portal - Ravine



View from Whapload at Ravine south to rest of Scores and Ness Park



# CART AND RAVINE SCORES

## Concept



- Lighting Recommendations:**
- Lighting to standard requirements no action required
  - Assist wayfinding to footpath with Heritage style bollards

# 3.4.2 THE TRIANGLE MARKET

## Introduction

The Triangle Market is approached from the south via a crossing from the London Road North, that currently travels half a kilometre through a retail and commercial area before arriving at what is supposed to be a gateway but really serves more as a barrier. Until the late nineteenth century, the Triangle Market was a relatively small but intensively used space. In the mid twentieth century, buildings on the northern side were demolished creating a rather unsatisfactory space. Although lined by generally attractive and interesting buildings, the Triangle Market currently acts as a transient space. The space currently accommodates two outdated market stalls.

The northern side of the space, separated from the main space by St Peter's Street, is of poor townscape quality with unused late twentieth century market awnings screening hoardings separating the space from an adjacent private car park. Under use of the space is exacerbated by a lack of clarity in respect of the management of the pedestrian regime that is currently in force (but not enforced).



The Herring Fishery Score entrance is visible but not approachable from London Road North



The 'gateway' to the High Street and Triangle Market is currently more of an obstacle



First view of Triangle Market's open area

The objective of this element of the project is to support the development of the Triangle Market as a destination in its own right and link it more effectively to the London Road North shopping street and to Station Square. The Triangle Market should be able to support an expanded range of day time and night time uses with a successful outdoor market operating as its core activity.



View looking south in Triangle



Existing market stalls



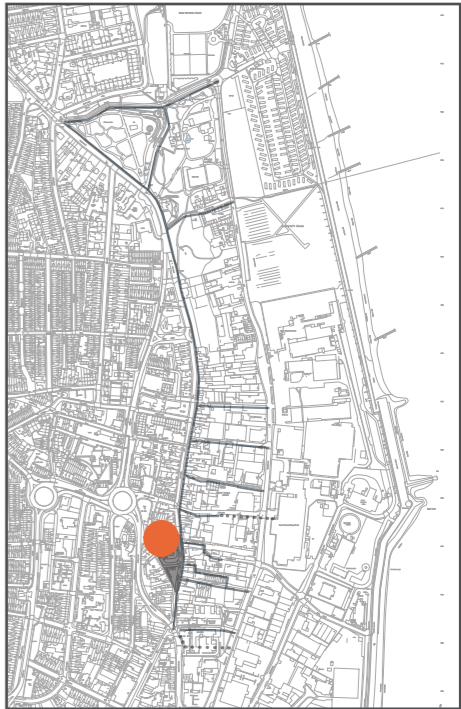
Attractive architecture is obscured by cars and other visual clutter



Existing trees are an obstacle that need pruning to lift them and allow better views



The canopy structure needs renovation and removal of superfluous components. The wall behind it serves as a further visual obstacle



# THE TRIANGLE MARKET

## Analysis

The design challenges are thus to:

- Consider the changes that could be made to the current pedestrian zone to increase the area of the market and make it a more effective space. The pedestrian area could extend as far as Dukes Head Street
- Consider how the High Street might connect to London Road North to reduce the sense that the Triangle Market and the High Street are isolated from the rest of Lowestoft
- Upgrade the infrastructure of the Triangle Market (including the market stalls) and adjoining pedestrianised streets to create an smart town centre that also reflects and complements the architectural qualities of the Conservation Area
- Use a variety of media (especially lighting) to create an exciting contemporary space with evening economy uses
- Use a variety of media (landscape materials, signage and public art to tell the rich history of the historic core of Lowestoft

- 1 Gateway lacks definition and legibility
- 2 Score entrances lack visibility and character
- 3 Visual clutter and lack of legibility in Triangle
- 4 Canopy in poor condition, excess structural components
- 5 Vehicles and parking dominate area



# THE TRIANGLE MARKET

## Concept

Creating a strong pedestrian space that flows and connects both visually and physically is the principle goal of this design. The entire High Street area is pedestrianised, allowing only deliveries at specified times and emergency access. The canopy would be restored and have a new translucent fabric applied, to allow light into the space beneath. The trees would be pruned to lift their canopies above viewing height, allowing visibility across the space. Seating and cafe tables abound and feature lighting creates focal points in the centre of the Triangle.

Pedestrian crossing creates natural flow from end of London Road North to High Street area

### LEGEND

- Existing Buildings

Existing Road

Score Portal Feature Paving

Proposed Green Space

Proposed Bench

Paving to be repaired or replaced
- Proposed Trees

Score Spine

Decorative Planting Areas

Proposed Shrubs

Public Art interventions



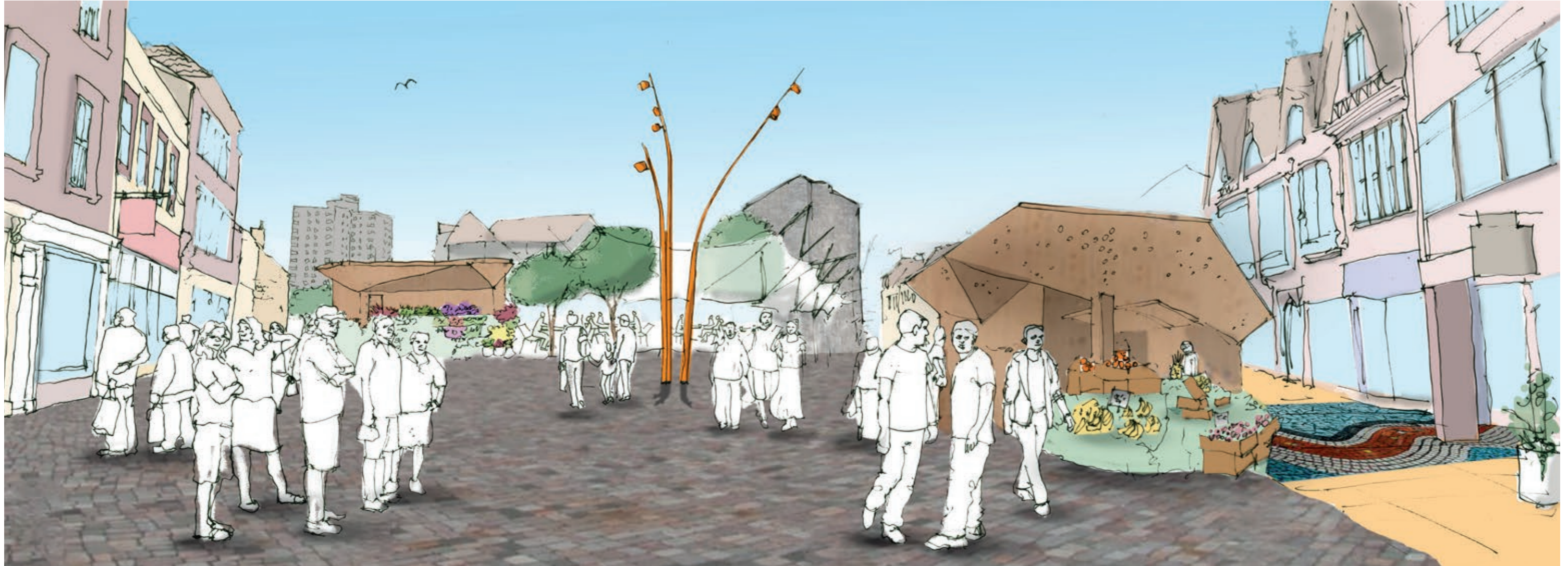
See concept for renovated canopy

Feature lighting in centre of Triangle

'Spine' linking Score entrances on High Street

# THE TRIANGLE MARKET

## Concept



Concept for the Triangle Market, including bespoke market stalls, a feature light in the centre of the Triangle, colourful paving to indicate the 'Spine' connecting the Score entrances, and feature mosaic paving that illustrates an individual Score entrance on the right.



Existing Condition



Precedent for bespoke market stalls



### 3.4.3 Traffic management system between the Triangle Market and Artillery Way

The aims of the masterplan could be achieved by pedestrianising streets to the north of the Triangle Market; from St. Peter's Street/Old Market St. junction to Triangle Market, and High Street from Triangle Market to junction with Old Market St. Access would only be permitted for emergency services or servicing vehicles at specified times.

Additional cycle parking facilities could be provided within or adjacent to the Triangle Market. Formal loading bays could replace car parking during specified time periods.



Pedestrianisation above could allow the extension of the market square to include St Peter's Street. This would bring the area on the northern side of St Peter's Street into the Triangle Market to create a larger and better integrated public space.

At present the market square is designated a pedestrian area but limited enforcement means that it is regularly used for car parking and service deliveries. Removing the option for cars to drive along the northern edge of the Triangle Market would create a safer and more attractive space for pedestrians.

Access could be retained for servicing vehicles along the High Street within strict time limits to ensure the continued viability of existing retail and commercial premises.

The introduction of street level planting, rain gardens and other street furniture in combination with appropriate (and enforced) waiting restrictions could help with the management of informal parking/unloading in the vicinity of the Triangle Market.

Reducing the current levels of car parking on the High Street could allow for a segregated cycle lane to be created where cyclists are currently required to travel on the carriageway. A segregated cycle lane (or shared route with pedestrians) would provide a safer and more accessible route for cyclists.



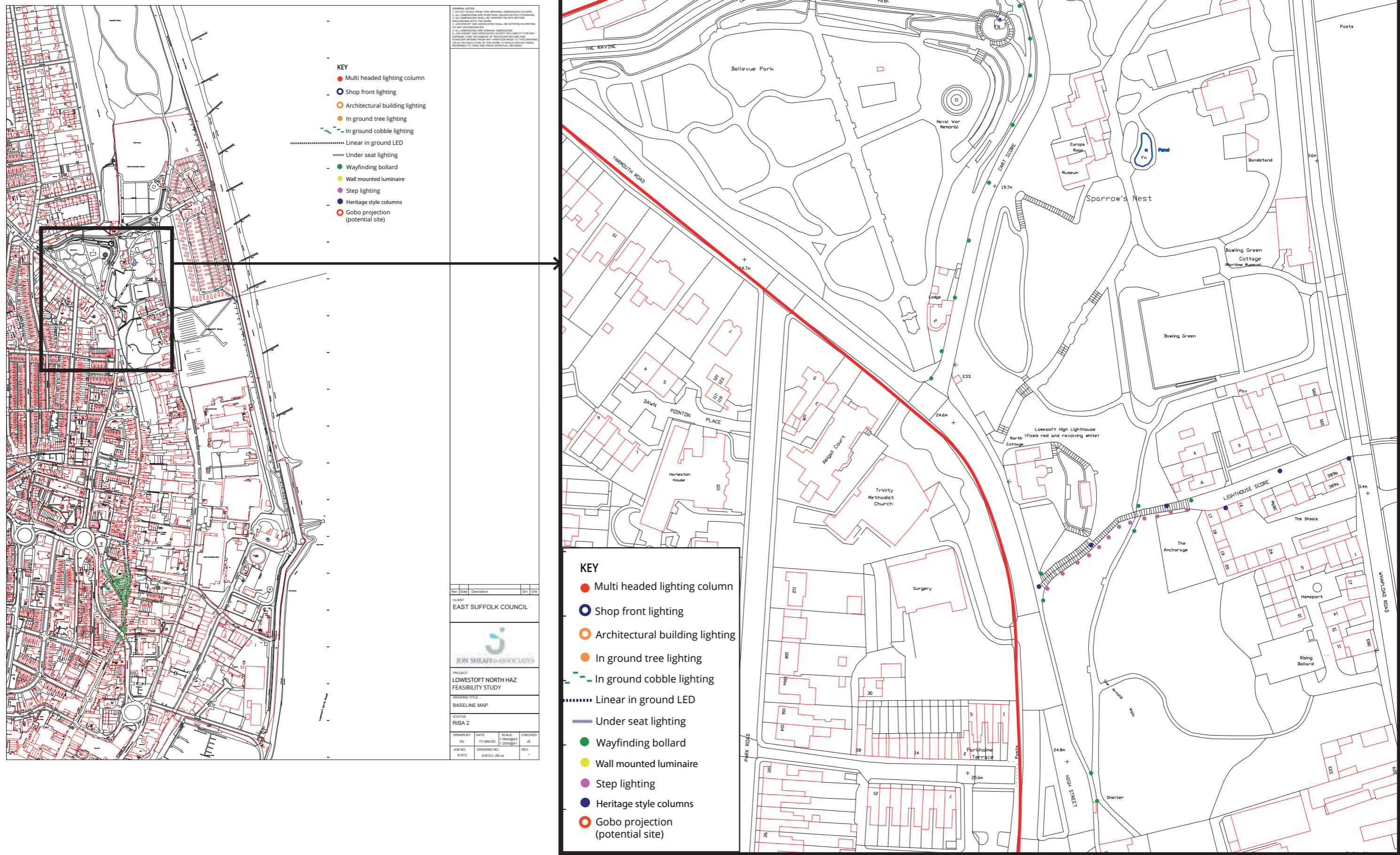
# 4.0 APPENDIX

## CONSULTATION REPORT

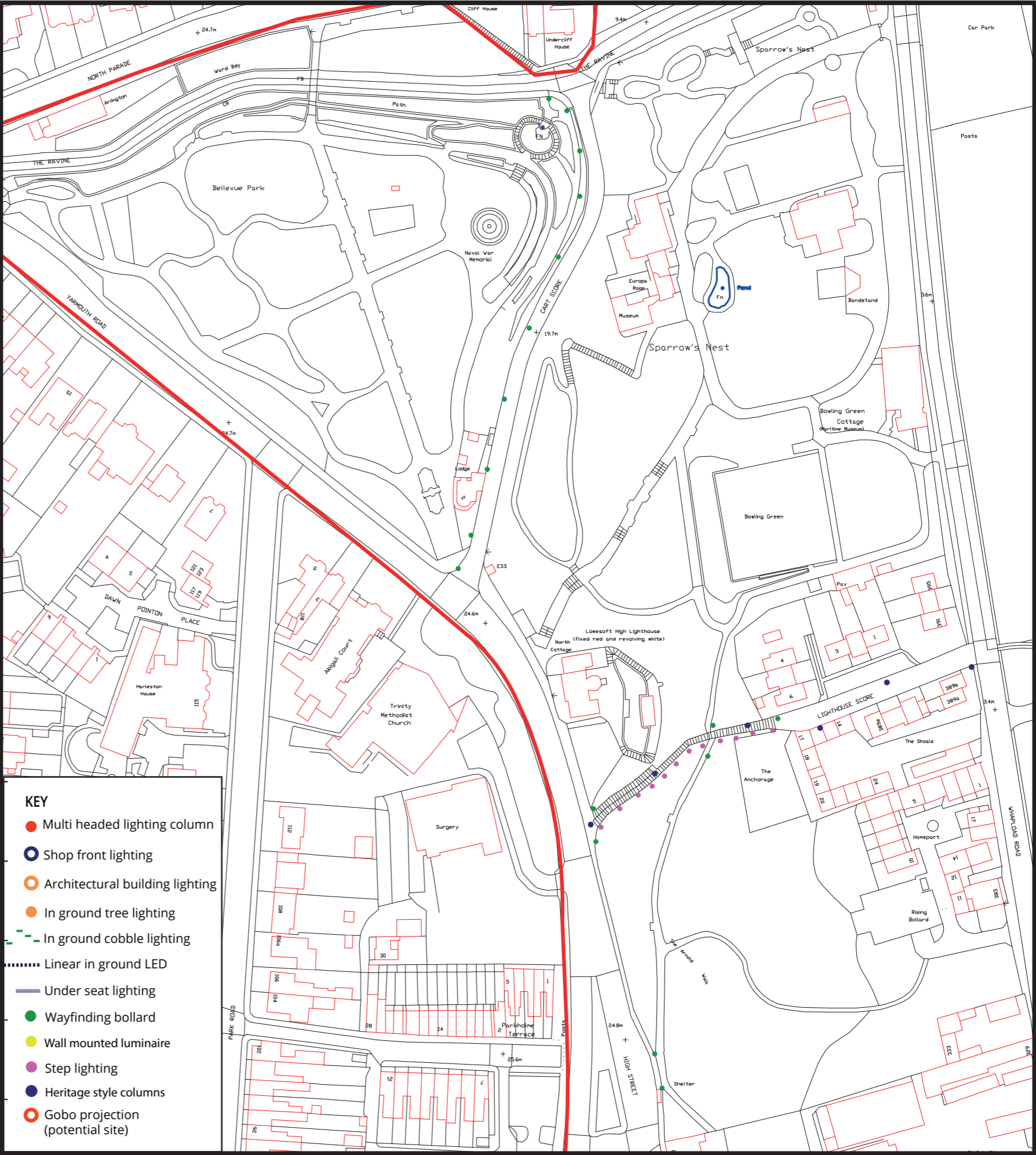
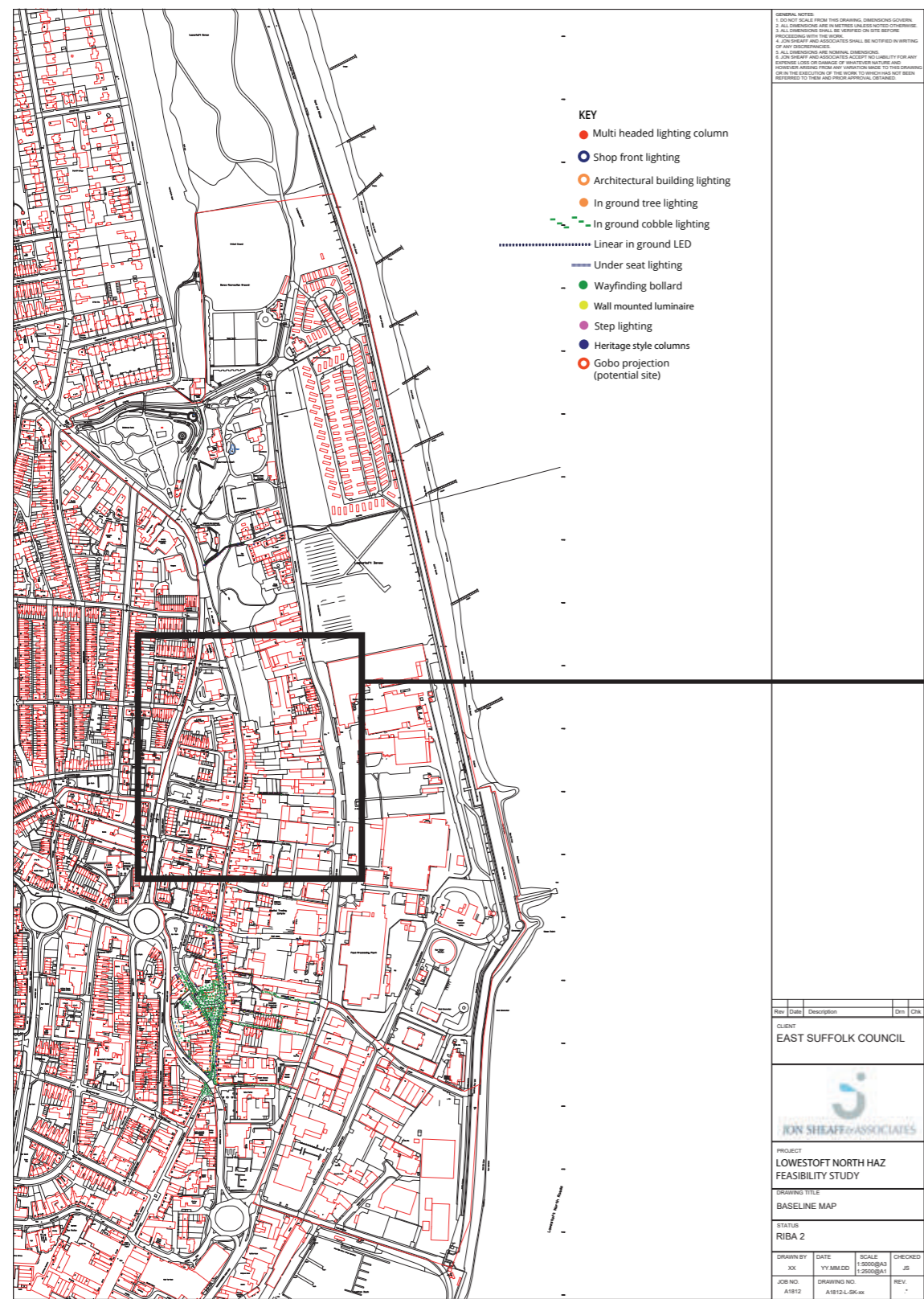
On Line Workshop 1
14th May 2021
Residents and stakeholders
Comments and issues raised:
The project should build on what's already been done
The Most Easterly group would like to meet the Design Team
Need to get the Triangle Market up and running
Need to address traffic issues and illegal parking
Some of the buildings need to be better looked-after by landlords
Not clear who is responsible for enforcement
The project needs to look at barriers between the High Street and areas to the west and how to overcome them
On Line Workshop 2
15th May 2021
Residents and stakeholders
Comments and issues raised:
The Scores are incredibly important - they need to be restored to be attractive and welcoming
It would be useful to have a circular bus route linking different parts of Lowestoft
The project needs to promote outdoor eating and drinking especially around the Triangle Market
Market needs to be restored - not much of a reason to cross a busy road to get to it at the moment
Signage needs to be improved; current signage looks very pretty but font size is too small
Need to look at good work done elsewhere - e.g. Brighton, Norwich, York
Public areas need to be greener - take out some of the empty department stores and put a park there
Encourage people to explore the Scores (inc. at night) by telling the unique story of each one
Wonderful sense of community on the High Street - need to engage with the local community
Could look at urban re-wilding to secure more interest in north Lowestoft
Need to show the two ends of each Score - maybe an arch for each entrance on Whapload Road
We already celebrate the Scores through the Scores challenge
On Line Workshop 3
16th May 2021
Residents and stakeholders
Comments and issues raised:
Lowestoft has a rich cultural history. It didn't all start with the First Light Festival
The project needs to consider work/jobs and the ease of getting around Lowestoft.
Scores need to be a bit more friendly for disabled people. Could there be some resting benches half way up?
Signage is going to be very important. Very difficult to read the Scores if you're a visitor
The High Street has a mish mash of street furniture, appalling signs and very little planting. Too much concrete

Can other ideas for signage be explored, such as QR codes?
Planting will be challenging because of the sea, but certainly worth considering
Can charging points be added for electric bikes and scooters?
We need to bring the riches of the environment outside the town into the town itself
Smartphones are not a tool for everybody using public places
Important to talk to people who shop in the area as well as those who live there
Working Group meeting
7th July 2021
Working Group members (24 invitees)
Presentation to Working Group and discussion of emerging proposals
Lowestoft Town Council meeting
8th July 2021
Lowestoft Town Council Members and Offices (12 invitees)
Comments and issues raised:
Presentation and discussion of project matters including traffic, parking and enforcement and the work of the Triangle Market Working group
Most Easterley Group
24th July 2021
Members of the Most Easterley group (9 attendees)
On-site discussion of masterplan elements including parking and traffic enforcement, rejuvenation of the Triangle Market and recreation of the 'Hanging Gardens of Lowestoft'
Local Historians
29th July 2021
Local historians (7 attendees)
Presentation of main findings to date and broad-ranging discussion of the history of Lowestoft and possible sources for further historical material
Working group
23rd September 2021
Working group members
Comments and issues raised:
Presentation of interim final proposals to the Working Group. The issue of current and future maintenance was stressed. There had been previous initiatives to upgrade public realm but these had not been maintained afterwards. The need to consult widely with local residents (shoppers as well as shop-owners) was reiterated. Give the Council's adoption of a climate emergency, the suitability of a lighting scheme was questioned. The view was expressed that the surface of the Triangle Market was perfectly acceptable and that to install a new surface could be a waste of resources.

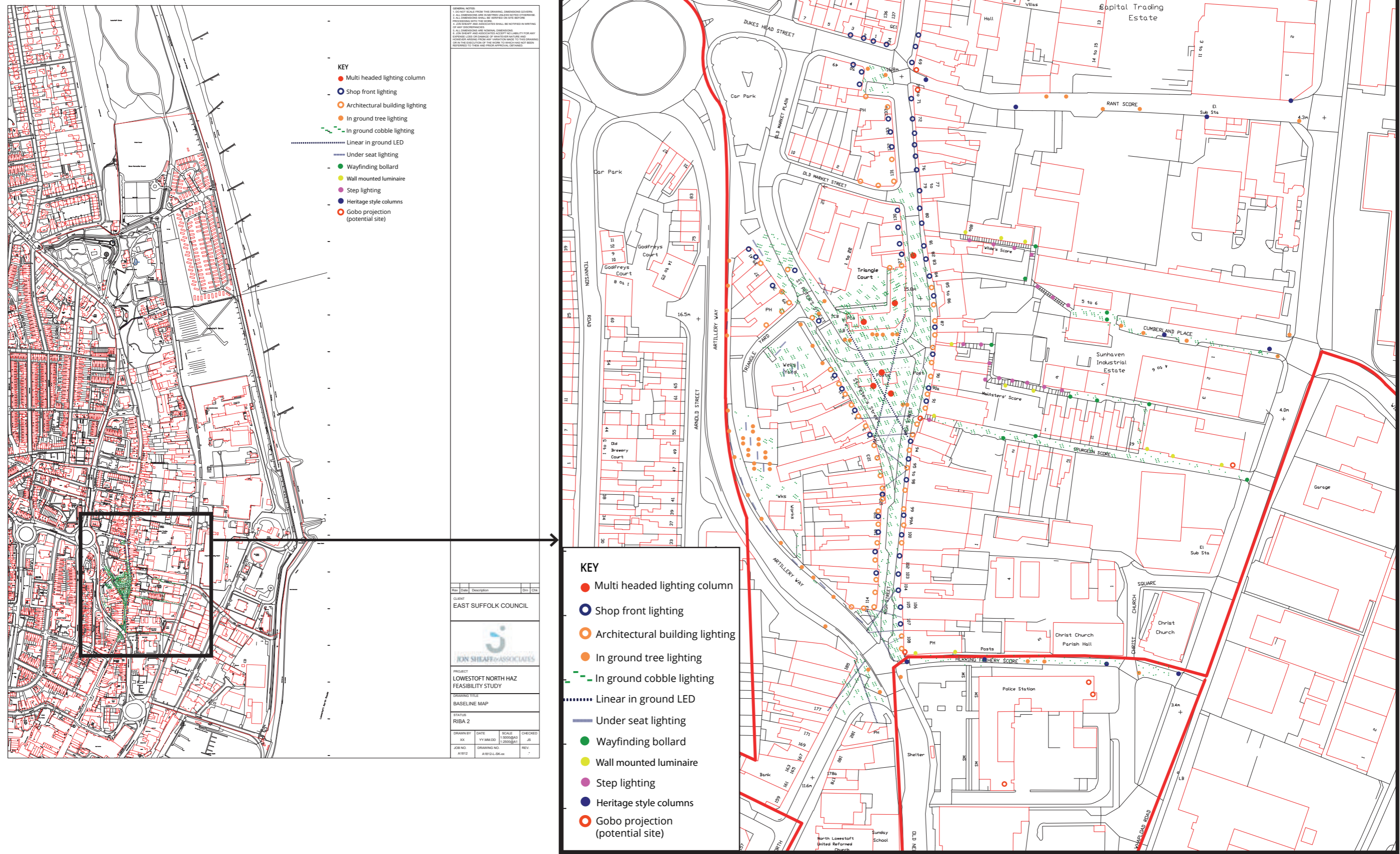
5.0 APPENDIX  
LIGHTING STRATEGY



Lighting Strategy



Lighting Strategy



## 6.0 APPENDIX

### Paving and Hard Materials Palette



Precedents: Paving, sculptural seating, signage

Precedents: Parklet, food stalls, exterior lift, separation from car park, al fresco dining, timber fencing, bike parking, covered bin storage

Soft Materials Palette



Precedents: rain gardens, planting, hedgerow with natural surveillance, green walls and trellis, natural play, incidental play