

# East Suffolk Authority

## Monitoring Report 2018/19

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

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

Published December 2019



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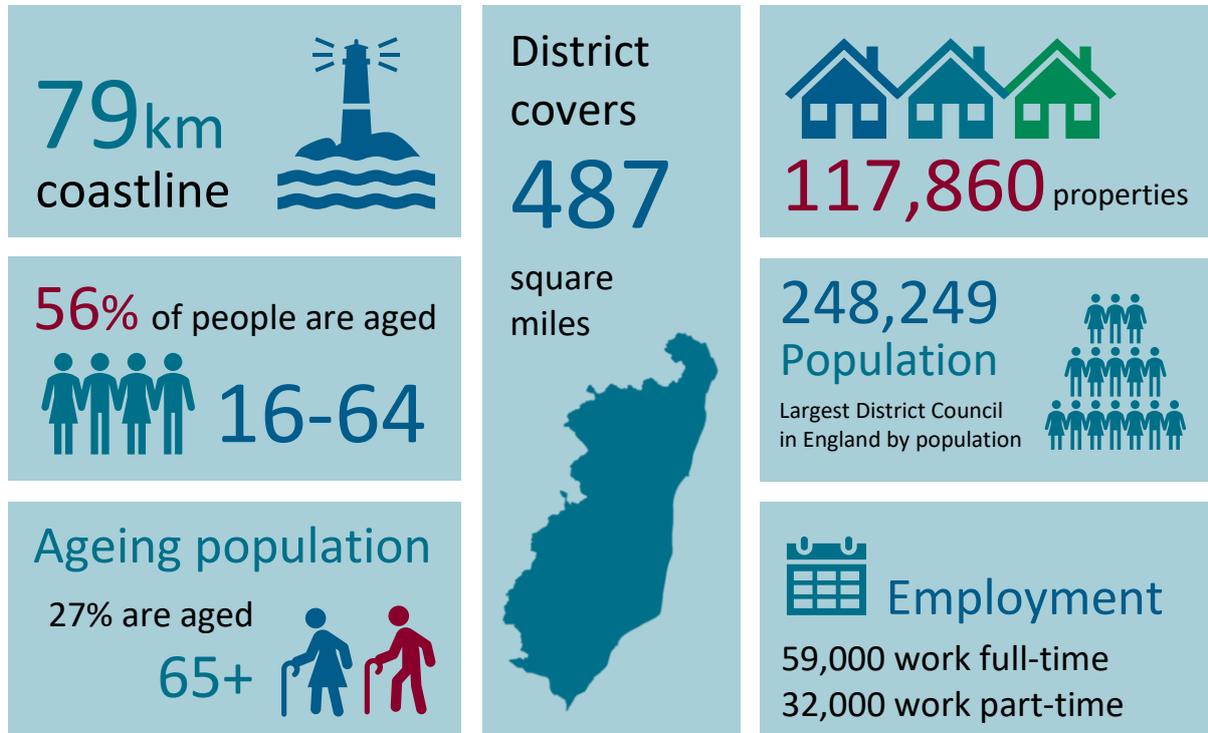
Erratum 7 January 2020

Section 5 Community Infrastructure Levy – Breakdown of CIL expenditure table

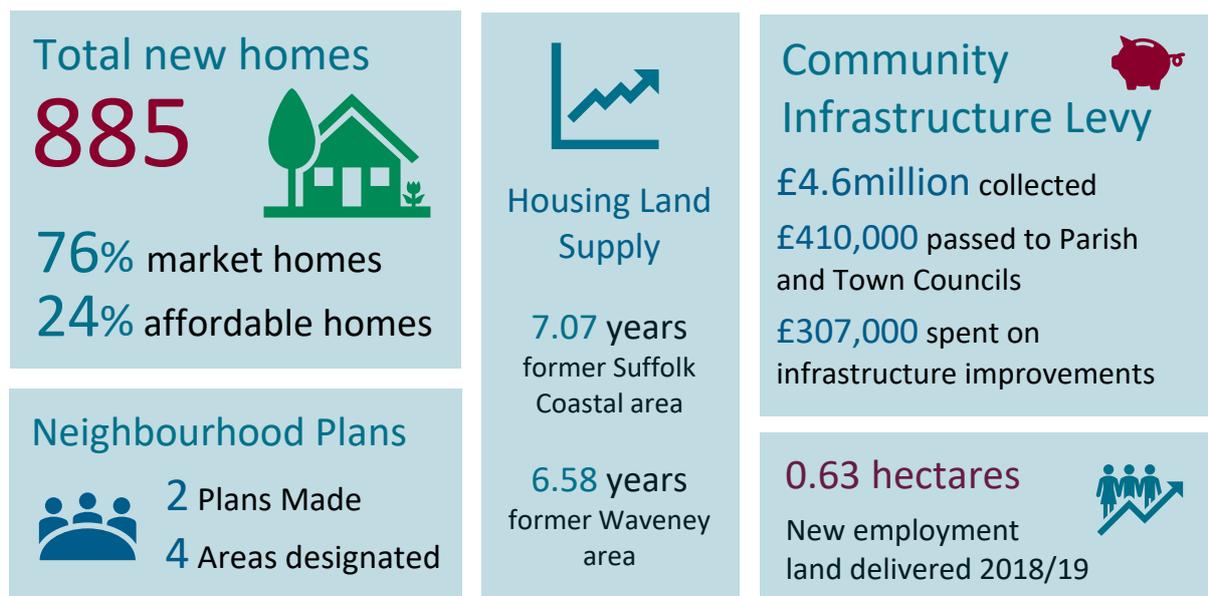
Project spend for Ufford Recreation Ground car park resurface corrected to £3,000.00 (previously reported as £30,000.00). Total infrastructure payment in Suffolk Coastal corrected to £152,484.56 (previously reported as £179,484.56).

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

# About East Suffolk



# Key statistics 2018/19



Source: About East Suffolk - Office for National Statistics population estimates 2019; Valuation Office Agency Council Tax Stock of Properties 2019; Business Register and Employment Survey 2018. Key statistics 2018/19 - see Appendix 1 Indicators and sources.

# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 Authority Monitoring Reports provide an assessment on the progress of the preparation of a Local Plan and monitor the effectiveness of policies and delivery of allocations in the Local Plan.
- 1.2 This Authority Monitoring Report covers the monitoring period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 and includes any significant progress that has been made or milestones achieved in this monitoring period.
- 1.3 Monitoring plays an important role in the successful delivery of Local Plans. The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is the main mechanism for assessing the effects of the Local Plan and the performance of its policies. The results of monitoring will feed into any future review or revision of policies that may be required. The Authority Monitoring Report therefore forms an important role by assessing performance and informing the review of outdated or redundant planning policies.
- 1.4 East Suffolk Council was created on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019, covering the former districts of Suffolk Coastal and Waveney. East Suffolk Council is the Local Planning Authority for the District other than the part that lies within the Broads Authority area.
- 1.5 Both former Councils have produced an Authority Monitoring Report each year since 2004/05. This is the first Authority Monitoring Report for East Suffolk. The Broads Authority produces its own monitoring report to cover that part of East Suffolk that lies within the Broads Authority area.
- 1.6 The East Suffolk Waveney Local Plan was adopted on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2019, at the very end of the monitoring year. Prior to the East Suffolk Waveney Local Plan, the adopted planning policies and site allocations were contained in the Waveney Local Development Framework (LDF) documents. As the monitoring year effectively precedes the East Suffolk Waveney Local Plan, it is the effectiveness of the LDF policies that will be reflected in this Authority Monitoring Report.
- 1.7 A new Local Plan for the former Suffolk Coastal area is currently being prepared and is at an advanced stage having been submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019. This Local Plan will ultimately supersede the documents listed in the table below. It is the effectiveness of the Local Plan policies listed below that will be reflected in this Authority Monitoring Report.

Local Plan Document	Adopted date	Geographical coverage
Suffolk Coastal District Local Plan Core Strategy and Development Management Policies	July 2013	Former district of Suffolk Coastal
Suffolk Coastal Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies	January 2017	
Felixstowe Peninsula Area Action Plan Saved Policies from the First and Second Alteration Suffolk Coastal Local Plan	January 2017 2001 and 2006	
Waveney Local Plan	20 <sup>th</sup> March 2019	Former district of Waveney (excluding the Broads Authority area)
Waveney Core Strategy	January 2009 (superseded 20 <sup>th</sup> March 2019)	Former district of Waveney (excluding the Broads Authority area)
Waveney Development Management Policies	January 2011 (superseded 20 <sup>th</sup> March 2019)	
Waveney Site Specific Allocations	January 2011 (superseded 20 <sup>th</sup> March 2019)	
Lowestoft Lake Lothing & Outer Harbour Area Action Plan	January 2012 (superseded 20 <sup>th</sup> March 2019)	
Waveney Proposals Map	January 2012 (superseded 20 <sup>th</sup> March 2019)	

## 2 Content and structure of the report

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

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

2.2 This report covers the monitoring period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, prior to the formation of East Suffolk Council. The report is structured as follows:

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

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

Section 5 – reports on Community Infrastructure Levy receipts and payments for the former Suffolk Coastal and Waveney areas

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

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

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

2.3 Section 7 is broadly arranged to reflect the Local Plan chapters in the Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Local Plans. In addition, a section on Health is included to reflect the theme of enabling communities which is central to the East Suffolk Business Plan and a cross cutting theme in the Local Plans. The

Council seeks to support healthy communities and promote healthy lifestyles through Local Plan policies that respect the varied demographics across the District, including policies for new or improved sporting facilities, and extra care / care homes to support the ageing population.

- 2.4 Each Local Plan has a Monitoring Framework setting out how the performance of the policies they contain will be monitored. Many of these indicators are similar for both areas. A Sustainability Appraisal was carried out for each Local Plan which identified additional indicators to monitor any potential significant positive or negative effects of the Plans.
- 2.5 Whilst some indicators are monitored annually by the Council or external bodies, others are monitored less frequently (for example through the national Census or specially commissioned studies). Results for some indicators will change rapidly to signal recent changes such as housing completions, employment figures or the number of vacant shops in town centres. Others, such as health, education and many environmental indicators, will show changes and trends over a longer timescale. This means it is not always possible, practical or useful to report on every indicator every year.
- 2.6 A list of indicators common to both the recently adopted Waveney Local Plan 2019 and the emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan have been used to provide the basis for monitoring and reporting in this AMR. The analysis and commentary provided for the data presented has focused on the main findings and will assist in providing a baseline for future monitoring of the new Local Plans. See Appendix 1 for full list of indicators and data sources.
- 2.7 Where appropriate or available, data for East Suffolk is presented. Unless stated, data is for the 2018/19 monitoring period.
- 2.8 Where relevant, an assessment of the performance of policies and objectives against the indicators is given for each adopted Local Plan.
- 2.9 To ensure this document focuses on the assessment of the outcomes rather than the presentation of data indicators, the Council's open data portal provides further detailed information for the monitoring period in the form of spreadsheets and/or maps at <http://data-eastsoffolk.opendata.arcgis.com>. Weblinks to third party data is also provided.
- 2.10 Section 8 reports on the Sustainability Appraisal indicators to monitor potential significant effects of the Local Plans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# 3 Progress of Local Plan against Local Development Scheme milestones

## Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 3.1 The Suffolk Coastal [Local Development Scheme](#) was adopted on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2015. Key milestones for this monitoring period are:
- September 2018** Publication of document for representations.
- February 2019** Submission of document to the Secretary of State for Examination.
- 3.2 Both of these milestones have been met during this monitoring period although publication of the Final Draft Local Plan was later than that anticipated in the Local Development Scheme. The Final Draft Plan was published for a 6 week period from Monday 14<sup>th</sup> January until Monday 25<sup>th</sup> February 2019.
- 3.3 Despite the delay experienced at the Publication stage the submission of the document to the Secretary of State for Examination was only delayed by approximately one month. The Local Development Scheme anticipated submission in February 2019, but this milestone was not reached until 29<sup>th</sup> March 2019. The Council acknowledge the delay in progress but one month is not considered to be a significant delay. Following the submission of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan to the Secretary of State the document has been subject to public hearing sessions which took place between 20<sup>th</sup> August and 20<sup>th</sup> September 2019.
- 3.4 The latest information on the Examination of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy-and-local-plans/suffolk-coastal-local-plan/local-plan-review/suffolk-coastal-local-plan-examination/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy-and-local-plans/suffolk-coastal-local-plan/local-plan-review/suffolk-coastal-local-plan-examination/)

## Waveney Local Plan

3.5 The Waveney [Local Development Scheme](#) was adopted and came into effect on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2018. Key milestones for this monitoring period are:

<b>Jun 2018</b>	Submission for Examination
<b>October/November 2018</b>	Examination hearing
<b>January/February 2019</b>	Inspector's Report
<b>March 2019</b>	Adoption

3.6 All key milestones for this monitoring period were met. The Local Plan was submitted for Examination on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018 and 9 hearing sessions were held between 9<sup>th</sup> October and 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018.

3.7 Consultation on Modifications to the Local Plan was undertaken between 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2018 to 28<sup>th</sup> January 2019 and the Inspector's Report was received 1<sup>st</sup> March 2019. The Waveney Local Plan was adopted by Waveney District Council on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2019 and applies to the part of East Suffolk formerly covered by the Waveney local planning authority area.

3.8 On adoption of the Waveney Local Plan, all policies in the previous Local Plan comprising: Core Strategy DPD (2009); Site Specific Allocations DPD (2011); Development Management Policies DPD (2011) and Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan DPD (2012) were superseded.

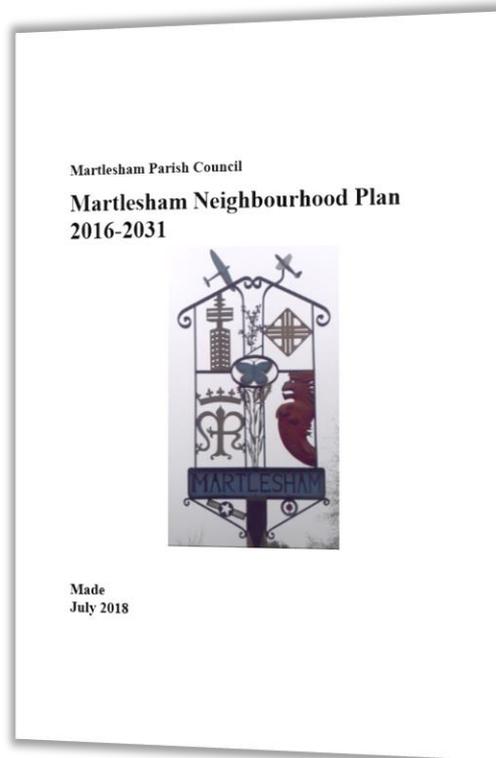
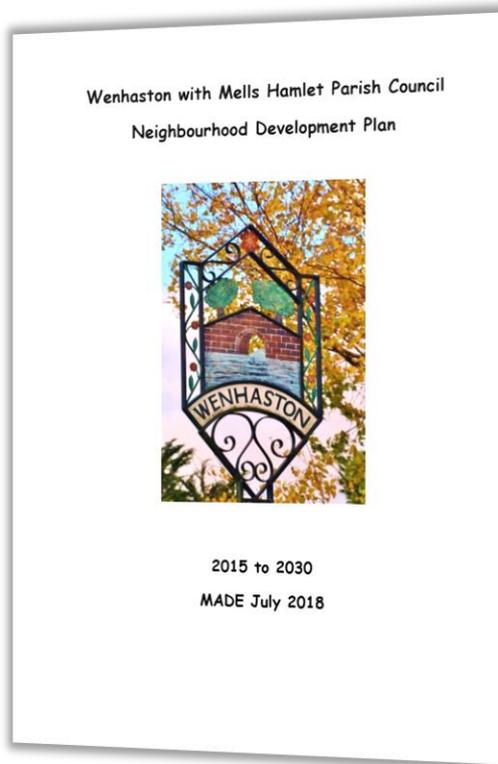


# 4 Neighbourhood Plans / Neighbourhood Development Orders

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

Neighbourhood Planning 2018/19	Locality	Date
Neighbourhood areas designated	Barnby	27 June 2018
	Halesworth	31 May 2018
	Oulton (amendment to boundary)	7 December 2018
	Lowestoft	10 December 2018
	Reydon	3 December 2018
Neighbourhood Plans 'made'	Martlesham	17 July 2018
	Wenhaston with Mells Hamlet	17 July 2018
Neighbourhood Development Orders	N/A	

- 4.5 Progress has been made on a number of Neighbourhood Plans this monitoring year including consultation on the draft Mutford Neighbourhood Plan during December 2018 and January 2019<sup>1</sup>.
- 4.6 A number of made neighbourhood plans allocate sites for specific purposes such as housing, employment or mixed use. Section 7 reports on the progress and delivery of these sites along with those allocated in the Local Plans.
- 4.7 Further information on Neighbourhood Planning including information on all designated neighbourhood areas, 'made' Neighbourhood Plans and guidance notes can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplanning](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplanning).



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<sup>1</sup> The Mutford Neighbourhood Plan has since been through a successful examination and was approved by referendum on 17<sup>th</sup> October 2019.

# 5 Community Infrastructure Levy

- 5.1 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is one of the ways in which the Council collect financial contributions from developers to help pay for new and improved infrastructure including infrastructure to make development sustainable and support delivery of the Local Plan.
- 5.2 The Waveney Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule was adopted by Waveney District Council on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2013 and charges came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2013. The Suffolk Coastal Community Infrastructure Levy was adopted 28<sup>th</sup> May 2015 and came into effect 13<sup>th</sup> July 2015.
- 5.3 Community Infrastructure Levy receipts are distributed as follows:
- 15%<sup>2</sup> is passed to the relevant Town/Parish Council. For areas covered by a Neighbourhood Plan or Neighbourhood Development Order 25% will be passed to the Town/Parish Council.
  - 5% is retained by the Council to cover administration expenses associated with setting, collecting, monitoring and spending CIL.
- 5.4 The remaining Levy, known as District CIL, is retained by the Council to be spent on infrastructure to support development in the Local Plan and in Neighbourhood Plans. The allocation of District CIL to different required infrastructure projects will be made through an annual process in consultation with infrastructure service providers. As infrastructure projects that are required to support new housing and local plan growth come forward to be delivered, these will be listed in the Infrastructure Funding Statement.
- 5.5 Since the introduction of CIL across the district, the Council has undertaken a spend process to identify projects which can be funded via the Community Infrastructure Levy. In September 2018, Waveney District Council Cabinet allocated £738,962.50 to six projects and in October 2018, Suffolk Coastal District Council Cabinet allocated £1,201,200 to eight projects. The tables below detail the projects which have claimed monies in the monitoring period and further projects are anticipated to claim monies in the future once agreed conditions have been met.
- 5.6 East Suffolk Council is reviewing the process for the spending of CIL monies to ensure that the most appropriate projects are supported in a timely manner. Future monitoring reports will provide

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<sup>2</sup> Subject to a cap of £100 (indexed) per council tax dwelling

further information on the distribution of CIL monies across the district. Work to prepare an East Suffolk Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule is also being progressed during 2019 and it is envisaged a draft will be subject to consultation in 2020.

- 5.7 Further information on the Community Infrastructure Levy can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/CIL](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/CIL)

Summary of Community Infrastructure Levy income and expenditure for 2018/19:

Description	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney
Total CIL collected in 2018/19	4,099,539.26	530,913.48
Total Neighbourhood CIL payments made in 2018/19*	291,532.17	118,322.07

\*Neighbourhood CIL is paid every six months in April and October and therefore this figure reflects actual payments made to Parish Councils in the financial year. Neighbourhood CIL payments in April 2018 relates to Neighbourhood CIL collected between 1<sup>st</sup> October 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 and payments in October 2018 relates to Neighbourhood CIL collected between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 and 30<sup>th</sup> September 2018.

Breakdown of CIL expenditure	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney
Neighbourhood CIL allocations (Oct 2018) (Apr 2019)	663,318.96	81,654.74
Infrastructure payment total	152,484.56	154,370.31
Projects (and £):		
1 Beccles Town Football Club – 3G pitch		74,500.00
2 Ufford Recreation Ground car park resurface	3,000.00	
3 Easton & Letheringham Village Hall refurbishment	27,084.56	
4 Framlingham Medical Centre extension	122,400.00	
5 Lowestoft – Normanston Park Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge		79,870.31
Administration (5%)	204,976.96	26,545.67

Description	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney
Money retained on behalf of parish meetings	0	15.44
Money received in 2018/19 for parish meetings	0	0
Money spent on behalf of parish meetings	0	0
Detail of spend	0	0
Spend (and £):		
N/A		
Parish Meeting CIL retained at end of year	0	15.44

Description	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney
Unspent CIL requested from Parish Councils	0	0
Funds not yet recovered from Parish Councils	0	0

Parish Council	April 18	October 2018	Former district
Aldeburgh	3,503.01		Suffolk Coastal
Badingham		7,490.70	Suffolk Coastal
Beccles	866.37	161.89	Waveney
Benhall & Sternfield		9,000.00	Suffolk Coastal
Bramfield & Thorington		2,117.78	Suffolk Coastal
Brightwell Foxhall Purdis	2,076.51		Suffolk Coastal
Bungay		3,330.78	Waveney
Campsea Ashe		187.28	Suffolk Coastal
Carlton Colville		1,373.61	Waveney
Corton		247.39	Waveney
Cretingham Hoo Monewden		3,602.69	Suffolk Coastal
Darsham	640.44	32.38	Suffolk Coastal
Dennington		105.23	Suffolk Coastal
Easton	1,486.79		Suffolk Coastal
Ellough, Shadingfield, Sotterley & Willingham		4,706.54	Waveney
Felixstowe	1,552.48	2,504.79	Suffolk Coastal
Flixton Lothingland Ward (includes Blundeston)		1,039.77	Waveney
Framlingham	9,984.45	118,688.13	Suffolk Coastal
Friston	1,475.70	1,520.42	Suffolk Coastal
Frostenden, Uggeshall & South Cove		1,110.73	Waveney
Gisleham		1,026.50	Waveney
Grundisburgh & Culpho	102.17	105.26	Suffolk Coastal
Hacheston		1,497.50	Suffolk Coastal
Halesworth	9,108.87	362.13	Waveney
Hollesley		756	Suffolk Coastal
Kelsale	441.96	425.35	Suffolk Coastal
Kesgrave	2,151.54	1,465.50	Suffolk Coastal
Kessingland	24,251.21	190.58	Waveney
Kirton & Falkenham		1,209.99	Suffolk Coastal

Parish Council	April 18	October 2018	Former district
Knodishall	7,922.78		Suffolk Coastal
Leiston-Cum-Sizewell	6,210.10	24,992.64	Suffolk Coastal
Lound	63.47		Waveney
Lowestoft	6,112.01	13,112.63	Waveney
Melton		3,651.87	Suffolk Coastal
Mutford		6,051.11	Waveney
Nacton	2,858.75	1,466.18	Suffolk Coastal
North Cove		369.76	Waveney
Oulton		1,540.64	Waveney
Oulton Broad	826.61	1,450.98	Waveney
Rendlesham		5,847.37	Suffolk Coastal
Reydon	3,626.32		Waveney
Ringsfield & Weston		11,760.44	Waveney
Rushmere St Andrew		2,583.02	Suffolk Coastal
Saxmundham		1,431.82	Suffolk Coastal
Southwold	13,025.79	760.54	Waveney
Sudbourne		237.53	Suffolk Coastal
Swilland & Winesham	2,136.94	417.76	Suffolk Coastal
Trimley St Martin		2,019.41	Suffolk Coastal
Trimley St Mary		16,877.07	Suffolk Coastal
Ufford	390.15		Suffolk Coastal
Walberswick	1,037.46	1,040.88	Suffolk Coastal
Westerfield		8,409.35	Suffolk Coastal
Wickham Market	1,765.56	2,890.25	Suffolk Coastal
Woodbridge	11,783.07	6,255.11	Suffolk Coastal
Worlingham		495.44	Waveney
Wrentham	11,349.96		Waveney
Yoxford		5,183.05	Suffolk Coastal

# 6 Duty to Cooperate

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

## Suffolk Growth Programme Board

- 6.2 The Suffolk Growth Programme Board comprises members from the Suffolk local authorities, New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership, the University of Suffolk and the Suffolk Chamber of Commerce. The role of the Suffolk Growth Programme Board is to lead on the delivery of growth in Suffolk and particularly the economic vision for growth; coordinate programmes and projects directly and through facilitated work with partners; influence public/private stakeholders, businesses and politicians about the Suffolk priorities for growth, competitive position and prosperity; and managing risk through a flexible and innovative approach to growth. The Suffolk Growth Programme Board is leading in the delivery of a number of projects related to enabling growth and during 2018/19 this included progression of the Suffolk Design project, including holding various events to inform the development of the county-wide approach to design. The Suffolk Growth Programme Board also provides an input into wider regional forums, including Transport East and the Economic Strategy Co-ordinating Delivery Board. Further details on the work of the Suffolk Growth Programme Board including Suffolk's Framework for Growth can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/business/business-advice-and-training/suffolk-growth-programme-board/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/business/business-advice-and-training/suffolk-growth-programme-board/).

## Coastal Zone Management

- 6.3 East Suffolk Council, along with other coastal authorities, co-operate in relation to strategic cross-boundary matters relevant to the management of the coast. The former Suffolk Coastal and Waveney District Councils, along with the Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, North Norfolk District Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council and The Broads Authority signed a Statement of Common Ground in relation to Coastal Zone Planning in September 2018. This sets out a series of shared aims and an agreed approach in relation to working together on coastal planning issues. The Statement of Common Ground can be viewed at [www.coasteast.org.uk/plans-and-policies/local-plans/](http://www.coasteast.org.uk/plans-and-policies/local-plans/).

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

#### Ipswich Strategic Planning Area

6.5 The Ipswich Strategic Planning Area (ISPA) comprises the geographic area of the former Suffolk Coastal District, along with Ipswich Borough and Babergh and Mid Suffolk Districts. The authorities within this area have a long-established history of working together on cross-boundary planning matters, including through the former Ipswich Policy Area Board.

6.6 The ISPA Board, which evolved from the Ipswich Policy Area Board, comprises a Councillor representative from each of these authorities and from Suffolk County Council. The Terms of Reference for the Board were produced in March 2018<sup>3</sup>, and identify the function of the Board as being to provide a forum in which the five local authorities can work together to develop, promote and deliver their vision for the Ipswich Strategic Planning Area; to co-operate on the preparation and monitoring of local plans; and to provide a mechanism to ensure that all partners and stakeholders work together to deliver the housing and employment growth requirements for the area and coordinate the delivery of the necessary infrastructure.

6.7 The local planning authorities within the ISPA are committed to the production of joint or aligned local plans through their Local Development Schemes and have subsequently been working together on the production of evidence and the identification of appropriate outcomes to address cross-boundary planning matters.

6.8 As advocated by the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 27), this work has been documented through the production of a Statement of Common Ground. The Statement of Common Ground covers the following cross-boundary matters:

- Alignment of timetables;
- Strategic Policies and Vision for the Ipswich Strategic Planning Area;
- Agreeing the approach to the delivery of the housing requirement;
- Impact of bordering strategic housing developments;
- Defining the functional economic market area and objectively assessed need;
- Impact of bordering strategic employment land developments;
- Enhancement and regeneration of retail centres;
- Strategic Infrastructure Priorities;

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<sup>3</sup> Note, these were updated in July 2019, outside of the monitoring period covered by this Authority Monitoring Report

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

6.9 The Statement of Common Ground has been updated and evolved to respond to the progression of the production of local plans, the production and updating of evidence and changes in national policy and guidance. The Statement of Common Ground has been updated and published as follows during the 2018/19 monitoring period:

- Version 1: A Working Draft Statement of Common Ground was published as part of the consultation on the Suffolk Coastal First Draft Local Plan in July 2018.
- Version 2: A revised Working Draft Statement of Common Ground was published alongside the report to Ipswich Borough Council Executive in November 2018 (report reference E/18/32) and as part of the consultation on the Ipswich Local Plan Preferred Options (January – March 2019).
- Version 3: Statement of Common Ground (December 2018) published alongside the Suffolk Coastal Final Draft Local Plan (January 2019).
- Version 4 was signed and published alongside the Submission of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan in March 2019.

6.10 Much of the work on joint evidence to inform the local plans currently being prepared in the Ipswich Strategic Planning Area was undertaken prior to the 2018/19 monitoring period and is documented in the Statement of Common Ground. During the monitoring period, in progressing local plans the Councils have co-operated further on the production of the following evidence:

- Strategic Housing Market Assessment Part 2 Partial Update (January 2019) – in reflection of the introduction of the revised NPPF in July 2018, this joint commission updated the previous evidence on housing mix in order that it relates to the housing numbers calculated under the standard methodology;
- Transport modelling – a number of iterations of transport modelling work have been undertaken to model the cumulative impacts of growth identified through emerging local plans on the highways network. In the 2018/19 monitoring period, modelling was undertaken initially on potential options for development (published in Local Plan Transport Modelling – Results Report Volume 1 Suffolk Coastal and Ipswich, August 2018) and on preferred options (published in Local Plan Transport Modelling – Results Report Volume 2 Suffolk Coastal and Ipswich Preferred Option, January 2019).
- Settlement Sensitivity Assessment – This includes jointly commissioned evidence on the landscape sensitivity of the fringes of Ipswich (as published in Settlement Sensitivity Assessment – Volume 1 – Landscape Fringes of Ipswich, July 2018).

- Cross-Boundary Water Cycle Study – This evidence was commissioned in relation to Ipswich Borough and Suffolk Coastal to identify capacity and constraints in the water supply and treatment networks (as published in Cross Boundary Water Cycle Study, January 2019).

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

- That the local plans being prepared will adopt a common time scale to cover the period up to 2036;
- That the standard method will form the starting point for calculating housing need and that each local planning authority will plan to meet its own housing need;
- The identification of baseline jobs growth and land requirements, and the roles of strategic scale employment sites within the respective authorities of the ISPA;
- That local plans will recognise the regional role of Ipswich town centre;
- The strategic infrastructure projects that are identified as being priorities;
- Cross-boundary infrastructure requirements related to growth being planned for in local plans;
- The role of the Recreational Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) in mitigating the cumulative impacts of recreational disturbance on protected European sites from growth in the ISPA;
- The Statement of Common Ground further identifies land at Humber Doucy Lane as a cross-border housing allocation involving land within Ipswich Borough and the Suffolk Coastal area which is being progressed through the production of local plans for the two areas.

6.12 Action Notes from Ipswich Strategic Planning Area Board meetings, the Terms of Reference and the signed Statement of Common Ground (March 2019) can all be viewed on the ISPA website at [www.ipswich.gov.uk/content/ipswich-strategic-planning-area](http://www.ipswich.gov.uk/content/ipswich-strategic-planning-area).

#### The Norfolk and Suffolk Broads

6.13 The Norfolk and Suffolk Broads are a National Park that include Britain's largest protected wetlands and third largest inland waterway. The National Park covers parts of East Suffolk, South Norfolk, Great Yarmouth, Broadland, Norwich and North Norfolk and is managed by the Broads Authority<sup>4</sup> set up 1989. The Broads overlaps the northern most part of East Suffolk along the River Waveney and Oulton Broad and takes in parts of Bungay and Beccles. Under the duty to Cooperate a 'Memorandum of Understanding' with the Broads Authority was signed by all the Authorities that border the Broads Authority area.

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<sup>4</sup> [www.broads-authority.gov.uk](http://www.broads-authority.gov.uk)

- 6.14 The 'Memorandum of Understanding' notes the statutory purposes imposed by the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1989 (as amended) including:
- Conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Broads;
  - Promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Broads by the public; and
  - Protecting the interests of navigation.
- 6.15 The 'Memorandum of Understanding' states the Broads Authority will not have a strategic housing target or the need to deliver a particular quantum of housing or employment development. The Districts will assess, for planning purposes the housing and employment needs for their administrative areas and deliver wholly outside of the Broads area. The 'Memorandum of Understanding' was last updated in 2012 as part of a Statement of Common Ground to support the examination of the Broads Local Plan.
- 6.16 A Statement of Common Ground was signed in 2018 that confirms the housing agreement between the Broads Authority and former Waveney District Council. The Broad's Objectively Assessed Need forms part of the Waveney's Housing Market Area. The Broads Authority agreed to report any housing completions in their area to the former Waveney District Council to be counted towards housing delivery targets.
- 6.17 The 'Memorandum of Understanding' and 'Statement of Common Ground' with the Broads Authority are reproduced in the Appendices of the 'Duty to Cooperate Statement for the Waveney Local Plan' which can be viewed at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Waveney-Local-Plan/Final-Draft-Local-Plan/Duty-to-Cooperate-Statement.pdf](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Waveney-Local-Plan/Final-Draft-Local-Plan/Duty-to-Cooperate-Statement.pdf).

#### Great Yarmouth Borough Council

- 6.18 The former Waveney area and Great Yarmouth Borough Council area share similar characteristics, economies, regeneration plans, and aims to attract offshore energy investment. Despite their similarities the two areas have their own separate Housing Market Areas and Functional Economic Areas. Great Yarmouth Borough Council and the former Waveney District Council signed a 'Memorandum of Understanding' in 2014 agreeing to work on strategic planning matters. These priorities include:
- The homes and jobs needed in the Housing Market Areas
  - Retail, leisure and other commercial development
  - Infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy

- Health, security, educational, community, cultural and green infrastructure and other local facilities
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation, habitat impact mitigation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment including landscape.

6.19 The two areas have an extensive history of working together on a range of strategic planning and cross boundary issues including the production of evidence base studies to support the development of Local Plans, Area Action Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents. The ‘Memorandum of Understanding’ is kept under annual review and regular meetings are held between the two Councils.

6.20 The ‘Memorandum of Understanding’ with Great Yarmouth Borough Council is reproduced in the Appendix of the ‘Duty to Cooperate Statement for the Waveney Local Plan’ which is available to view at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Waveney-Local-Plan/Final-Draft-Local-Plan/Duty-to-Cooperate-Statement.pdf](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Waveney-Local-Plan/Final-Draft-Local-Plan/Duty-to-Cooperate-Statement.pdf).



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

## Appeal decisions

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

Appeal decisions	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney
Dismissed	36	4
Conditionally allowed	7	3
Allowed without conditions	3	0
Withdrawn	4	1

- 7.2 In the former Suffolk Coastal area, 6 appeals made reference to Policy SP2 'Housing Numbers and Distribution' being out of date. This was also acknowledged by the former Suffolk Coastal District Council. At the time of writing, the new Local Plan for the former Suffolk Coastal area is going through Examination and will include policies that will supersede SP2 and other policies in the existing local development plan.
- 7.3 Eight appeals in the former Suffolk Coastal area stated that the Council could not demonstrate a 5-year housing supply. A further 3 appeals also stated that the evidence both in favour and against the Council having a 5-year housing supply was inconclusive. However, only one of these appeals was then allowed due to the issues surrounding 5-year supply. The remaining appeals either did not reference 5-year supply or considered that the Council could demonstrate a 5-year supply.
- 7.4 The appeal regarding Bluntswood Cottage in Grundisburgh included a reference to an apparent inconsistency in Policy DM3 'Housing in the Countryside'. It was stated that criteria B and F conflict due to B requiring a demonstration of local need and F not requiring this. It was also stated that there was no definition of what was considered an 'existing larger dwelling'. This appeal was allowed

because of these issues. It is worth noting that the wording of the policy does not require all of the criteria to be met. Again, the new Local Plan for the former Suffolk Coastal area includes policies that will supersede the existing policies for the area.

- 7.5 In the former Waveney area, none of the appeals that were allowed with conditions were allowed because policies in the now superseded Local Plan, were considered out of date. None of the appeals decisions referenced any challenges to policies or inconsistencies with national planning policy. As the East Suffolk Waveney Local Plan was only adopted in March 2019 the policies in the plan have only been applicable for a short amount of time. Further monitoring will be needed to see if any issues arise in the future.

## Local Plan policies not being implemented

- 7.6 Regulation 34 of the Local Planning Regulations 2012 requires local authorities to identify which of their policies are not being implemented, to state the reasons why, and identify the steps (if any) being taken to rectify this. Such policies may need to be amended or replaced, for example if they no longer reflect national guidance or are no longer relevant to the local area.
- 7.7 As Local Plans are spatial plans, policies are implemented partly through the determination of planning applications but also through other actions, for example supporting new infrastructure delivery such as the Ipswich Northern Route and Lake Lothing Third Crossing or provision of school places.

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.8 All policies in the adopted Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (including ‘saved’ policies) are being implemented, with the exception of those affected by Government changes regarding Code for Sustainable Homes compliance, and water and energy efficiency now set through Building Regulations. The changes affect parts of Policy DM24 Sustainable Construction rather than the whole policy intent. The Council’s Planning Policy Position Statement in relation to the revoking of the Code for Sustainable Homes can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Suffolk-Coastal-Local-Plan/SCDC-Planning-Policy-Position-Statement.pdf](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Suffolk-Coastal-Local-Plan/SCDC-Planning-Policy-Position-Statement.pdf).
- 7.9 Martlesham Neighbourhood Plan was made on 17 July 2018 and supersedes two ‘saved’ Local Plan policies.

Superseded Policy	New Policy
AP213 Sandy Lane, Martlesham	MAR19 Sandy Lane, Martlesham
AP214 Ipswich Fringe: Ipswich Road/Sandy Lane, Martlesham	MAR7 Local Gaps

### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.10 As the Waveney Local Plan was only adopted at the end of March 2019, there is currently no evidence of policies not being implemented as adopted. Future Authority Monitoring Reports will identify if any policies are not being implemented and actions required to address any issues.

## Employment

- 7.11 This section provides information on the delivery of new employment land, the types of uses on existing employment areas and contextual data on employment, unemployment, earnings and qualifications.
- 7.12 The Council monitors employment land and planning permissions for employment uses. This is done on an annual basis and provides details of the amount of land across the district which is available for industrial and business type uses.
- 7.13 Industrial and business land has been classified as that which falls within business and industrial uses as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Class) Orders 1987 as amended. Land is considered to be available if it:
- (i) has a valid planning permission for industrial and business use and construction has not been completed;
  - (ii) is allocated for industrial and business use in the Local Plan or a Neighbourhood Plan.

## Employment land

Indicator	Use Class	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Amount and type of employment land completed (hectares).	B1	0.02	0.59	N/A	<a href="#">East Suffolk</a> <a href="#">Open Data</a> <a href="#">Portal</a>
	B2	-0.09	-0.01		
	B8	0.34	-0.07		
	General	-0.15	0		
	Employment Allocation (B1-B8 uses)				
Amount and type of employment floorspace completed (m <sup>2</sup> ).	B1a	199	-40	N/A	<a href="#">East Suffolk</a> <a href="#">Open Data</a> <a href="#">Portal</a>
	B1b	0	0		
	B1c	-104	2,257		
	B2	-271	-4,210		
	B8	1,672	229		
Percentage of uses within existing employment areas. NB employment surveys undertaken during August-October 2019	B1a	25.4%	8.1%	N/A	<a href="#">East Suffolk</a> <a href="#">Open Data</a> <a href="#">Portal</a>
	B1b	0.5%	0%		
	B1c	4.8%	5.0%		
	B1 (General)	8.8%	3.0%		
	B2	11.3%	24.3%		
	B8	18.3%	31.7%		
Percentage of vacant units within existing employment areas. NB employment surveys undertaken during August-October 2019	B1-B8 uses	5.2%	12.6%	N/A	<a href="#">East Suffolk</a> <a href="#">Open Data</a> <a href="#">Portal</a>
	All uses	10.4%	12.8%		

Employment use classes: B1a business office; B1b research and development; B1c light industrial; B2 general industrial; B8 storage or distribution

B1 (General) category includes units unable to be distinguished between B1b and B1c uses from site surveys

NB within the former Suffolk coastal area it has not been possible to identify a use for a number of vacant units during site surveys and these are excluded from the two indicators above. It is intended that future surveys will identify the use of these units to provide more robust data.

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.14 In respect of employment land needs in the former Suffolk Coastal area, the Council worked with neighbouring authorities to compile a comprehensive evidence base focusing on the Ipswich Economic Area. The Ipswich Economic Area Sector Needs Assessment (2017) identified a growth of 7,940 new jobs over the period 2014-2036. Considering the jobs forecast and the past trends in take up of employment land, the study identifies a need for 14.4ha of new employment land to meet needs. The emerging Local Plan recalculates these requirements to the plan period 2018-2036 and also includes land allocations which significantly over provide to enable key economic activities to maintain and enhance their role and contribution to the national and local economies over the plan period.
- 7.15 Within the former Suffolk Coastal area, employment land is identified in towns and villages as well as a number of dispersed airfields. The mix of land allocated provides for a variety of functions to take place. The identification of employment land in rural locations complements the offer provided in the towns and significant areas of employment such as the Port of Felixstowe, Adayar Park and the edge of Ipswich. It is important to maintain a supply of employment land to facilitate investment and enterprise. This needs to be balanced against overprovision restricting potential to meet other commercial or housing needs.
- 7.16 Within the employment areas defined in the adopted Local Plan for the former Suffolk Coastal area, just over a quarter of all units fell within use class B1a (Offices excluding those within A2 Financial and professional services). The Port of Felixstowe, Bentwaters, Rendlesham and Martlesham Heath all had a high proportion of B8 uses (storage and distribution). Within the General Employment Area of Martlesham Heath a small amount of land previously allocated for B class uses has been lost to an A3 use (Restaurants and Cafes) for Costa Coffee, granted 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2018.
- 7.17 Neighbourhood Plans can allocate land for employment uses. Neighbourhood plans for Framlingham, Leiston, Martlesham and Melton include policies that allocate land either for standalone employment uses or as part of mixed-use employment development.

### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.18 The Waveney Employment Land Needs update (2017) identified a growth of 5,000 new jobs over the period 2014-2036. Around 500 net new jobs will be in sectors requiring employment premises such as offices, factories and warehouses (use classes B1-B8). Considering the jobs forecast and the past trends in take up of employment land, the study identifies a need for 43 hectares of new employment land development and the Local Plan allocates enough land to deliver 53.6 hectares

within the plan period. Policy WLP8.12 identifies existing employment areas and protects premises in employment uses (B1-B8) from conversion and redevelopment to other uses.

- 7.19 This monitoring year 3,290 m<sup>2</sup> of new B1-B8 employment floorspace has been completed, the majority of which is on existing employment sites providing additional floorspace for existing businesses. However, losses of 5,054m<sup>2</sup> employment floorspace have been recorded. This includes the former Wessex Food factory (approx. 7,100m<sup>2</sup>) destroyed by fire in 2011 and replaced by 3,263m<sup>2</sup> comprising 16 business units owned and managed by Suffolk County Council on part of the South Lowestoft Enterprise Zone.
- 7.20 Meeting the jobs forecast will be challenging but enough land has been allocated in the Local Plan and existing employment areas are protected. Policy WLP8.13 supports new employment development within existing employment areas and on adjacent land. In the rural areas Policy WLP8.14 supports the conversion of rural buildings for employment use. Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan (2017) includes a requirement of up to 500m<sup>2</sup> B1 floorspace suitable for start-up businesses alongside residential development (Policy SA1).

## Employment land Summary

There has been a net gain of employment (B1-B8) floorspace in the former Suffolk Coastal area, with the largest gain being B8 storage and distribution. B1 light industrial uses make up over a third of uses within existing employment areas.

Although there has been an overall net loss of employment (B1-B8) floorspace in the former Waveney area, a net gain of employment floorspace has been completed within existing employment areas. Almost a third of units within existing employment areas are occupied by B8 storage or distribution uses.

### Next steps

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

## Employment, earnings and qualifications of working age population

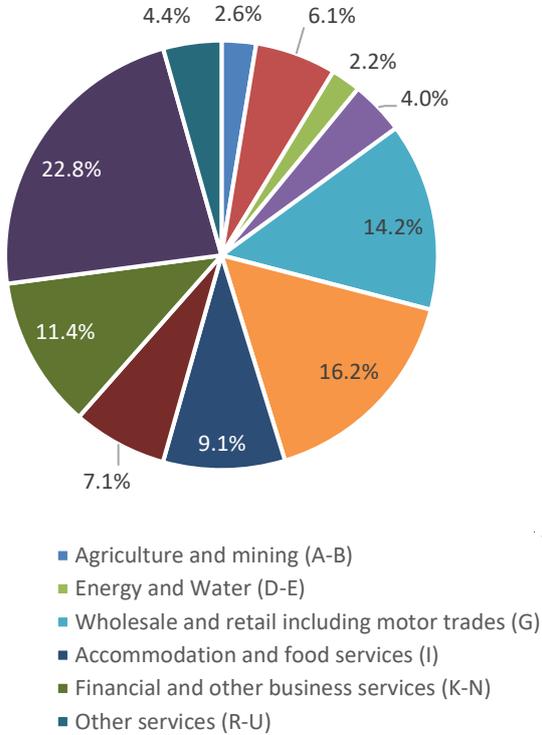
Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Jobs density <sup>5</sup> (2017).	0.87	0.70	N/A	<a href="#">NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics website</a>
Employee jobs by industry (2018).	see charts below		N/A	
Employment by occupation (2018).	see charts below		N/A	
Earnings (median) by residence and workplace (2018).	Residence: £30,703 Workplace: £28,292	Residence: £24,977 Workplace: £24,983	N/A	
Employment and unemployment. (Apr 2018-Mar 2019) Aged 16-64	Employment: 57,200 (80.8%) Unemployment: 2,000 (3.4%)	Employment: 47,000 (72.2%) Unemployment: 3,000 (6.1%)	N/A	
Qualifications of working age population. (2018)	see charts below			
% of pupils achieving strong 9-5 passes in both English and mathematics GCSEs. (2017-18)	see chart below			

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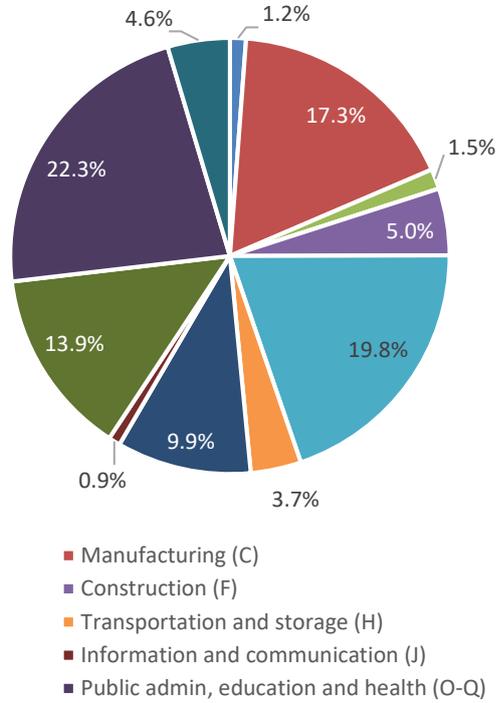
<sup>5</sup> defined as the number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in that area. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64.

*Employee jobs by industry (2018)*

Suffolk Coastal

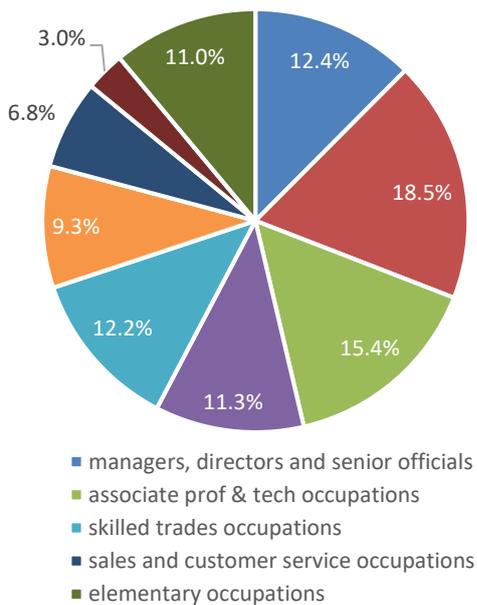


Waveney

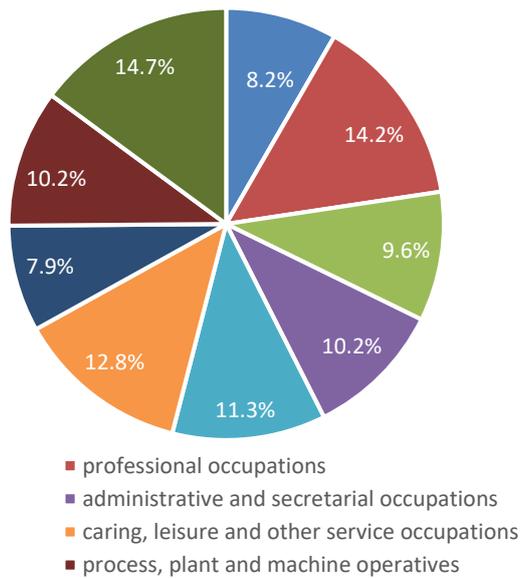


*Employment by occupation (2018)*

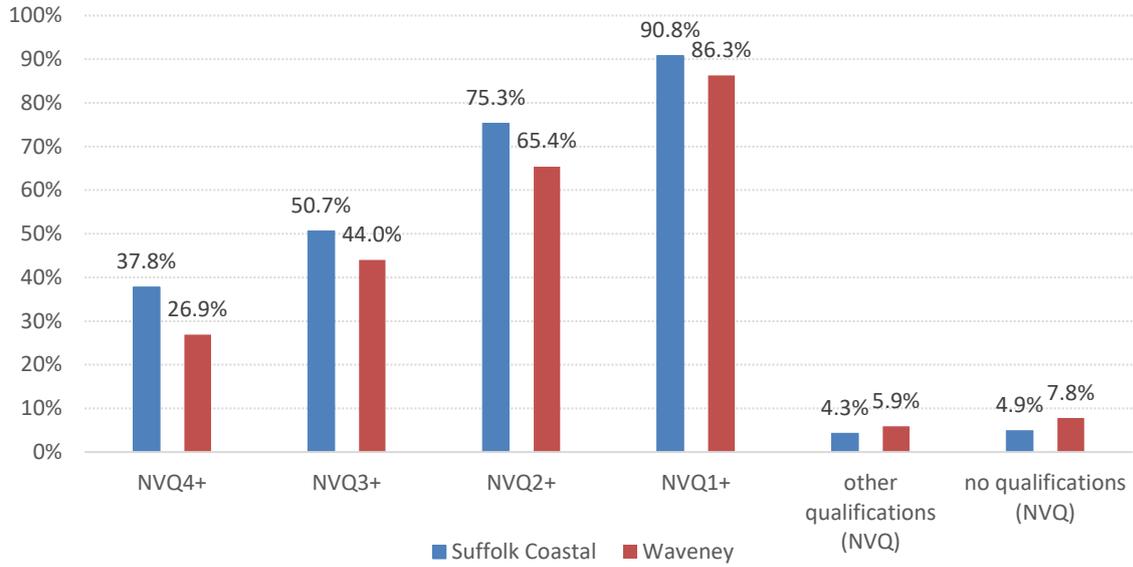
Suffolk Coastal



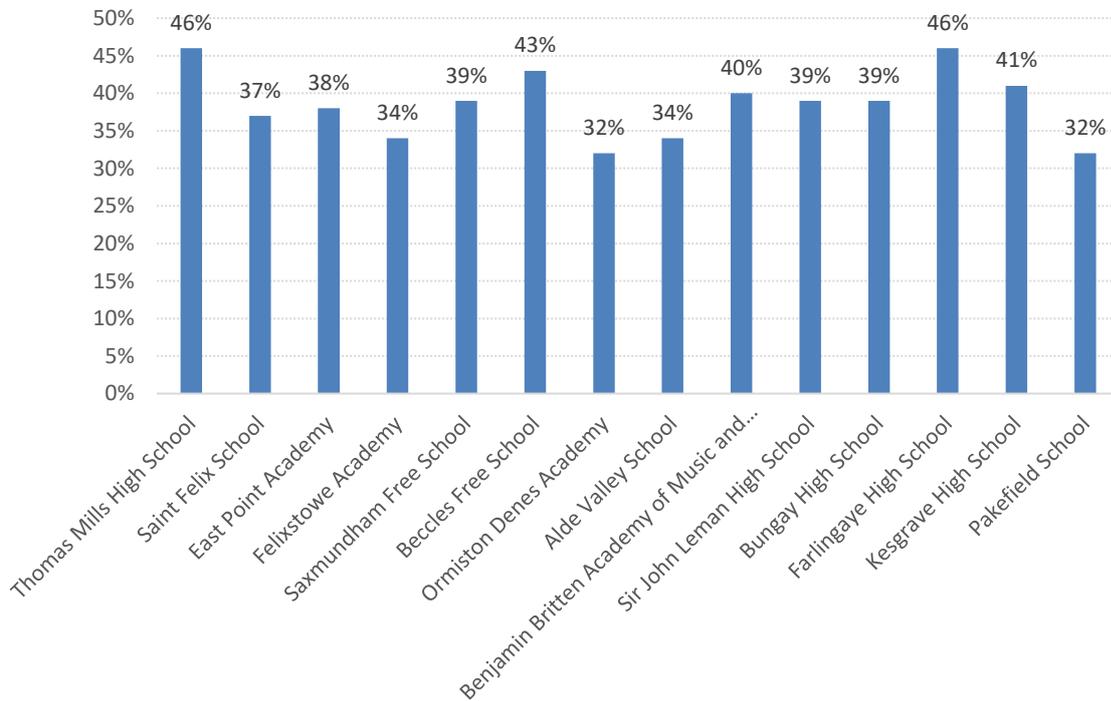
Waveney



**Qualifications of working age population (aged 16-64) (2018)**



**% of pupils achieving strong 9-5 passes in both English and mathematics GCSEs (2017-18)**



*NB some data not published for independent schools and independent special schools, or breakdowns by disadvantaged and other pupils for independent schools, independent special schools and non-maintained special schools e.g. Framlingham College, Woodbridge School*

- 7.21 The data above provides further economic contextual information. The proportion of jobs by industry jobs are generally similar in both the former Suffolk Coastal and Waveney areas. The most noticeable differences are in manufacturing reflecting the large number of manufacturing businesses in the former Waveney area and transportation and storage related to the Port of Felixstowe in the former Suffolk Coastal area. Within Waveney 17.3% of the workforce is employed in manufacturing, compared with 6.1% in Suffolk Coastal and 7.4% in the East of England. Within Suffolk Coastal 16.2% of the workforce is employed in transportation and storage compared with 3.7% in Waveney and 5.1% in the East of England.
- 7.22 Workplace earnings in the former Waveney area (£24,977) are considerably less than those in the former Suffolk Coastal area and the national England figure of £29,856 for full time workers. Resident earnings in the former Suffolk Coastal area (£30,703) are higher than the England figure of £29,849 and comparable with the East region figure of £31,000.
- 7.23 Unemployment in the former Suffolk Coastal area remains low at 3.4% below the national average of 4.2%. Within the former Waveney area unemployment is considerably higher at 6.1%.
- 7.24 No schools in East Suffolk achieve above 46% for pupils achieving strong (9-5) passes in both English and Mathematics GCSEs. The lowest percentage is 32%. Thomas Mills and Farlingaye high schools have the highest percentage achievements and Pakefield School and Orminston Denes Academy the lowest.
- 7.25 Generally, employment indicators for the former Waveney area compare unfavourably with national figures. The former Waveney area does have higher levels of deprivation which could explain some of the indicators not performing as well when compared to the former Suffolk Coastal area.

## Employment, earnings & qualifications Summary

Across East Suffolk there are some significant differences between earnings and levels of employment which are identified. Within the former Waveney area unemployment is higher and there is a higher proportion of service sector jobs and elementary occupations when compared to the former Suffolk Coastal area. The data shows that residents in the former Suffolk Coastal area have more qualifications than counterparts within the former Waveney area.

### Next steps

- Encourage inward investment to the district by providing the employment land for businesses to develop and grow successfully.
- Encourage opportunities for training initiatives and apprenticeship schemes in locations well related to key employment sectors.
- Encourage better paid jobs to be created across the district.

## Retail and Leisure

- 7.26 Town centres nationally are experiencing increasing competition from out of town retail, and in particular from online shopping. This has led to reduced demand for retail floorspace within town centres, which in turn has led to a decline in many town centres. Town centres are rapidly changing from places to shop to places where people spend leisure and recreation time. Many of the town centres are experiencing greater demand for food and drink premises and other leisure activities such as craft businesses. It is important for town centres to be able to address the continued changes in the retail and leisure sectors and to provide (or continue to provide) an offer/destination which makes them unique. East Suffolk Council is responding to these pressures by working with local businesses and other stakeholders to better understand the pressures facing town centres and their communities through initiatives such as Felixstowe Forward, Leiston Together and Lowestoft Rising. Town centre policies in the new Local Plans seek to better reflect the changing nature of the retail sector, the progress of these will be reported in future years monitoring reports.
- 7.27 Within Lowestoft work is ongoing to develop a masterplan and attract regeneration funding, which will help to improve the town centre environment and attract more businesses and visitors in the future. Local Plan policies seek to protect town centres as retail destinations but also to allow them to adapt to changing circumstances.



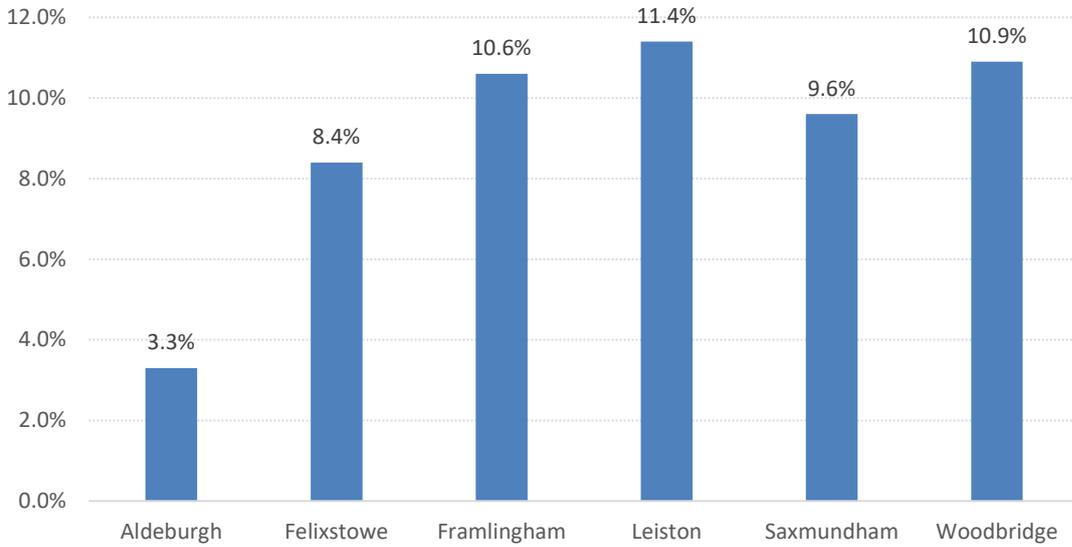
Indicator	Use Class	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Amount and type of retail and leisure development completed within town centres (net gains and losses in floorspace m <sup>2</sup> ).	A1	77	-28	N/A	<a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a>
	A2	-67	-80		
	A3	-56	75		
	A4	34	0		
	A5	56	0		
	D2	0	0		
Percentage of uses (at ground floor) within town centres NB retail surveys undertaken August-October 2019	A1	78.2%	55.6%	N/A	<a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a>
	A2	13.7%	15.0%		
	A3	12.2%	7.6%		
	A4	2.9%	2.1%		
	A5	4.6%	2.8%		
	D2	1.4%	1.6%		
	Other commercial uses	21.2%	15.3%		
Percentage of vacant units (at ground floor) within town centres (as % of all units in commercial uses) NB retail surveys undertaken during August-October 2019	A1-A5; D2 and other commercial uses	9.2% (73 of 792) (6 town centres ranging from 3.3% to 11.4%)	14.1% (126 of 895) (5 town centres ranging from 5.5% to 21.4%)	N/A	<a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a>

Town Centres: Aldeburgh; Felixstowe; Framlingham; Leiston; Saxmundham; Woodbridge; Lowestoft; Beccles; Bungay; Halesworth and Southwold.

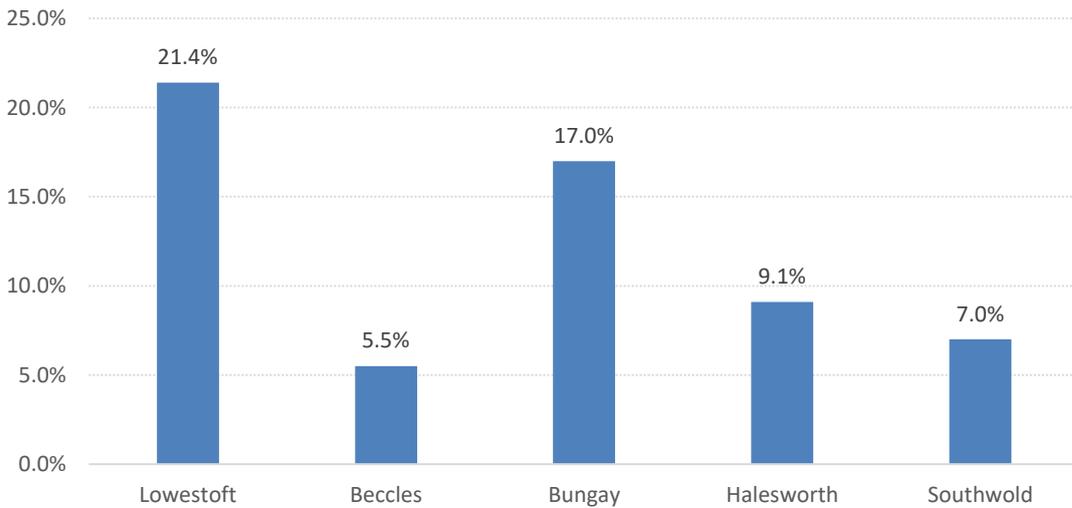
Town centre uses: A1 retail; A2 financial and professional; A3 restaurants and cafes; A4 drinking establishments; A5 hot food takeaway; D2 assembly and leisure.

Other commercial uses includes B1a Offices; B1c Light Industry; B8 Storage and Distribution; C1 Hotels D1 Non-Residential Institutions e.g. place of worship; GP surgery; dental surgery and Sui Generis - certain uses not falling within any use class e.g. bookmaker; beauty salon; tattoo studio; car sales; car repairs; veterinary surgery.

*Suffolk Coastal – vacancy rates in town centres*



*Waveney – vacancy rates in town centres*



7.28 The People and Places Project was set up in 2019 and spans the entire East Suffolk area and seeks to better understand the current situation in the District’s high streets and the issues facing them. The project has so far delivered a baseline study, which illustrates the current situation in town centres and the businesses operating there. Further work is planned to better understand the underlying issues facing town centres as well as possible ways in which they can be resolved.

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.29 The Council's updated evidence ([Retail and Commercial Leisure Town Centres Study 2017](#)) for the Ipswich Borough Council and former Suffolk Coastal area shows that by 2036, there will be a need for approximately 5,000sqm of convenience goods development and approximately 13,000sqm of comparison goods development with the most significant forecasts seen at Woodbridge and in areas East of Ipswich. It is anticipated that the floorspace growth is most likely to be met in Felixstowe, Ipswich and Woodbridge over the plan period as these are locations which are considered to have retail capacity. The Council's approach is to support and monitor retail and town centre development and present a clear and comprehensible range of policies to support a balance of retail and services including commercial leisure in town centres.
- 7.30 The town centres are popular with tourists and visitors from nearby areas within and beyond the district. The towns have varying functions that benefit from a blend of shopping and leisure facilities supported by national retailers and chains alongside many specialist and artisan shops. The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan seeks to provide a balanced mix of town centre shops and services alongside out-of-centre retail destinations such as Martlesham and the neighbouring county town of Ipswich. Through policies which seek to secure retail activities and other town centre activities in appropriate locations, the Local Plan provides clear direction to enable town centres to evolve over the plan period.
- 7.31 Within the town centres there has been a marked increase in vacant units, up from 20 units in 2017/18 to 73 in 2018/19. The largest increases have been in Woodbridge and Felixstowe with 22 and 19 vacant units respectively, including the closure of Marks and Spencer, one of the largest retail units in Hamilton Road, Felixstowe. Despite the increase in the number of vacant units, the number of A1 shops in town centres actually went up, from 426 in 2017/18 to 462 in 2018/19, largely due to changes to A1 shops from other use types.

### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.32 The [Waveney Retail and Leisure Needs Assessment \(2016\)](#) estimates that by 2032, there will be a need for at least another 2,197sqm of food store development and 11,063sqm of non-food types of retail development. However, the study states that forecasts of need beyond five years need to be treated with caution due to the uncertainties in expenditure growth forecasts and market share beyond this time-frame. The study forecasts need based on population growth and forecasts of expenditure on food and non-food products. It takes into account the amount of online shopping and the leakage to other centres such as Norwich. In the five year period there is no need for new non-food retail and only a need for 850sqm of food store development.

- 7.33 A net gain of 1,297m<sup>2</sup> ground floor space for town centre uses has been recorded in the former Waveney area this year (implemented planning permissions). However, within town centres (Lowestoft and Southwold) a net loss of 33m<sup>2</sup> of town centre uses is recorded. Looking at the town centres individually, a net gain of 123m<sup>2</sup> has been completed in Southwold (A1 and A3) and in Lowestoft 156m<sup>2</sup> of A1 and A2 has been lost to Sui Generis uses (tattooist studio).
- 7.34 Vacancy rates are an important measure of town centre health and vitality. The Waveney Local Plan has a target of no more than 10% vacant units in any town centre or local shopping centre. Site surveys in August 2019 reveal vacancy rates above 10% in Bungay (17%) and Lowestoft (21%) town centres. This is an increase on last year of 7% in Bungay and 5% in Lowestoft. It should be noted that the town centre boundary (Policy WLP8.18) for Lowestoft is considerably larger than that under the previous Local Plan policy (DM10) and now includes part of Commercial Road/Pier Terrace to the south and to the north part of the High Street between Artillery Way and Dukes Head Street. This enlarged boundary comprises an additional 95 premises.
- 7.35 Two of the largest retail units within Lowestoft Primary Shopping Area closed in April and September 2019. One unit was formerly occupied by a department store and recorded as vacant at the time of the survey and the other unit (in use at the time of the survey) was the only supermarket in the town centre.
- 7.36 The Future High Street Fund provides funding to successful bidders for high street rejuvenation as part of wider economic development. A Future High Street Fund Expression of Interest Bid for Lowestoft Town Centre was submitted in February 2019 and has subsequently been unsuccessful. Work is underway to prepare a Lowestoft Town Centre Masterplan to support any future opportunities for funding bids including the next round of Future High Street Funding in 2020.

## Retail and Leisure Summary

The 2018/19 monitoring period has seen an unusually high number of vacant units within town centres across the former Suffolk Coastal area, although the total number of A1 shops went up. Gains within A1, A4 and A5 have exceeded quite high losses within A2 and A3 uses.

Within the former Waveney area there has been limited expansion in the amount of floor space occupied by town centre uses. However, the majority of this has taken place in out of centre locations. Within town centres minor gains in Southwold have been cancelled out by losses in Lowestoft. Vacancy rates within Lowestoft and Bungay are both above the target maximum vacancy rate of 10% identified in the Waveney Local Plan.

### Next steps

- Improve town centres as destinations.
- Provide support for the People and Places Town Centre Project.
- Provide support for the area based initiatives such as Felixstowe Forward, Leiston Together and Lowestoft Rising.
- Continue to monitor gains and losses of town centre uses through the planning application process.
- Work with the Economic Development Team to develop regeneration strategies such as the North Lowestoft Heritage Action Zone for parts of town centres that suffer from high vacancy rates and poor quality environment.
- Develop a Lowestoft Town Centre Masterplan with the local community and other stakeholders including Suffolk County Council Highways, Waveney Chamber of Commerce, East Suffolk Building Preservation Trust, Lowestoft Town Council and Lowestoft Vision.

## Tourism

Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Applications permitting new / loss of tourist accommodation & development.	21 New 1 Loss	6 New 3 Loss	27 New 4 Loss	-
Total day trips. (2018)	-	-	12,014,000	<a href="#">East Suffolk</a>
Total staying trips. (2018)	-	-	686,000	<a href="#">Means Business -</a>
Total visitor spend. (2018)	-	-	£508,178,000	<a href="#">Economic Impact of Tourism 2018</a>

7.37 Tourism is an important part of the East Suffolk economy and the District has many types of visitor destinations and attractions. Alongside the natural and environmental attractions such as the Heritage Coast, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and historic market towns, events such as hosting stages of the Tour of Britain/Women's Tour cycling road races, Latitude Festival and the First Light Festival draws visitors from both within and outside of the district. Trips within the district and from neighbouring districts for shopping and leisure purposes may also be considered as tourism. The overlap with town centre and retail policies is demonstrated in a growing emphasis on leisure and the experience of town centre users.

7.38 Guided by the Council's Business Plan, the Council has embarked on a programme to redevelop leisure centres across the district. The aim of the redevelopment programme is to ensure that the leisure centres are quality, modern and fit for purpose; meeting the needs of local communities, to increase health and fitness in welcoming and affordable facilities. Through investment in modern facilities, the Council will secure savings in operating costs and maintenance fees. Deben Leisure Centre in Woodbridge was redeveloped between September 2017 and June 2018, with Leiston Leisure Centre undergoing redevelopment between September 2018 and June 2019. Outside of the monitoring period, redevelopment of Bungay Leisure Centre began in September 2019 and is scheduled to be completed in Summer 2020.

#### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

7.39 The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan includes policies which seek to encourage and protect tourism uses across the district. The Site Allocations Development Plan Document (adopted January 2017) and the Felixstowe Peninsula Area Action Plan (adopted January 2017) both contain location specific policies to guide development in certain locations such as Snape Maltings and Felixstowe Seafront.

7.40 The emerging Local Plan covering the former Suffolk Coastal area includes a strategic policy (Policy SCLP6.2) which supports tourism destinations that contribute to the broad appeal, accessibility and year-round nature of tourism across the district. This policy seeks to replicate the area specific policies found within the Site Allocations Development Plan Document but provide general support to the wider range of tourism facilities and destinations that are found in the district. The emerging Local Plan retains the area specific policies which focus on the Felixstowe Seafront (Policies SCLP12.11 to SCLP12.15).

7.41 In general, the tourism permissions granted within the former Suffolk Coastal area are for updated or replacement facilities at existing tourism and visitor destinations plus an additional 33 units of tourist accommodation. One permission for a replacement dwelling results in the loss of two units of holiday let accommodation in Debach.

#### Waveney Local Plan

7.42 Within the former Waveney area, consents for new tourism uses include caravan / camping sites and self-catering units mainly in the rural areas. Three permissions involve the loss of tourist accommodation including two guest houses in Lowestoft and Southwold. A number of other proposals will intensify existing tourism uses such as increasing the number of hotel bedrooms or providing a more flexible occupancy period.

## Tourism Summary

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

### Next steps

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



## Housing

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

### Housing completions

Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Net additional homes completed.	588	297	885	<a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a>
Affordable homes completed. (subset of net additional homes completed)	126	89	215	<a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a>
Gypsy and Traveller pitches permitted / completed. (subset of net additional homes completed)	0 permitted 0 completed	4 permitted 4 completed	4 permitted 4 completed	-
Total housing delivered within plan period. (plan period date)	3,734 (2010-2027)	1,116 (2014-2036)	N/A	<a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a>

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.44 Annual monitoring identifies completions and planning permissions which contribute towards the overall housing requirement. Over the period 2010-2016, the former Suffolk Coastal area effectively relied on sites being put forward for planning permission due to a lack of specific housing allocations. This changed with the making of Neighbourhood Plans for some parishes and towns and adoption of the Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies document and the Felixstowe Peninsula Area Action Plan in January 2017. Comparison with past completions rates shows that completion rates are steadily improving since the adoption of the Core Strategy in 2013, with completion rates exceeding the Core Strategy annual requirement figure of 465 since 2015/16.

### Suffolk Coastal completions 2010-19

2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
216	270	324	215	427	565	548	582	588

- 7.45 As from July 2018 the Suffolk Coastal Core Strategy is over 5 years old, the Government through the Housing Delivery Test monitors housing delivery in the Suffolk Coastal area against household projections and the standard methodology. The Housing Delivery Test is explained further below.
- 7.46 Housing completions in the former Suffolk Coastal area in 2018/19 totalled 588, slightly up on the previous year, and showing a marked increase in provision post adoption of the Core Strategy in July 2013. A total of 126 affordable homes were completed during the monitoring year, 21% of the total; up on the previous year but still short of the Core Strategy requirement of 24% (Core Strategy paragraph 3.57).
- 7.47 Information on progress with individual development sites is sought from site owners / developers each year as part of the annual monitoring work. The Statement of Housing Land Supply (August 2019) sets out the progress of delivery of sites which are allocated, have planning permission or have a resolution to grant permission subject to a Section 106 agreement as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.
- 7.48 Policy SP4 of the Core Strategy identifies a need for 31 Gypsy and Traveller pitches over the Plan period. The assessment of need was updated in 2017 (Gypsy, Traveller, Travelling Showpeople and Boat Dwellers Accommodation Needs Assessment) and identified a need for 15 pitches over the period 2016 – 2036. No additional pitches have been permitted or completed during the monitoring period however this is reflective of planning applications not being submitted.

#### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.49 297 homes were completed in the former Waveney area in 2018/19, slightly up on the previous year. The Waveney Local Plan (March 2019) identifies a need for 8,223 new homes over the plan period, 2014-2036. This equates to an annual requirement of 374 new homes per year and although completion rates have been steadily improving each year there is currently a shortfall of 754 homes over the period 2014 to 2019.
- 7.50 89 affordable homes have been completed this monitoring year. Completions include 34 homes in Lowestoft, 20 in Southwold and in Reydon the first 15 of 23 homes on a rural exception site. 30% of all housing completed between 2014-19 is affordable housing (333 of 1,116 new homes). All new housing developments of 11 or more dwellings must make provision for a proportion of the total dwellings to be affordable. The provision ranges from 20% to 40%, based on defined affordable housing areas (Policy WLP8.2 Affordable Housing).
- 7.51 The Waveney Local Plan allocates approximately 12% more homes than the minimum level required to help enable more affordable homes to be delivered and ensure the objectively assessed need will be met if some allocations fail to come forward or there is a delay in delivery (Policy WLP1.1 Scale and Location of Growth).

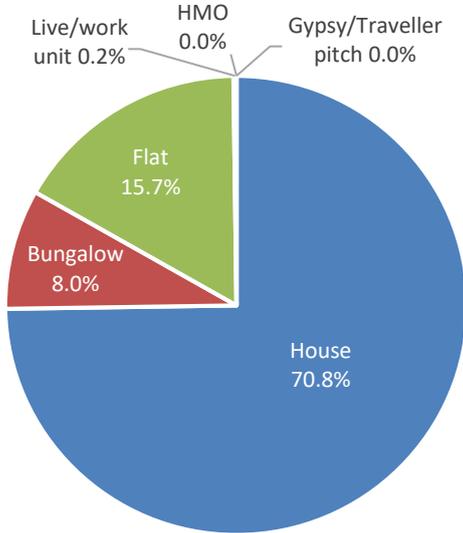
- 7.52 Information on progress with individual development sites is sought from site owners / developers each year as part of the annual monitoring work. The Statement of Housing Land Supply (August 2019) sets out the progress of delivery of sites which are allocated, have planning permission or have a resolution to grant permission subject to a Section 106 agreement as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.
- 7.53 The Gypsy, Traveller, Travelling Showpeople and Boat Dwellers Accommodation Needs Assessment (2017) identifies a requirement for 17 additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches in Waveney over the period 2016-2036, and this provides the context for Policy WLP8.5 Gypsy and Traveller Sites. In this monitoring year 4 pitches have been provided (Mutford) delivering almost a quarter of the identified need. Policy WLP8.5 provides a criteria based policy to support such development both within settlement boundaries and within the Countryside.

### Housing types and sizes

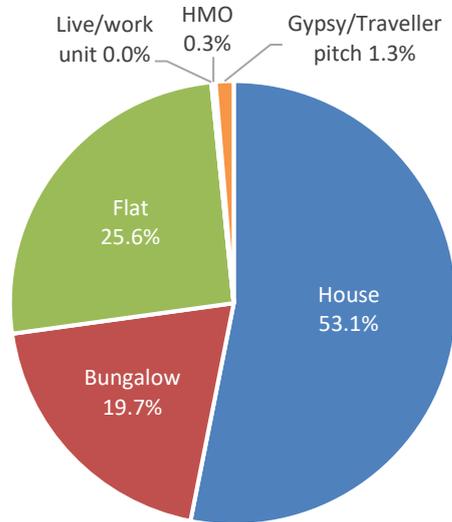
Indicator	Description	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Type and size of completed dwellings (gross completions).	See charts below Number of bedrooms: Not Known category includes caravans / mobile homes, houseboats, Gypsy and Traveller pitches or certain types of application such as certificate of lawful use.				<a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a>
Number and percentage of affordable housing completed by tenure. (subset of net additional homes completed)	See charts below				<a href="#">East Suffolk Open Data Portal</a>
Number of approvals and refusals for self-contained flats / HMOs / bedsit.	Approvals Refusals	N/A	5 2	N/A	-
Net additional bedrooms in C2 care homes.	Bedrooms	11	68	79	-

*Completed dwellings by type*

**Suffolk Coastal**  
(612 gross completions)

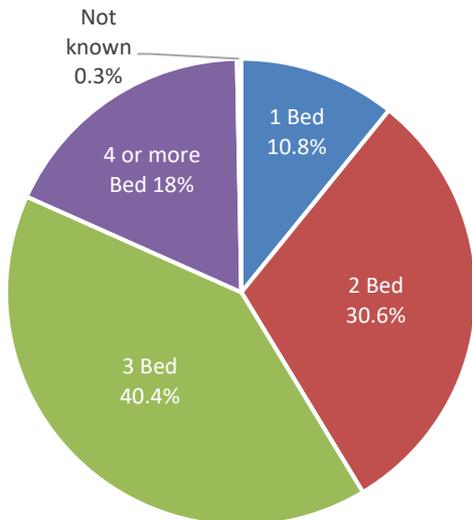


**Waveney**  
(309 gross completions)

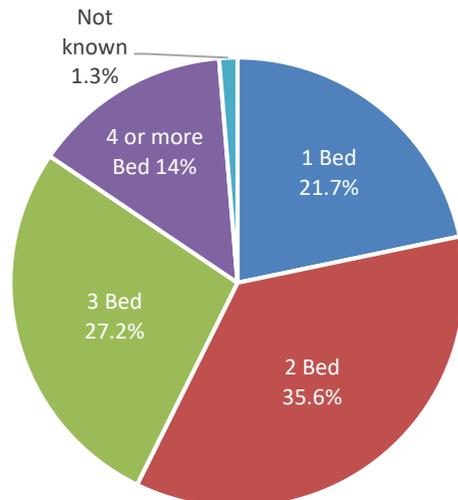


*Completed dwellings by number of bedrooms*

**Suffolk Coastal**  
(612 gross completions)

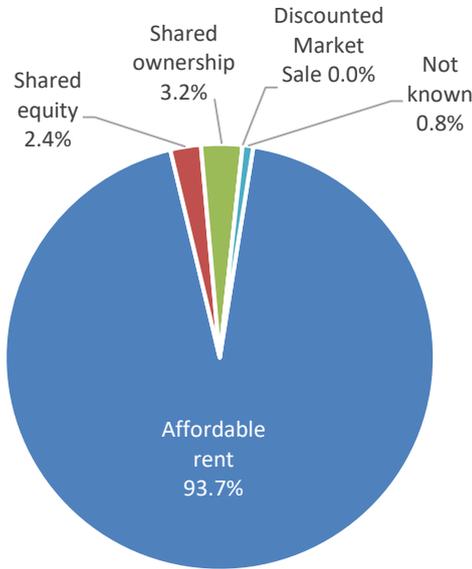


**Waveney**  
(309 gross completions)

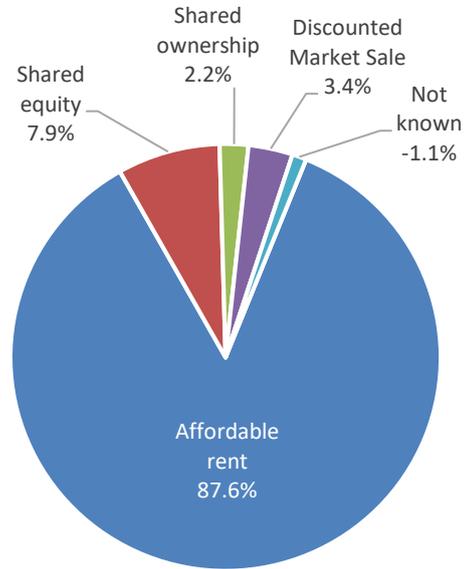


*Affordable housing completed by tenure*

Suffolk Coastal  
(126 net affordable completions)



Waveney  
(89 net affordable completions)



Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.54 The Core Strategy sets out the size of dwellings that should be delivered as a percentage of the overall need for housing (Table 3.6). The percentages achieved during 2018/19 broadly align with these needs.
- 7.55 Almost 94% of the affordable homes completed were for affordable rent. This is a higher percentage than that identified in the Core Strategy which sets out that 75% should be for affordable rent and 25% for other affordable housing types (paragraph 5.12).
- 7.56 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017) identifies a need for 1,118 additional spaces in care homes and nursing homes to 2036; this additional accommodation is required to meet the future institutional population and therefore falls outside of the housing need figures. Policy to further support the delivery of accommodation for older people is being taken forward through the review of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan.

Waveney Local Plan

- 7.57 88% of affordable homes completed this monitoring year are affordable rent. This reflects the policy approach of the now superseded Local Plan in that the majority of affordable housing should be social rent and not more than 10% for intermediate tenures including rent and shared equity. It is expected that future delivery of affordable housing will more generally reflect the approach in Policy

WLP8.2 with 50% of affordable housing provision for affordable rent and 50% for intermediate housing tenures.

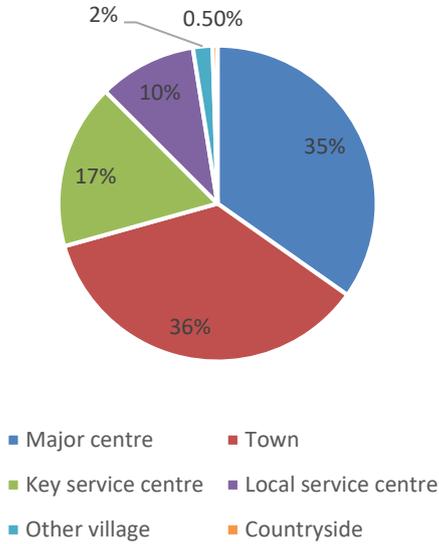
- 7.58 High concentrations of properties converted to flats or houses in multiple occupation can adversely impact on an area. Some areas of Lowestoft are at saturation point where no further conversions will be permitted where saturation levels are exceeded (20% of properties converted to flats). Two applications outside of the Flat Saturation Zone were refused for a change of use from single dwellings into houses of multiple occupation. The decisions were upheld at appeal with the Planning Inspector finding the proposals contrary to policy in that the existing properties were below the policy floorspace threshold of above average size i.e. above 120m<sup>2</sup> and containing at least 5 bedrooms.
- 7.59 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017) identifies a need for 905 additional spaces in care homes and nursing homes over the plan period of which the majority will be delivered on larger allocations. The Local Plan does not have a specific target for this sector and has a permissive and flexible approach to delivery. This monitoring year, 68 new bedrooms have been delivered on windfall sites comprising a new 60-bed care home in Beccles and an 8-bed extension to an existing care home in Lowestoft. Over the plan period (2014-19) a net gain of 50 bedrooms has been recorded. This includes the demolition of The Dell, Beccles a 38-bed care home formerly operated by Suffolk County Council and subsequently developed as a 60-bed private care home and completed this monitoring year.

#### Location of new housing

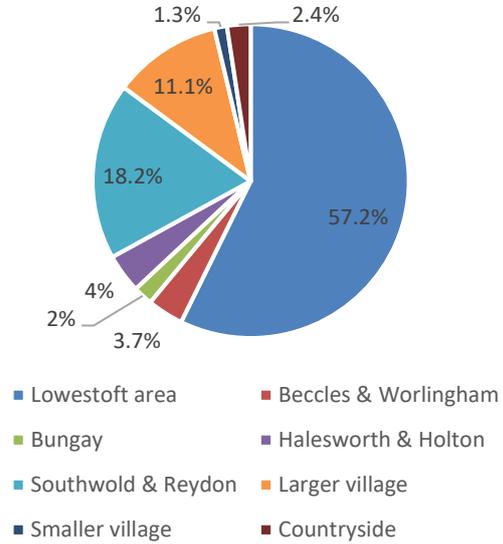
Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk
% of housing development by settlement hierarchy	See charts below		N/A
% of housing development in the countryside - outside of settlement boundaries (Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans)	6.3% (37 of 588)	9% (27 of 297)	7.2% (64 of 885)
% of residential development in Lowestoft and the market towns achieving at least 30 dwellings per hectare. [new build developments of 10 or more when wholly complete]	N/A	80% (4 of 5 schemes)	N/A
% of new housing completed on previously developed land.	22% (132 of 588)	55% (162 of 297)	33% (294 of 885)

*% of housing development by settlement hierarchy 2018/19*

Suffolk Coastal



Waveney



Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.60 Policy SP19 ‘Settlement Policy’ of the Core Strategy sets out the percentage of housing growth to come forward within the categories of the Settlement Hierarchy. The focus is growth in Major Centres and Towns, followed by Key Service Centres and completions this monitoring year is consistent with this.
- 7.61 Of the 588 completions, 132 were on previously developed land amounting to just over 22% of the annual total, reflecting the fact that the former Suffolk Coastal area does not have much of a supply in terms of large brownfield sites. Paragraph 3.46 of the Core Strategy outlines a nominal target of 12% of units to be built on previously developed land over the plan period.
- 7.62 The Council’s Local Plan evidence base, including updates of the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment, has consistently shown that the available supply of brownfield sites in the former Suffolk Coastal area to be modest and concentrated away from the towns and A Road and rail routes at former and underused airfields in rural locations. Indeed, there is a clear divergence between the distribution of brownfield land and the Core Strategy settlement hierarchy that identifies the most sustainable settlements for growth in the district.

### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.63 Policies WLP1.1 and WLP7.1 set out the scale and location of growth in the former Waveney area with half (56%) of future development allocated to Lowestoft as the largest town with its potential for economic growth. This monitoring year housing delivery generally meets the housing growth requirements in Lowestoft, the smaller villages and in the Countryside. Housing delivery in Southwold and Reydon is 14% above expected growth and conversely in Beccles and Worlingham is 12% below that expected. The higher completion rate in Southwold and Reydon are due to the completion of a Council affordable housing scheme in Southwold and initial completions on a rural exception site in Reydon. However, over the plan period as a whole, it is anticipated that housing delivery will be consistent with the distribution strategy.
- 7.64 Policy WLP8.32 'Housing Density and Design' expects residential development to make the best use of the site whilst protecting or enhancing the distinctiveness and character of the area. Development in and around the built up area of Lowestoft and the market towns should aim for urban scale development of at least 30 dwellings per hectare. This monitoring year, 5 schemes of 10 or more dwellings have completed with 4 schemes achieving 30 dwellings per hectare. The densities range considerably from 15 dwellings per hectare on a historic greenfield allocation in Oulton to 120 dwellings per hectare for a flat development on a former car park in Lowestoft.
- 7.65 55% of new housing completed this monitoring year has been on previously developed land. It is expected the number of homes on previously developed land will decrease over the coming years as the majority of housing allocations in the Local Plan are on greenfield sites. Only 20% of new homes are on previously developed land including 1,380 at Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (Policy WLP2.4).

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

- 7.66 Government requires local planning authorities to identify and update annually a supply of specific, deliverable sites, sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement, with either a 5% or 20% buffer (NPPF para. 47). For sites to be considered deliverable they should be available now, offer a suitable location for development now, be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within the five years.
- 7.67 Following the introduction of the revised National Planning Policy Framework in July 2018 (further revised in February 2019), due to the Suffolk Coastal Core Strategy being older than five years from July 2018, the calculation of housing land supply for the former Suffolk Coastal area at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 is based upon housing need as calculated under the standard methodology, which equates to a need for 542 dwellings per year.

- 7.68 For the former Waveney area, as the Local Plan was adopted in March 2019 the housing requirement of 374 dwellings per year forms the basis of the calculation of housing land supply.
- 7.69 The East Suffolk Statement of Housing Land Supply 2019 confirms (as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019):
- The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan area of East Suffolk has a housing land supply of 7.03 years.
  - The Waveney Local Plan area of East Suffolk has a housing land supply of 6.58 years.
- 7.70 Further information can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy-and-local-plans/waveney-local-plan/monitoring-information/five-year-supply-of-land-for-housing/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy-and-local-plans/waveney-local-plan/monitoring-information/five-year-supply-of-land-for-housing/)

### Housing Delivery Test and Housing Action Plan

- 7.71 The Housing Delivery Test was introduced by the Government in 2018 and assesses how successful each Local Authority has been at supplying the required number of houses in the previous three financial years. In Local Planning Authority areas where less than 95% of the required housing has been delivered over the past three years, authorities must produce a Housing Action Plan. Where less than 85% of the requirement was delivered there is an additional requirement to apply a 20% buffer in calculating the 5 year housing land supply. Where less than 75% is delivered the ‘presumption in favour of sustainable development’ would apply in decision making although this specific requirement in being phased in with a 25% threshold applying to the February 2019 results and 45% threshold applying to the November 2019 result.
- 7.72 The first set of results of the Housing Delivery Test were published in February 2019:

LPA	Number of homes required <sup>6</sup>				Number of homes delivered <sup>7</sup>				HDT result
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total	
Suffolk Coastal	465	465	392	1,322	564	550	582	1,696	128%
Waveney	312	313	299	925	133	243	293	669	72%

- 7.73 Whilst further action is not required for the former Suffolk Coastal area, a Housing Action Plan and the application of a 20% buffer in the 5-year housing land supply calculation is required for the former Waveney area. As both areas are now within East Suffolk, and in view of the corporate objectives surrounding housing delivery and the desire to ensure strong delivery is maintained

<sup>6</sup> Based on the [Housing Delivery Test Rule Book](#), which includes transitional measures whereby household projections are applied where plans are over 5 years old.

<sup>7</sup> Note - The calculation of homes delivered includes residential institutions and is explained in the Housing Delivery Test 2018 Measurement Technical Note published alongside the results [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/779782/HDT\\_technical\\_note.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779782/HDT_technical_note.pdf)

across East Suffolk, the Housing Action Plan covers the whole of East Suffolk local planning authority area. Further information can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/housing-action-plan/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/housing-action-plan/).

### Self build and custom build register

Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Number of entries on self build / custom build register as at 31 March 2019.	271	138	N/A	<a href="#">East Suffolk Self Build and Custom Build webpage</a>
Number of plots approved for self or custom build. (2018/19)	42	7	N/A	-
Developments of 100 or more dwellings to provide 5% self or custom build properties.	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.			
<u>Number of plots approved for self or custom build:</u> Approvals can be via planning permission for self or custom build plots or plots which have been granted self build CIL relief.				

- 7.74 The Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended) places a duty on local councils in England to keep and have regard to a register of people who are interested in self build or custom build projects in their area. Registers help inform councils of the level of demand for self build and custom build plots in their area and develop a strategy for matching people to plots.
- 7.75 In light of the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended), both the Waveney Local Plan and the Suffolk Coastal Final Draft Local Plan include a policy approach to meet the needs identified on the Council's register. Policies WLP8.3 and SCLP5.9 support proposals for self / custom build plots and require developments of 100 or more dwellings to provide 5% self or custom build properties. Further information on the Self Build and Custom build register can be found at: [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/self-build-and-custom-build-register/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/self-build-and-custom-build-register/).

### Other housing indicators

Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Population estimates (mid-year 2018)	129,938	118,311	248,249	<a href="#">ONS population estimates</a>
Homelessness – total households assessed and total households assessed as owed a duty (Jan-Mar 2019)	77 assessed. Of these, 75 were assessed as owed a duty	289 assessed. Of these, 279 were assessed as owed a duty	N/A	<a href="#">MHCLG Homelessness statistics</a>
Housing affordability. (2018) (Ratio of median house price to median gross annual (where available) workplace-based earnings)	10.07	7.49	N/A	<a href="#">ONS Housing affordability</a>

- 7.76 The data above provides further contextual information relating to housing provision. The population of East Suffolk has been increasing and is projected to continue to increase over the lifetime of the Local Plans, as reflected in housing requirements.
- 7.77 The data on homelessness demonstrates that there were 366 households identified assessed as homeless within East Suffolk during 2018/19. The delivery of new housing and affordable housing contributes to addressing this, alongside the role of the Council's Housing Service.
- 7.78 The data related to housing affordability shows that, in particular in the former Suffolk Coastal part of East Suffolk, the ratio of house prices to earnings has become greater over recent years indicating that affordability has worsened. Details of the amount of affordable housing provided are set out in the sections above.

## Housing Summary

Housing completions have been increasing each year across both the former Suffolk Coastal and Waveney areas over recent years, however in the former Waveney area this has not been sufficient to meet housing requirements and the requirements of the Housing Delivery Test. The new Local Plans set out allocations to meet housing need over the period to 2036, and it is expected that through the implementation of these the housing needed will be delivered.

Affordability of housing remains an issue within East Suffolk, and affordable housing continues to be delivered through Council's planning policies, and completions have predominantly provided affordable housing for rent. To meet the identified district wide requirements, it is anticipated that in future years a greater proportion of affordable ownership tenures will be provided.

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

The spatial distribution of housing completions in the former Suffolk Coastal area is broadly reflective of the spatial strategy set out in the Suffolk Coastal Core Strategy. Within the former Waveney area, distribution is higher than the proportions set out in the Local Plan for Southwold and Reydon and lower for Beccles and Worlingham, however the proportions relate to the plan period (2014-2036) and it is anticipated that over time these will be met.

### Next steps

- Continue to monitor the supply of housing land in the District through the [Statement of Housing Land Supply](#).
- Prepare and review [East Suffolk Housing Action Plan](#) (published 19 August 2019), and deliver identified actions.
- Continue to maintain [the Brownfield Land Register](#) (update by December 2019).
- Creation of an [East Suffolk Self Build Register](#).

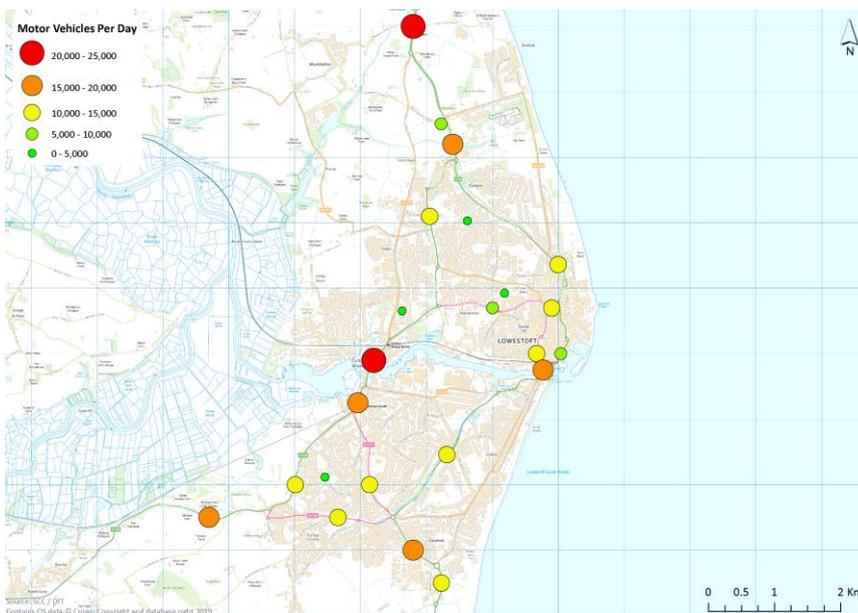
## Transport

- 7.79 This section provides information on the delivery of transport measures and the implementation of parking standards in developments across East Suffolk. Travel to work modes are also considered in this section through analysis of census data.
- 7.80 Although not considered a Highway Authority, the Council has a role to play in ensuring transport initiatives and measures are implemented in consultation with Highways England and Suffolk County Council. The requirement to include travel plans and transport statements as part of planning applications based on thresholds are typically used by planning authorities to implement such measures, and this is reflected in the Council's development management policies.

Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Number of applications permitted which are contrary to Suffolk County Council Parking Standards.	1	4	N/A	-
Submission of Transport Statements for residential developments between 50-80 dwellings.	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.			
Submission of Transport Assessments and Travel Plans for residential developments over 80 dwellings.	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.			
Provision of pedestrian and cycle access / public rights of way, including implementation of measures set out in the Waveney Cycle Strategy (2016 and updates)	Work will be undertaken to further develop a standardised monitoring process across the district.			
Traffic counts (motor vehicles and cyclists). (2018)	See maps below			<a href="#">Department for Transport road traffic statistics</a>
Travel to work modes (Census 2011).				<a href="#">NOMIS Census 2011 Table QS701EW Method of travel to work</a>
Sustainable modes	19.0%	21.6%	N/A	
Non-sustainable modes	73.0%	73.3%		
Working mainly at home	8.0%	5.1%		

Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Travel to work distances (Census 2011).				<a href="#">NOMIS Census 2011 Table QS702EW Distance travelled to work</a>
Average distance (Km)	17.2km	16.6km	N/A	
% travelling less than 5km	30.8%	40.5%		
Sustainable modes of travel - bicycle; on foot; bus, minibus or coach; train				
Non-sustainable modes of travel - driving or passenger in car/van; taxi; motorcycle; other method.				

Traffic count maps (2018) Felixstowe and Lowestoft



### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.81 The statistics above show that the majority of permitted planning applications in Suffolk Coastal have not been contrary to the SCC Parking Standards which shows that the standards are achievable and that policy DM19 'Parking Standards' is serving its function in this regard. No planning applications permitted this monitoring year for major residential development include a condition for the submission and/or implementation of a Travel Plan. Current planning policy DM20 'Travel Plans' does not explicitly require such. This is remedied in the emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan which includes a Sustainable Transport policy that specifically references Transport Statements. It is, therefore, expected that the number of residential developments of 50-80 dwellings submitting Transport Statements will rise if the emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan is found sound and brought into effect.
- 7.82 A comparison of the census figures for 2001 and 2011 shows a slight decrease in the amount of both sustainable and non-sustainable modes of transport relating to work journeys; this corresponds with an increase in the number of people working from home. It is expected that this trend will continue with the introduction of better and faster broadband speeds across the District in the future. This is supported by the fact that Strategic Policy SP1 seeks to reduce the overall need to travel.
- 7.83 It is noted that the average distance travelled to work in Suffolk Coastal is higher than the national (England) average of 14.9km. This can be attributed to the fact that the District is predominantly rural by nature characterised by dispersed settlements. This is also reflected by the fact that non-sustainable modes of travel to work are higher than the national average. Notwithstanding this, the Local Plan includes policies that aim to reduce the need to travel and the use of private cars. The effectiveness of such policies will need to be considered and strengthened in consultation with transport infrastructure providers going forward.

### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.84 The number of applications permitted that were contrary to Suffolk County Council parking standards was higher in the Waveney area. Reasons for permitting these proposals included the location having good access to public transport, the proposal did not result in a reduction in parking in the area and the Suffolk County Council standards not being formally adopted. Again, the recently adopted Waveney Local Plan reinforces the need to adhere to Suffolk parking standards through policy WLP8.21 'Sustainable Transport'.
- 7.85 Recently superseded policies CS15 and DM02 of the former Waveney Local Plan do not explicitly require the submission of Transport Assessments. This has been strengthened in the East Suffolk Waveney Local Plan under policy WLP8.21 'Sustainable Transport' which now requires these.

- 7.86 When comparing the census figures for 2001 and 2011, there has been a decrease in the percentage of sustainable transport modes used to get to work in the former Waveney area. As well as this, there has been an increase in the use of non-sustainable modes and a decrease in the percentage of people working from home. The recently adopted Waveney Local Plan contains a number of policies that seek to increase the use of sustainable modes and potentially could increase the percentage of people working from home. WLP1.3 'Infrastructure' outlines that the Council will work with the telecommunications industry to maximise the use of super-fast broadband which could assist with home working.
- 7.87 The average distance travelled to work in the former Waveney area (16.6km) is similar to the national (England) average of 14.9km. However, there are a higher percentage of people travelling less than 5km to work compared to the UK average of 35%. This suggests that there may be opportunities to increase sustainable transport modes, such as cycling and walking, given that people in the Waveney area appear to travel shorter distances. Again, Policy WLP8.21 reinforces the encouragement of these sustainable transport modes.

## Transport Summary

Applications are generally complying with Suffolk County Council parking standards and travel plan standards, which is reflective of the effectiveness of Local Plan policies. There is, however, a greater emphasis on cycle provision in the Waveney area compared to the Suffolk Coastal area due to the existence of a Cycle Strategy in Waveney. It is the intention therefore, of the Council to develop an East Suffolk Cycle Strategy to address this imbalance and to improve cycle provision across the wider District.

### Next steps

- Develop an East Suffolk Cycle Strategy.
- Develop a standardised monitoring process for the provision of pedestrian and cycle access and public rights of way across the district.

## Community Facilities and Assets

- 7.88 This section provides information on the delivery of new community facilities, including open space, permissions granted this monitoring year for new or the loss of such facilities and an overview of the accessibility of key services and facilities to the resident population.
- 7.89 Ensuring the provision of community facilities and assets across the District is essential to the creation of sustainable communities. Central to the Council’s Business Plan is the priority of “Enabling Communities” and through Local Plan policies which seek to deliver, develop, protect and enhance facilities, the Council can ensure that all members of the community can make use of these facilities.
- 7.90 Through the Community Right to Bid, local groups have the right to nominate land or property to be listed as an Asset of Community Value if certain principles are met. Listing (for a maximum of 5 years) allows the community group time to express an interest in buying the asset when it comes up for sale and prepare and submit a bid for the asset. During this monitoring year 12 assets have been listed including public houses, meeting places, cricket/bowls clubs and a hospital. No nominations for listing were unsuccessful this year. The [East Suffolk Community Asset List](#) provides a comprehensive list of all listed assets and further information is available at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/community/community-rights/community-right-to-bid/how-the-right-to-bid-works/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/community/community-rights/community-right-to-bid/how-the-right-to-bid-works/).
- 7.91 The implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy in each of the former Suffolk Coastal and Waveney areas has largely replaced the collection of financial contributions from planning obligations (Section 106 agreements). Further information on planning obligations and an online Section 106 database of all monies by town/parish can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/s106/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/s106/).

Summary of planning obligation income and expenditure for open space and community facilities 2018/19

Obligation	Income	Expenditure	Expenditure projects
Suffolk Coastal			
Play and sport	£5,261.01	£183,113.76	Includes play equipment, refurbishment of safety surfaces, upgrades to sports areas and equipment
Waveney			
Open space	£3,852.59	£95,014.91	Includes play equipment, seating, pathways, lighting,

Obligation	Income	Expenditure	Expenditure projects
			bins, youth shelter, skate park improvement and installation
Woods Meadow Maintenance	£334,404.76	0	Woods Meadow Country Park, Oulton – 10 year maintenance plan from 2019/20
Woods Meadow Play Equipment	£39,527.62	0	Woods Meadow Country Park, Oulton
Woods Meadow Community Facilities	£36,128.27	0	Woods Meadow Country Park, Oulton

Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Applications permitting new / loss of community services and facilities.	See table below			-
Applications permitting new / loss of open space including allotments.	See table below			-
Proportion of population with access to different types of open space.	The Waveney Open Space Needs Assessment (July 2015) provides a comprehensive assessment on the quantity, accessibility, and quality of open spaces. Work will be undertaken to further develop a standardised monitoring process across the district.			
Proportion of population with access to key services and facilities.	Work will be undertaken to further develop a standardised monitoring process across the district.			
Number of cultural facilities in the District – Applications permitting new / loss of cultural facilities.	N/A	0 Loss 3 Gain	N/A	-

Cultural facilities indicator: museums, libraries and art galleries (use class D1); D2 assembly and leisure uses including open space; theatres (Sui Generis).

Applications permitting new / loss of community services and facilities.

Parish / Plan Ref	Gain, loss or enhancement	Description
Benhall DC/17/4629/FUL	Enhancement	New Multi Use Games Area on site of former croquet pitch
Benhall DC/18/4914/FUL	Enhancement	Alterations/extension to farm shop
Corton DC/18/2977/FUL	Enhancement	Extension to pavilion to provide new community room
Felixstowe DC/18/1834/OUT	Loss	Conversion of police buildings into dwellings
Framlingham DC/18/1630/FUL	Loss	Change of use of meeting room to dwelling
Kesgrave DC/18/3453/FUL	Enhancement	Installation of iron fire beacon
Leiston DC/18/1120/RG3	Enhancement	Redevelopment of leisure centre to provide thermal suite and extensions to gym and foyer
Leiston DC/18/3697/FUL	Loss	Redevelopment of former middle school to provide residential dwellings
Martlesham DC/17/1435/OUT	Gain	Outline permission for up to 2,000 new dwellings, school and potential community facilities falling under use classes A1-A5, D1 and D2
Reydon DC/15/3288/OUT	Enhancement	Residential development of former school playing field with provision of replacement sports pitches, accessible natural green space and sports changing facilities for use by the school and community users
Trimley St Mary DC/18/2468/FUL	Gain/Loss	Change of use from church building to theatre performance venue
Woodbridge DC/18/3456/FUL	Enhancement	New community centre to replace former community centre following demolition
NB permission approved for the change of use of the former premises of Woodbridge Museum to commercial office space following relocation of the museum to the quayside.		
Indicator excludes A1 retail shops within designated shopping area i.e. town centres, district shopping centres, local shopping centres.		

## Applications permitting new / loss of open space including allotments.

Parish / Plan Ref	Gain, loss or enhancement	Description
Beccles DC/18/3393/FUL	Enhancement	Replacement of grass pitch with artificial grass pitch
Halesworth DC/18/1281/ARM	Gain/Enhancement (allowing some residential development within the gap between Halesworth and Holton provides publicly accessible open space to be retained in perpetuity)	9.6 hectares of open space/meadow with equipped play area, other areas of open space and land for cemetery extension (0.51 hectares)
Lowestoft DC/18/1728/ARM (DC/13/3482/OUT)	Loss	Loss of Jeld Wen playing field under reserved matters for 69 dwellings (phase 1) for a residential led mixed-use scheme including up to 850 dwellings. NB longer term/permanent replacement provision is provided under consented scheme on the Sanyo site (DC/15/2004/RG3)
Lowestoft DC/18/1925/DRC (DC/13/3482/OUT)	-	Discharge of various conditions from outline consent including condition 46 related to submission and implementation of a playing field provision plan. The existing clubs have been relocated to two sites (Lowestoft and Kessingland) prior to provision of permanent re-provision on consented scheme on the Sanyo site (DC/15/2004/RG3)
Martlesham DC/17/1435/OUT	Gain	Outline permission for up to 2,00 new dwellings, school etc and green infrastructure including Suitable Accessible Natural Greenspace (SANG), outdoor play areas, sports ground and allotments/community orchards
Peasenhall DC/16/3514/FUL	Gain	Public open space and allotments and 6 dwellings
Reydon DC/15/3288/OUT	Enhancement	Residential development of former school playing field with provision of replacement sports pitches, accessible natural green space and sports changing facilities for use by the school and community users

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.92 Poor access to services in rural and urban areas can contribute to social exclusion. The percentage of households more than 2km from key health amenities is high across the former Suffolk Coastal area, particularly in the rural areas. In addition, 23.1% of households in the rural parts of the former Suffolk Coastal district are more than 2km from a primary school.
- 7.93 Two sites in the former Suffolk Coastal district area, Felixstowe Seafront Gardens and Bredfield Jubilee Meadow and Orchard, have been awarded a Green Flag Award<sup>8</sup>. This is a scheme which recognises and rewards well managed parks and green spaces.

### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.94 Allocation BEC3 land at Cucumber Lane / Oak Lane in the now superseded Waveney Local Plan is allocated for housing and allotments. The provision of allotments in this part of Beccles addresses an identified need. This monitoring year, the allotments have been handed over to Beccles Town Council and are managed by Beccles Allotments and Gardens Association.
- 7.95 The Waveney Green Infrastructure Strategy (2015) identifies a list of recommended projects to improve green infrastructure<sup>9</sup> in the District. One such project is proposed improvements to the quality of play facilities at Tides Reach, Kirkley which is a prime seafront location within one of the most deprived wards in the District. This monitoring year, a project has been developed to extend the play area to provide a self-contained toddler play area at Royal Green with works to commence in April 2019. The scheme also benefitted from an allocation of funds from the Waveney Community Infrastructure Levy.
- 7.96 The “Woods Meadow” development in Oulton parish is a mixed-use allocation comprising approximately 800 dwellings and supporting facilities including primary school, community centre and country park. Over the last 3 years almost 300 homes have been completed and this monitoring year, land for a 20 hectare country park has been handed over to the Council. It is proposed a park warden will be appointed and a ‘Friends of Woods Meadow’ group established to oversee management of the park. An initial consultation has been undertaken with local residents to determine future uses of the park. The Limes Primary Academy and pre-school opened September 2018.

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<sup>8</sup> <http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk/>

<sup>9</sup> All types of green space which can be natural or man-made such as public and private green spaces; parks and gardens; play areas; village greens; playing fields; allotments cemeteries and churchyards etc.

- 7.97 Work will commence later in 2019 to deliver The Ness, formerly known as the East of England Park, to provide heritage interpretation, improved linkage and signage within the area including Ness Point, High Street via The Scores and Belle Vue and Sparrows Nest parks.
- 7.98 Nicholas Everitt Park, Oulton Broad is the only site in the former Waveney area to receive the Green Flag Award.
- 7.99 The [Waveney Sustainability Appraisal](#) (Table 3.5) shows that the majority of the Waveney population are within walking and cycling distance<sup>10</sup> of six key services. This is because the majority of the population are within Lowestoft and the market towns where there is generally good service provision. However, “The Saints” area in the west have limited access to basic services and facilities and all parts of the District suffer from under provision / accessibility to some type of open space.
- 7.100 Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan identifies nine “Local Green Spaces” (playing pitches/outdoor sports facilities, play spaces and allotments) which have a greater level of protection from development than that provided by Local Plan Policy WLP8.23 ‘Protection of Open Space’.
- 7.101 Most permitted applications related to community facilities and open space in the former Waveney area involve the enhancement of existing facilities and open space. One such gain is almost 10 hectares of open space in Halesworth as part of a residential development. One permission has resulted in the loss of open space in relation to the first phase of development on the former Jeld Wen playing field in Lowestoft. This development is purely residential and will involve the removal of the playing fields. However, this is the first phase of a larger development that will include the provision of new open space and other community facilities in later phases (Policy WLP2.4).
- 7.102 No applications permitted this monitoring year result in the loss of cultural facilities. Three applications have been approved:
- D1 new build meeting room (St Marks Church, Lowestoft);
  - D2 martial arts studio from the conversion of a retail unit (London Road North, Lowestoft);
  - Open space gain of approximately 9.6 hectares between Halesworth and Holton (Hill Farm Road, Halesworth).
- 7.103 ‘Cultural facilities’ is an umbrella term that covers a wide range of different uses and as a result it is difficult to identify trends from gains and losses, which can often be very different to each other. Nonetheless the increase in the provision of non-residential institutions, assembly and leisure facilities and publicly accessible open space across the District will provide important new community facilities, opportunities for exercise and an improvement in local amenity.

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<sup>10</sup> Walking distance – up to 400 metres; Cycling distance – between 400m and 2km

7.104 Overall, it appears that the policies covering community facilities and open space in the former Waveney area are working well. There is a good proportion of the population with access to services and there are few examples of open areas being detrimentally harmed or lost due to development. The recently adopted East Suffolk Waveney Local Plan will continue to protect community facilities and open space through policies WLP8.22 'Built Community Services and Facilities' and WLP8.23 'Protection of Open Space'.

## Community Facilities and Assets Summary

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

### Next steps

- Continue to work with Active Communities Team to maintain and enhance community facilities across the District, particularly in rural areas.
- Encourage communities to identify Assets of Community Value in their areas.
- Continue to support communities through the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans.
- Work with partner organisations to ensure that funding for community facilities and assets is made available at the appropriate time.
- Further develop a standardised monitoring process of accessibility to key services & facilities and open space.

## Climate Change

- 7.105 This section provides information on renewable energy instalments, the implementation of energy and water efficiency standards and assessments of applications at risk of coastal erosion and flood risk.
- 7.106 The Council, as a Risk Management Authority, is responsible for addressing coastal erosion and coastal flooding across the District. The Council, in its role as Coastal Erosion Risk Management Authority, has identified a Coastal Change Management Area, in line with national policy. This is identified on the Policies Maps of the Site Allocations & Area Specific Policies Document for Suffolk Coastal and the Waveney Local Plan.

Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
New non-residential development of 1,000m <sup>2</sup> or more gross floorspace achieving BREEAM 'Very Good' standard or equivalent.	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.			
Sustainability Statement to be submitted with applications for 10 or more houses.	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.			
Number of renewable energy schemes permitted.	8 (81.68kW)	1 (50kW)		
Number of properties at risk from erosion.	Work will be undertaken to further develop a standardised monitoring process across the district.			
Number of properties at risk from flooding.	Work will be undertaken to further develop a standardised monitoring process across the district.			
Applications permitted in flood zones – planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice on the basis of flood risk.	0	0	0	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/environment-agency/objections-to-planning-applications">GOV.UK Environment Agency objections to planning applications</a>

Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Number and type of permissions granted within the Coastal Change Management Area.	Aldringham: 1 x householder	All within Corton: 1 x householder 1 x community facility 1 x tourism use	N/A	-
Number of replacement homes permitted under coastal relocation / replacement policy.	No relevant planning applications determined in monitoring period.			
Carbon Dioxide emissions (2017) (Total for all sectors).	583kt	504kt	N/A	<a href="#">National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory</a>
<p><u>Renewable energy:</u> Not all renewable energy installations require planning permission so it is not always possible to accurately monitor renewable energy capacity. As a result of changing Government subsidies for small scale renewable energy schemes, applications for this type of development are no longer likely to be as attractive as they once were.</p> <p><u>Carbon dioxide emissions:</u> This indicator measures total greenhouse gas in kilotonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. Total greenhouse gas emissions are composed of CO<sub>2</sub> totals excluding short-cycle biomass burning (such as agricultural waste burning and Savannah burning) but including other biomass burning (such as forest fires, post-burn decay, peat fires and decay of drained peatlands), all anthropogenic CH<sub>4</sub> sources, N<sub>2</sub>O sources and F-gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>). (Source: <a href="http://landportal.org">landportal.org</a> / N.A.E.I)</p>				

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.107 Preventing inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding is key to minimising the impact of climate change. The Environment Agency originally objected on flood risk grounds to 13 planning applications during 2018/19, but withdrew their objections following the submission of further information against 3 of these, with one permitted outside of the monitoring period. Three applications were refused by the Council and two applications were withdrawn by the applicant. A further 4 applications were pending a decision as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019. The requirement to undertake a Flood Risk Assessment has ensured the general success of policies.
- 7.108 Of the eight permitted applications for renewable energy installations, four gave no indication of energy production capacity. The renewable energy schemes permitted include mostly small scale

residential related schemes for ground source heat pumps and solar panels, with one larger scheme for 184 solar panels over 267m<sup>2</sup> at RSPB Minsmere.

- 7.109 Within the Coastal Change Management Area, one planning application was approved this monitoring year. The application is for a residential annexe for a property at risk of coastal erosion. The permitted building is required to be demolished and the site restored within six months of the demolition of the host property.
- 7.110 Due to the revoking of the Code for Sustainable Homes standards by the Government in 2015, the Council relies on the Building Regulations to set energy efficiency performance standards<sup>11</sup>. The District Council's Planning Policy Position Statement in relation to the revoking of the Code for Sustainable Homes can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Suffolk-Coastal-Local-Plan/SCDC-Planning-Policy-Position-Statement.pdf](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Suffolk-Coastal-Local-Plan/SCDC-Planning-Policy-Position-Statement.pdf).
- 7.111 The emerging Local Plan includes stronger policies in respect of sustainable construction which presents opportunities for new monitoring approaches to energy efficiency in developments going forward.
- 7.112 The National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory shows that carbon dioxide emissions throughout the District reduced by over 100kt during the period of 2013-2017. The sectors that saw the most reductions were the domestic electricity and industry and commercial electricity sectors which shows that, although the Code for Sustainable Homes has been revoked, the Council is still managing to contribute to a reduction in carbon emissions through its policy approach.

#### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.113 The Environment Agency objected to two applications on the basis of flood risk this monitoring year. Following the submission of a Flood Risk Assessment the Environment Agency holding objection was withdrawn for a proposal to extend a warehouse within the Harbour Road employment area at risk from tidal flooding and the application was subsequently permitted. The other application with a holding objection on flood risk grounds, risk to ecology and water quality, is for a flood alleviation scheme to manage fluvial flood risk in Lowestoft. The works include the construction of a sheet pile wall along Kirkley Stream and pump station and underground storage facility as part of the Lowestoft Flood Risk Management Project. Further documentation has been submitted, including a

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<sup>11</sup> The government has proposed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. As part of achieving this target, the government is currently consulting on a Future Homes Standard to request views on changes to the building regulations and to consider whether or not to commence the amendment to the Planning & Energy Act, which will prevent local authorities from setting higher energy efficiency standards for new homes.

revised Flood Risk Assessment, to address the Environment Agency's concerns and discussions are ongoing.

- 7.114 One new renewable energy scheme has been permitted this monitoring year for a 50kW solar photovoltaic system on the roof of Ormiston Denes Academy. In addition, a variation of condition extends the lifespan of Ellough Solar Farm from 25 years to 40 years (to 31 October 2055) and permission granted for the replacement of the head unit on three micro-scale wind turbines originally permitted in 2012 after developing a fault.
- 7.115 Within the Coastal Change Management Area (Policy WLP8.25) three planning applications have been approved this monitoring year. All applications are in Corton: a residential extension; an extension to provide a meeting room at the Corton Playing Field Pavilion and a certificate of lawful use of land as a caravan site which has been in existence for approximately 70 years.
- 7.116 Minimising inappropriate development in areas at risk of coastal erosion is an important part of managing climate change. It has not been necessary to refuse any planning applications based on Policy WLP8.25 'Coastal Change Management Area' and no planning permissions are considered contrary to policy. The very early indications are that the policy is clear and effective.
- 7.117 Almost half of the 239 properties at risk from coastal erosion are second homes or holiday homes including over 100 properties at Waterside Park, Corton. (Waveney Sustainability Appraisal). Since 2011 three properties at Easton Bavents (Reydon parish) have been lost to coastal erosion and a further three (and potentially a further property) are at risk within the next 20 years. Policy WLP6.1 Copperwheat Avenue, Reydon allocates land for 220 homes of which 7 plots are to be reserved for the relocation of dwellings already lost or at risk from coastal erosion.
- 7.118 65% of the properties within flood zone 3<sup>12</sup> are in Lowestoft. (Waveney Sustainability Appraisal).
- 7.119 The National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory shows that carbon dioxide emissions throughout the District reduced by over 150kt during the period of 2013-2017. The sectors that saw the most reductions were the domestic electricity and industry and commercial electricity and other fuels sectors which shows that, although the Code for Sustainable Homes has been revoked, the Council is still managing to contribute to a reduction in carbon emissions through its policy approach. Going forward, it is expected that the sustainable construction policy (WLP8.28) will help to further reduce carbon emissions across the District.

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<sup>12</sup> Flood Zone 3 - land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%), or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year ([Environment Agency](#))

## Climate Change Summary

In light of the recently announced Climate Emergency both nationally and locally, the Council is taking proactive steps to address the planning-related implications of the climate emergency [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/news/east-suffolk-to-battle-climate-change/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/news/east-suffolk-to-battle-climate-change/).

The Council continues to address climate change through proactive policies in the Local Plans which promote sustainable construction techniques and the use of renewable technologies across the district. The impacts of climate change are being seen through the impact of coastal erosion and flooding in areas at risk. East Suffolk Council is at the forefront of the Energy Sector and works in partnership with energy companies and providers to deliver schemes and projects that address the implications of climate change.

Despite the Environment Agency issuing objections on the basis of flood risk for a number of planning proposals, no planning applications were approved against Environment Agency advice on flood risk. This shows that the Council is addressing concerns raised by the Environment Agency.

### Next steps

- Develop East Suffolk Sustainable Construction Guidelines/Supplementary Planning Document.
- Develop a Coastal Change Supplementary Planning Document (possibly covering a wider area than East Suffolk).
- Develop processes to ensure climate change indicators can be effectively monitored.



## Design

- 7.120 This section provides information in relation to the effective monitoring of design quality. As Local Planning Authority, the responsibility for consenting development requiring planning permission rests on the Council's shoulders, to which the quality of design 'is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve' (paragraph 124 of the 2019 Framework). Planning policies are in place to support delivery of high quality design and resist poor design in the district. The Council recognises and rewards high quality design and building conservation through the Quality of Place Awards, which have been operating in the former Suffolk Coastal area since 2010 and across East Suffolk from 2019. Further information about the Quality of Place Awards and details as regards nomination of a scheme can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/design-and-conservation/quality-of-place-awards/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/design-and-conservation/quality-of-place-awards/).
- 7.121 Part M of the Building Regulations 2010 establishes the standards that must be achieved regarding the access to and use of buildings. Part M4(2) covers the requirement for new dwellings to provide reasonable provision for most people to access the dwelling, including features which make it suitable for a range of potential occupants. The M4(2) Building Regulation standard is encompassed within Policy SCLP5.8 Housing Mix of the emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan and the Waveney Local Plan makes provision within Policy WLP8.31 Lifetime Design. The specific policy requirement is consistent across both the emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan and adopted Waveney Local Plan therefore the monitoring approach taken should be the same across both Local Plans.
- 7.122 Building for Life 12 is a tool which is used to assess the design quality of new major residential developments. It details 12 criteria through which developments are evaluated, ranging from consideration of the connections through development into the existing public realm, to ensuring the adequate provision and siting of external bin storage. A traffic light system is used to show the outcome in each criterion. Green scores indicate the design of the scheme responds positively to the criterion, amber scores indicate that there is clear evidence of local constraints on the scheme beyond the control of the applicant that prevent it from achieving a green score, and red scores identify aspects of a proposal that need to be changed and where the scheme design at the time of assessment fails to respond positively to the criterion in question. Further information can be found at [www.designcouncil.org.uk/resources/guide/building-life-12-third-edition](http://www.designcouncil.org.uk/resources/guide/building-life-12-third-edition)

Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk
Building for Life 12 score of all major residential developments	These are new indicators in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicators will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.		
Sites with a capacity of 10 or more dwellings to make provision for 50% of all dwellings to meet Building Regulations Requirement M4(2) of Part M.			

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.123 During the monitoring period, 140 planning applications were refused, at least in part, on design grounds. A common reason cited for refusal was due to the proposal being out of character or harmful to the character of the area and/or neighbouring properties.
- 7.124 Proposed policy SCLP11.1 'Design Quality' aims to ensure development proposals demonstrate an understanding of local character, with particular regard to the key features of local character, and that such features are enhanced through locally distinctive and innovative design. Embedded in Policy SCLP11.1 is a requirement for Building for Life 12 to be used to assess the design quality of new major residential developments. Proposals are required to perform positively when assessed against Building for Life 12 guidelines. Developments should avoid red outcomes unless there are exceptional circumstances. All Building for Life 12 assessed schemes will also be reviewed once built out and compared to the initial assessment.
- 7.125 Policy SCLP11.2 'Residential Amenity' sets out the considerations to be made when ensuring development proposals do not cause an unacceptable loss of amenity to future occupiers of new development and existing and future occupiers of development in the vicinity.

### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.126 During the monitoring period, 26 planning applications were refused, at least in part, on design grounds. A common reason cited for refusal was due to the proposal being out of character or harmful to the character of the area and/or neighbouring properties (this is not an indicator for the Waveney Local Plan and this data is only included for information purposes).
- 7.127 Policy WLP8.29 'Design' expects new development to demonstrate high quality design and provides a framework of good design principles to be applied to the design of all new development. These principles take in matters including understanding of form; responding to local context; landscaping; amenity; public safety and crime; and highway layout amongst others. Furthermore, the policy

states that major residential developments will be supported where they perform positively against Building for Life 12.

- 7.128 Policy WLP8.30 'Design of Open Spaces' sets out considerations for the design of new open spaces in order to achieve inclusive spaces for people of all ages and abilities.
- 7.129 Policy WLP8.31 'Lifetime Design' seeks development proposals to support the needs of older people and those with dementia, where appropriate. The policy also requires developments of 10 or more dwellings to provide 40% of the dwellings to the requirements of part M4(2) of the Building Regulations.
- 7.130 Policy WLP8.32 'Housing Density and Design' seeks residential development to make best use of the site whilst protecting or enhancing local character and the wider environment. Developments in Lowestoft and the market towns should aim for a density of at least 30 dwellings per hectare (unless local character indicates otherwise), making greater use of terraced or semi-detached properties to enclose spaces and create a sense of identity.
- 7.131 Policy WLP8.33 'Residential Gardens and Urban Infilling' requires housing development on garden and urban infill sites to satisfy a set of criteria which address matters including scale, design and siting; amenity space; integration in to the environment; living conditions for new and existing residents; access; and protected trees.

## Design Summary

Achieving well-designed developments is a fundamental element of creating excellent places, within which people want to live, work and play. Delivering such developments requires an understanding of the principles of good design, expressed succinctly within the Building for Life 12 Guidelines.

Through the application of the Building for Life 12 Guidelines in concert with the other provisions of both SCLP11.1, WLP8.29 and other design policies, the Council will be able to monitor design quality across the District which will help identify both opportunities and constraints to achieving high quality design.

### Next steps

- Implementation of design policies to ensure delivery of development of high design quality including supporting people throughout their lifetime.
- Develop Local Plan Site Allocation Design Briefs.
- Develop East Suffolk Sustainable Construction Guidelines / Supplementary Planning Document.

- Develop an East Suffolk Cycle Strategy.
- Develop processes to ensure new design indicators can be effectively monitored.

## Natural Environment

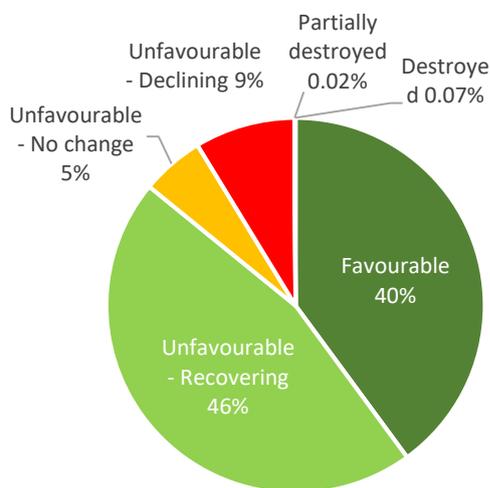
7.132 This section provides information on the adoption of habitat mitigation, a baseline of environmental designations and planning permissions allowed within defined gaps and areas to be protected from development.

Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Habitat mitigation (Adoption of Recreational Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy).	Future Authority Monitoring Reports will report on the collection and spend of receipts on projects.			
Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest.	See charts below NB Minsmere-Walberswick Heaths and Marshes SSSI in both former district areas		N/A	<a href="#">Natural England website</a>
Hectares of designations (provided for East Suffolk as some designations are within both former Suffolk Coastal and Waveney areas)	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty		37,129	<a href="#">Natural England website</a>
	Special Protection Areas		10,845	
	Special Areas of Conservation		4,423	<a href="#">Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service website</a>
	Sites of Special Scientific Interest		12,351	
	Ramsar Sites		6,439	
	County Wildlife Sites		4,913	
	NB Bridge Wood and Rushmere Heath in both Ipswich and East Suffolk			
Number of applications permitted within gaps – Coalescence of Settlements [excluding householder applications]	N/A	6	N/A	-
Number of applications permitted in areas to be	7	N/A	N/A	-

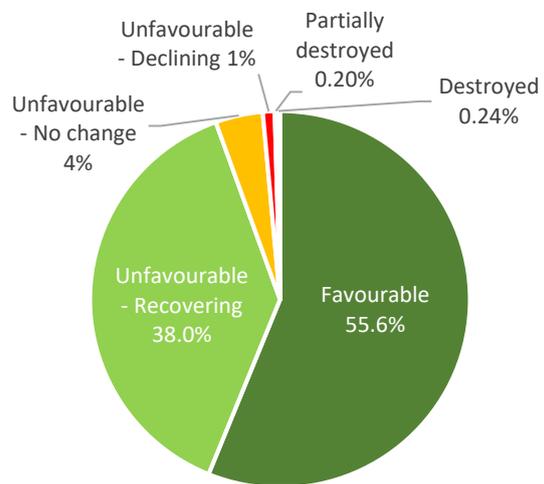
Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
protected from development as identified on the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan Policies Map. [excluding householder applications]				

*Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest*

Suffolk Coastal (46 sites)



Waveney (11 sites)



Habitat mitigation in East Suffolk

- 7.133 Suffolk contains extensive areas of nationally and internationally protected landscapes and habitats. A particular issue is the need to ensure that new development, through increased recreational pressure, does not result in harm to the integrity of Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar sites. Many of the European designated sites cross administrative boundaries, therefore a collaborative approach is required to ensure that green infrastructure requirements are considered across the wider area in a consistent manner.
- 7.134 The Suffolk Coast Recreational Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS) has been developed with East Suffolk Council, Ipswich Brough Council and Babergh District Council and was approved for use within East Suffolk towards the end of the monitoring year. The RAMS document identifies a 13km

'Zone of Influence' (ZOI) around the designated sites and requires new residential development within that zone to make a financial contribution towards a suite of measures to mitigate the impacts of increased recreational pressure. The relevant sites within East Suffolk are:

- Alde - Ore Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site
- Benacre to Easton Bavents SPA and Benacre to Easton Bavents Lagoons (SAC)
- Deben Estuary SPA and Ramsar site
- Minsmere to Walberswick Heaths and Marshes Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Minsmere - Walberswick SPA
- Orfordness - Shingle Street SAC
- Sandlings SPA
- Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA and Ramsar site

7.135 Future Authority Monitoring Reports will report on the collection and spend of receipts on projects. Further information can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/s106/habitat-mitigation/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/s106/habitat-mitigation/).

#### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

7.136 Whilst the condition of the majority of Sites of Special Scientific Interest within the former Suffolk Coastal area are Favourable or Unfavourable – Recovering, there are a number which are recorded as Unfavourable - No change or Unfavourable – Declining. These consist of Crag Pit, Aldeburgh, Sudbourne Park Pit, Sinks Valley, Kesgrave, Neutral Farm Pit, Butley, the Leiston - Aldeburgh SSSI at Thorpeness, Purdis Heath, some units within the Orwell Estuary, a small number of units within the Alde & Ore Estuary and a number of units within the Deben Estuary.

7.137 This monitoring year, 7 applications have been permitted within areas identified on the Policies Map as areas to be protected from development. However, the approved schemes are minor development within residential curtilages or school grounds and considered to be policy compliant.

#### Waveney Local Plan

7.138 The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest in the former Waveney area range from entirely Favourable, in the case of Sotterley Park and Corton Cliffs, to entirely Unfavourable and Declining, in the case of Titsal Wood and Holton Pit. However, sites are either mostly Favourable, such as Barnby Broad and Sprats Water or at least Unfavourable but Recovering such as Laurel Farm.

7.139 This monitoring year, 6 applications have been permitted within gaps between settlements (Policy WLP8.36 'Coalescence of Settlements'). Three applications are considered to be intensification of developed land and 3 are for the development of undeveloped land. Five of the 6 approved schemes

are considered to be minor with no reduction in the openness or creating an urbanising effect between settlements. The exception is the approval of reserved matters for residential development for 158 dwellings within the gap between Halesworth and Holton. As reported in the Waveney Authority Monitoring Report 2016/17, the outline proposal was on balance considered acceptable as providing homes in a sustainable location and safeguarding a significant area as meadowland and open space to be protected in perpetuity. Waveney Local Plan Policy WLP8.36 'Coalescence of Settlements' ensures that any development that takes place in gaps between separate settlements do not increase urbanising effects or lead to coalescence between settlements.

7.140 Overall, it appears that policies covering the natural environment in the former Waveney area appear to be working well. Most Sites of Special Scientific Interest are in good condition and permissions within gaps should not increase urbanising effects. While there is a large proportion of the District under protected designations, the Waveney Local Plan includes policies which protect valuable landscapes and biodiversity. These will ensure that development takes account of the natural environment and mitigates any impacts that occur, especially when development takes place in designated areas. A number of sites allocated in the Local Plan also require new open spaces to be provided which will enhance the biodiversity offer of the District.

## Natural Environment Summary

East Suffolk contains a varied and valuable natural environment which is home to numerous protected species and habitats. These landscapes are in good condition or are at least recovering from past impacts. Policies in the relevant Local Plans have ensured that landscapes have been protected by ensuring that any development that takes place only occurs when it is suitable.

The Council will continue to protect these valuable areas through the policies in the new Local Plans for the District. These policies also look to enhance these areas and the Council will take other measures for this to occur, including adopting the Recreational Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy and implementing Biodiversity Net Gain.

### Next steps

- Adoption of Recreational Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (May 2019).
- Develop indicators to monitor the implementation of RAMS.
- Implementation of Biodiversity Net Gain.

## Historic Environment

7.141 A heritage asset is defined in the Government’s National Planning Policy Framework as a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include those that are designated such as listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments, and those that are non-designated; that is those identified by the local planning authority as having local interest.

7.142 The Government’s National Planning Practice Guidance states that in the case of buildings, the significance of non-designated heritage assets should, ideally, be judged against the local planning authority’s published criteria. Significance is the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest that can be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. The Council, as local planning authority, can identify any other kind of non-designated heritage asset.

Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Number of Conservation Areas at risk (2019).	1 (Felixstowe South)	1 (Lowestoft North)	2	<a href="#">Historic England Heritage at Risk Register 2019</a>
Number of Listed Buildings and other Heritage Assets on the ‘at risk’ register.	17	9	26	<a href="#">Historic England Heritage at Risk Register 2019</a>
Number of identified / loss of non-designated heritage assets.	Work will be undertaken to further develop a standardised monitoring process across the district.			

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

7.143 In March 2008 English Heritage identified Felixstowe South as an area with a distinctive character that warranted consideration for a new separate conservation area designation. Following consultation in 2009, the Felixstowe South Conservation Area was designated on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2009. However, Felixstowe South Conservation Area has been on the Heritage at Risk Register since 2010 due to lack of maintenance and the poor condition of many of the buildings there.

- 7.144 Local planning authorities are required to designate conservation areas where it is considered appropriate and following a period of consultation, the Kelsale Conservation Area was adopted in November 2018.
- 7.145 Emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan policies SCLP11.3 to SCLP11.8 seek to ensure the historic environment is preserved and enhanced, and that development makes a positive contribution to the historic environment where at all possible.
- 7.146 Of the 46 appeal decisions in the former Suffolk Coastal area over the 2018/19 monitoring period, 4 cited the effects on heritage assets as a main issue for consideration. In 3 of the 4 decisions, the Inspector dismissed the appeal either wholly or in part for the identified harm against heritage asset(s).

#### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.147 North Lowestoft Conservation Area was added to Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register because poor quality alterations to individual buildings have harmed the character of the historic high street. In December 2017 the area was designated as a Heritage Action Zone (HAZ) and a five year programme began in May 2018 to regenerate the area. The aim is to bring vacant and 'at risk' buildings back into use, encourage footfall, support cultural events and research and engage the community about the historic significance of the area. Further information can be found at [www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/business/regeneration-projects/haz/](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/business/regeneration-projects/haz/).
- 7.148 In September 2019 Historic England also designated south Lowestoft as a High Street Heritage Action Zone. Comprising the majority of the South Lowestoft Conservation Area the South Lowestoft HAZ will benefit from a detailed 4 year delivery plan to restore and bring back into use historic buildings and routes, through considerable financial and technical support from Historic England.
- 7.149 Of the 7 appeal decisions in the former Waveney area over the 2018/19 monitoring period, one cited the effects on heritage assets as a main issue for consideration. In this decision, the Inspector dismissed the appeal for the harm against identified heritage asset(s).
- 7.150 Waveney Local Plan policies WLP8.37 to WLP8.40 seek to ensure the historic environment is preserved and enhanced, and that development makes a positive contribution to the historic environment where at all possible.

## Historic Environment Summary

East Suffolk District has a rich historic environment, a wide variety of historic buildings and other heritage assets, such as parks and monuments. A new conservation area at Kelsale was designated in 2018. Two conservation areas, North Lowestoft and Felixstowe South, are considered to be at risk. However, the North Lowestoft Heritage Action Zone seeks to increase understanding of the conservation area, rejuvenate historic buildings and spaces and act as a catalyst for wider economic regeneration. Work is also ongoing to identify heritage assets that are at risk and ensure their restoration and protection.

### Next steps

- Preparation of East Suffolk Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document during 2019/early 2020.
- Consultation on revised Conservation Area Appraisals for Felixstowe, Holton, Homersfield and Wissett and boundary reviews for Woodbridge and Yoxford during 2019.
- North Lowestoft Heritage Action Zone Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document is currently under preparation.
- Work will be undertaken to further develop a standardised monitoring process in relation to non-designated heritage assets across the district.
- Early work on the newly designated South Lowestoft Heritage Action Zone.

## Health

7.151 Health is a key theme running throughout the Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Local Plans and the Sustainability Appraisals identifies indicators for life expectancy and physical activity / health. The emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan includes two air quality indicators. Additional indicators will be identified and reported over time. However, a number of indicators in this report are also related to the health theme such as accessibility to open space, travel to work modes, improvements to pedestrian and cycle routes and public rights of way. Design policies will promote inclusive spaces for people of all ages and abilities which will aid physical and mental health.

Indicator	Suffolk Coastal	Waveney	East Suffolk	Link to further information
Life expectancy at birth (births 2015-2017)	81.9 Men 84.7 Women	79.4 Men 82.8 Women	N/A	<a href="#">ONS life expectancy at birth</a>
Participation in physical activity (Active 150+ minutes a week)	60.2% (May 2017 – May 2018)	58.3% (May 2017 – May 2018)	N/A	<a href="#">Sport England Active Lives Survey</a>
Percentage of adults (18+) classified as overweight or obese. (2017/18)	57.9%	68.7%	N/A	<a href="#">Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework</a>
Prevalence of excess weight among children in Year 6 (age 10-11 years) (overweight including obesity)	28.4% (2015/15 to 2017/18)	34.5% (2015/15 to 2017/18)	N/A	<a href="#">National Child Measurement Programme</a>
Number of locations at or above any of the national Air Quality Objectives for England.	0	0	0	<a href="#">East Suffolk Air Quality Reports</a>
Number of nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) monitoring sites within 10% of the annual mean Air Quality Objective (sites above 40µg/m <sup>3</sup> ).	2 Woodbridge AQMA (37 µg/m <sup>3</sup> ) Stratford St Andrew AQMA (39 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0	2	<a href="#">East Suffolk Air Quality Reports</a>

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

7.152 Adult obesity rates in the former Suffolk Coastal area are below the England average of 62% and life expectancy levels for both men and women are above the national average of 79.2 years and 82.9 years respectively. This suggests that Local Plan policies which aim to encourage healthy lifestyles are helping to improve the general health of the population in comparison to the national average. However, it is noted that obesity and life expectancy often correlates with levels of deprivation and the former Suffolk Coastal area is not considered to be an area of significant deprivation.

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

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

7.154 The 2017 NO<sub>2</sub> monitoring results showed only one relevant receptor location where NO<sub>2</sub> is just above the annual mean objective at 41 µg/m<sup>3</sup>; this is a new monitoring site in High Road, Trimley St. Martin. 2018 monitoring of this location showed that levels had dropped below the annual mean objective.

#### Waveney Local Plan

7.155 Participation in physical activity has marginally increased compared to the previous year. Although life expectancy for men marginally increased from 79 years in 2014-16 to 79.4 years (2015-17) the life expectancy for women decreased by 0.6% in the same period. Life expectancy for men is slightly higher than the UK average of 79.2 years and for women is slightly below the UK average of 82.9 years. The percentage of adults classed as overweight and obese is almost 7% above the England percentage of 62%. The prevalence of excess weight in children has slightly increased from the previous year of 34.9%. The former Waveney area does have higher levels of deprivation which could explain some of the indicators not performing as well when compared to the former Suffolk Coastal area.

7.156 There are no air quality objectives exceeded within the former Waveney area. One monitoring site within the former Waveney area, Pier Terrace (PT4), Lowestoft near the Bascule Bridge was just under 10% of the annual mean Air Quality Objective at 36µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

7.157 Generally, health indicators for the former Waveney area are below national figures. As the Waveney Local Plan has only recently been adopted, further monitoring will need to take place to identify if policies are successful in improving the health of the population.

## Health Summary

The general health of the population of East Suffolk appears to be better in the former Suffolk Coastal area compared to the former Waveney area. Several indicators do not perform as well when compared to the national averages, however some of these have improved if only slightly. There are very few examples of areas that exceed the Air Quality Objectives, and the Air Quality Management Area designations should assist with reversing this. Policies in the new Local Plans should assist with improving these indicators in the future.

### Next steps

- Implement Local Plan policies to continue to improve indicators.

## Delivery of infrastructure projects

- 7.158 This section provides information on the delivery of strategic infrastructure projects highlighted in the adopted Local Plans. Not all strategic infrastructure projects are necessary to support the growth identified in the adopted Local Plans but are identified as projects which could come forward during the lifetime of the plans with some being nationally strategic projects such as Sizewell C and the East Anglia Offshore Windfarm.
- 7.159 Other infrastructure projects have been funded through planning obligations (Section 106) and Community Infrastructure Levy. Projects funded through the Community Infrastructure Levy are identified in Section 5.
- 7.160 The Council continuously engages with other authorities and infrastructure providers in relation to infrastructure projects, including strategic cross boundary infrastructure projects. Funding for infrastructure usually comes through s106 and/or CIL payments, but other sources of funding can be used to assist the delivery of these and the Council regularly explores these in conjunction with partners.
- 7.161 The Suffolk Public Sector Cloud project is being coordinated by Suffolk County Council. This project is installing ultrafast (fibre to the premises) broadband to all public sector premises across 10 Suffolk towns including Lowestoft, Woodbridge and Felixstowe. Framlingham is a Digital Towns pilot; this is a free WiFi scheme provided by the Town Council supported by Framlingham Business Association and East Suffolk Council. It will provide connectivity across the zone which should encourage footfall to the benefit local businesses.

Infrastructure project	Delivery progress	Link to further information
Suffolk Coastal Local Plan		
Sizewell C	Stage Three consultation from 4 January 2019 to 29 March 2019. <sup>13</sup>	<a href="#">EDF Energy</a>
East Anglia Offshore Windfarm (EA ONE & EA TWO)	Phase 4 public consultation completed in March 2019. <sup>14</sup>	<a href="#">East Suffolk Council</a>
Double tracking of the Felixstowe branch line and upgrade of level crossings (Network Rail)	Work ongoing. Completion and delivery expected in Autumn 2019.	<a href="#">Network Rail</a>
A12 improvements between Lowestoft and Ipswich including A12 Four Villages Bypass (Suffolk Energy Gateway)	Funding bid submitted to Department of Transport in December 2017. <sup>15</sup>	
A12 improvements east of Ipswich	Improvements to various junctions as part of Brightwell Lakes development. <sup>16</sup>	
Ipswich Northern Routes	Ongoing. Initial route options report published in 2017. <sup>17</sup>	<a href="#">Ipswich Northern Route</a>
A14 junction improvements	Improvements at Copdock identified in the Suffolk Coastal Core Strategy. Decision awaited on funding bids submitted under Highways England Roads Investment Strategy 2.	
Waveney Local Plan – Policy WLP1.3 Infrastructure		
Lake Lothing Third Crossing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning application submitted to the Secretary of State (July 2018)</li> <li>• Examination period December 2018 to June 2019</li> <li>• Secretary of State decision expected December 2019.<sup>18</sup></li> </ul>	<a href="#">Suffolk County Council</a>
Lowestoft Flood Risk	Planning application submitted January	<a href="#">Lowestoft Flood</a>

<sup>13</sup> Stage 4 consultation has since been completed in September 2019.

<sup>14</sup> Planning Application due to be submitted to the Secretary of State in October 2019

<sup>15</sup> Funding bid rejected by Department of Transport in June 2019.

<sup>16</sup> Funding of £19.8M now secured by Suffolk County Council to contribute to this delivery from the Housing Infrastructure Fund

<sup>17</sup> Initial public consultation took place in Summer 2019

<sup>18</sup> Secretary of State decision on schedule for 5<sup>th</sup> December 2019

Infrastructure project	Delivery progress	Link to further information
Management Project	2019 for fluvial flood wall along Kirkley Stream. <sup>19</sup>	<a href="#">Risk Management Project</a>
Brooke Peninsula Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge	Phase 1 (Normanston Park Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge) at design phase. Phase 2 will see pedestrian and cycle linkages continued over Lake Lothing once phase 1 is complete.	
Normanston Park Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge	Design phase of project continues including submission of a planning application. <sup>20</sup>	
Beccles Southern Relief Road	Complete (opened September 2018).	
A12 improvements between Lowestoft and Ipswich	Ongoing – improvements to the A12, including the Four Villages Bypass, were identified as part of the development of the Waveney Local Plan. Funding bid submitted to Department of Transport in December 2017. <sup>21</sup>	
A47 improvements between Lowestoft and Peterborough	The Council is one of the partners of the A47 Alliance which works towards improving the A47 across East Anglia. The Just Dual It! Campaign was launched in March 2019 with the aim to gain government funding to dual the entire A47 by 2030. <sup>22</sup>	
Improvements to the A146 between Lowestoft and Norwich	Suffolk County Council continue to explore options. <sup>23</sup>	

<sup>19</sup> Application for fluvial flood wall presented to Planning Committee in April 2019 and approval subject to Environment Agency removing holding objection. Planning application for tidal flood walls in Lowestoft Outer Harbour submitted in July 2019

<sup>20</sup> Planning application for new pedestrian and cycle bridge over railway line approved at Planning Committee 8<sup>th</sup> October 2019

<sup>21</sup> Funding bid rejected by Department of Transport in June 2019.

<sup>22</sup> Parliamentary Reception held in June 2019 to promote the Just Dual It! Campaign. An announcement on the funding allocations for the Roads Investment Strategy 2 expected in Autumn 2019

<sup>23</sup> Suffolk County Council submitted a bid for scheme to bypass 'Barnby Bends' which advanced to next stage in September 2019

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

- 7.162 The Sizewell C project is identified as being of both regional and national significance in providing for energy provision. The project has progressed through various public consultation stages and a Development Consent Order is due to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in 2020. The East Anglia Offshore Windfarm is also of national significance in providing for energy needs. This project is currently at the Phase 4 public consultation phase.
- 7.163 The double tracking of the Felixstowe branch line has almost been completed and, when completed, will increase the efficiency of Felixstowe Port, the largest container port in the country. Such improvements will help to support the economic policies in the Local Plan considering that the Port of Felixstowe is a major employer in the District.
- 7.164 The Ipswich Northern Routes project is a partnership project between Suffolk County Council and the Local Planning Authorities across Suffolk. The project is at an early stage with a consultation on route options taking place between 5<sup>th</sup> July and 13<sup>th</sup> September 2019. A14 junction improvements at Copdock are identified in the Core Strategy and a decision on funding bids submitted under Highways England Roads Investment Strategy 2 is pending.
- 7.165 Outside of the monitoring period, in October 2019 £19.8m of funding has been awarded through the Housing Infrastructure Fund to forward fund highways works related to the development of Brightwell Lakes. This relates to the upgrading of junctions to support the delivery of Brightwell Lakes as identified in the approved outline planning application. The funding is awarded to Suffolk County Council with costs to be recovered as the development is built out.

### Waveney Local Plan

- 7.166 The Lake Lothing Third Crossing in Lowestoft is a significant infrastructure project that is integral to support the growth of the district. The Council has engaged with Suffolk County Council at every stage of the projects development and will continue to do so as the project continues to move forward.
- 7.167 The Brooke Peninsula Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge and Normanston Park Pedestrian and Cycle Bridge are key pieces of infrastructure to support the development of Lowestoft, namely through interactions with policy WLP2.4 'Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood'. The Council continues to progress with delivery of the Normanston Park Bridge by securing the appropriate funding. Once this phase is completed, work will begin to develop the Brooke Peninsula Bridge over Lake Lothing.

- 7.168 The Council will continue to engage in projects that aim to improve the road network and connectivity. The Council is supporting projects for both the A47 and A146 including the dualling of the A47 along with other authorities such as the Broads Authority.
- 7.169 The Council has made progress in the delivery of strategic infrastructure projects to support development. The Council will continue to engage with other authorities and infrastructure providers to ensure that these projects continue to progress.

### Delivery of infrastructure projects Summary

Progress has been made on numerous infrastructure projects across the District that are needed to support future development. The new Local Plans for the District identify these projects and others that will support the growth outlined in the plans, as well as the mechanisms that will be used to deliver them.

#### Next steps

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

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

- 7.170 This section provides information and an assessment on the progress made towards delivering the sites allocated for development in the adopted Local Plans and made Neighbourhood Plans in East Suffolk.
- 7.171 A full list of all sites allocated in the Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans is available at the Council's Open Data Portal: <http://data-eastsuffolk.opendata.arcgis.com>. This provides information on planning application status, delivery to date and relevant comments as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019. The [Statement of Housing Land Supply](#) (August 2019) provides details of anticipated rates of delivery.

## Neighbourhood Plans

7.172 A number of Neighbourhood Plans within East Suffolk allocate sites for specific uses: Framlingham (2017), Leiston (2017), Kessingland (2017) and Melton (2018). The table below provides a summary of Neighbourhood Plan allocations subject to planning application as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

Ref	Site	Proposal	Summary comment
<b>Framlingham Neighbourhood Plan</b>			
FRAM19	Land off Saxtead Road, Framlingham	Residential Development of 24 Dwellings.	Planning permission for 24 dwellings granted 26/02/2019 (DC/18/2445/FUL) 2 under construction.
FRAM20	Land west of New Street, Framlingham	Outline application for an employment area for office, studio, workshop, light industrial and storage units comprising B1, B2, B8 use classes.	Outline planning permission for employment uses granted 05/09/2017 (DC/16/4370/OUT).
FRAM23	The Green Shed, Fore Street, Framlingham	Demolition of existing buildings and replacement with eight new dwellings & a single B1(a) office.	Planning permission for 8 dwellings & one B1(a) office granted 02/05/2017 (DC/16/5386/FUL). 8 under construction.
FRAM26	Station Terrace, Framlingham	Development of land for 4 dwelling houses.	Outline planning permission for 4 dwellings granted 27/11/2017 (DC/17/1853/OUT).
<b>Leiston Neighbourhood Plan</b>			
SA1	Land at Highbury Cottages, Saxmundham Road, Leiston	An outline planning application for up to 187 dwellings.	Outline planning permission for up to 187 dwellings granted 21/06/2017 (DC/16/1961/OUT). Approval of Reserved Matters (DC/19/1883/ARM) received outside the monitoring period currently pending a decision.
SA2	Land at Red House Lane, Leiston	Full planning application for residential development of 65 dwellings.	Planning permission for 65 dwellings approved 27/03/2018 (DC/17/1605/FUL). 11 built, 40 under construction.
SA3	Land the rear of St Margaret's Crescent, Leiston	Erection of up to 77 new homes.	Outline planning permission for up to 77 dwellings granted 29/06/2017 (DC/16/2104/OUT).
SA4	Land at Abbey Road, Leiston	Outline Application - 100 new residential units (C3)	Outline planning permission for a mixed-use scheme including

Ref	Site	Proposal	Summary comment
		with employment floorspace (B1) (approx. 1000m <sup>2</sup> ) and family orientated public house / restaurant (A3/A4) (approx.770m <sup>2</sup> ).	100 dwellings granted 07/06/2017 (DC/16/1322/OUT).
<b>Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan</b>			
CI3	Land off Francis Road, Kessingland	Provision of an early years centre.	Planning permission for a children's nursery granted 24/10/2016 (DC/16/2683/FUL).
CI4	Land off Church Road, Kessingland	Provision of additional care facilities.	Planning permission for a 60-bed care home granted 13/04/2017 (DC/16/2868/FUL).
SA1	Former Ashley Nurseries Site, Kessingland	Provision of approximately 25 dwellings and 500m <sup>2</sup> of B1 employment floorspace.	Planning application for 35 dwellings pending consideration (DC/18/1364/FUL).

7.173 Across East Suffolk, Neighbourhood Plans allocate sites for a variety of uses including housing, employment, education and care facilities. As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, planning permissions on Neighbourhood Plan allocations total 475 new homes and a 60-bed care home. Of the 475 homes with planning permission, 50 dwellings are under construction and 11 have been completed (as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019).

### Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

7.174 The Suffolk Coastal Local Plan site allocations are contained in the Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies document and the Felixstowe Peninsula Area Action Plan (both Jan 2017). The table below provides a summary of Local Plan allocations subject to planning application as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

Ref	Site	Proposal	Summary comment
FPP3	Land at Sea Road, Felixstowe	Mixed use development of commercial / tourism uses and approximately 40 residential dwellings.	Planning permission for commercial units, flats and houses was granted 06.07.2018 (DC/17/3967/FUL)
FPP4	Land north of Walton High Street, Felixstowe	Gateway to Felixstowe for approximately 400 residential units; including	Outline planning permission for 385 dwellings permitted 09.08.2018 (DC/16/2778/OUT)

Ref	Site	Proposal	Summary comment
		on site open space, comprehensive landscaping and new business units.	
FPP6	Land opposite Hand in Hand Public House, Trimley St Martin	Approximately 70 residential units with on site open space to provide a village green.	Outline planning permission for up to 70 dwellings permitted 29.03.2018 (DC/16/2119/OUT).
FPP8	Land south of Thurmans Lane, Trimley St Mary	Approximately 150 residential units.	98 residential units have been completed on part of the site (DC/16/1107/FUL).
SSP4	Land to the East of Aldeburgh Road, Aldringham	Residential use for approximately 40 units.	Planning permission for 40 dwellings was granted outside the monitoring period 07.08.2019 (DC/18/2325/FUL).
SSP5	Land at Mill Road, Badingham	Residential use for approximately 10 units.	Planning permission for 10 dwellings was granted 25.11.2016 (DC/16/2997/FUL); 8 dwellings currently under construction.
SSP6	Land Adjacent to Corner Cottages, Main Road, Benhall	Residential use for approximately 15 units.	Planning permission for 9 dwellings was granted 04.12.2017 (DC/17/3872/ARM). 9 dwellings currently under construction.
SSP7	Land to the rear of 1 and 2 Chapel Cottages, The Street, Darsham	Mixed use development comprising a village hall, village green, and 20 new homes in accordance with outline planning permission DC/13/2933/OUT.	Planning permission for new village hall, creation of village green, erection of 20 houses including 6 affordable homes. 12 dwellings currently under construction.
SSP9	Land south of Solomon's Rest, The Street, Hacheston	Small scale residential use for approximately 10 units.	Outline planning permission for 10 dwellings was granted 23.05.2017 (DC/16/3863/OUT). Full planning permission currently pending a decision (DC/19/3728/ARM).

Ref	Site	Proposal	Summary comment
SSP10	Land south of Ambleside, Main Road, Kelsale cum Carlton	Residential use for approximately 30 units although a higher quantum of development may be appropriate subject to design and layout.	Planning permission for 44 dwellings was granted outside the monitoring period 30.08.2019 (DC/18/2621/FUL).
SSP14	Land north-east of Street Farm, Saxmundham	Residential use for approximately 40 units.	Planning permission for 59 dwellings was granted 11.03.2019 (DC/18/0702/FUL).
SSP18	Land at Old Station Works, Main Road Westerfield	Mixed employment / residential use for approximately 20 units.	Outline planning permission for up to 75 dwellings & approx. 1,285sqm of commercial floorspace (16 units of B1, of which one will be flexible B1/D1 use, and 1 unit of A1) was granted outside of the monitoring period 27.06.2019 (DC/18/3850/OUT).
SSP19	Land at Street Farm, Winesham (Bridge)	Residential use for approximately 20 units.	Planning permission for 20 dwellings currently pending a decision (DC/18/3385/FUL).
SSP20	Ransomes, Nacton Heath	Class B8 Storage and Distribution and Ancillary Class B1 Office Uses including associated infrastructure, car and lorry parking.	Planning permission for employment uses (26.8 hectares) granted 28/06/2018 (DC/17/4257/OUT).

7.175 Across the area covered by the Felixstowe Area Action Plan full and outline permissions, as well as the part completion of FPP8 in Trimley St Mary, will bring forward almost 600 dwellings across four sites.

7.176 Nine sites within the area covered by the Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies document have received planning permission for 267 dwellings.

## Waveney Local Plan

7.177 As the Waveney Local Plan was only adopted on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2019 limited progress has been made on bringing sites forward, however some sites are carried over from the previous Local Plan (Site Specific Allocations document, 2011 and Lowestoft Area Action Plan, 2012) and are subject to extant planning permission. The table below provides a summary of Local Plan allocations subject to planning application as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

Ref	Site	Proposal	Summary comment
WLP2.4	Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood	Mixed use including residential development, employment development, primary school, playing field and local retail centre.	<u>Brooke Peninsula and Jeld Wen Site, Waveney Drive</u> - Outline consent granted for a residential-led mixed use redevelopment of up to 850 dwellings including commercial uses (A1-A5), marina building, primary school and open space (DC/13/3482/OUT). Approval of reserved matters for Phase 1 (69 dwellings) approved July 2018 (DC/18/1728/ARM) <u>Former Sanyo Site</u> - Outline consent granted for 300 dwellings (DC/15/2004/RG3).
WLP2.6	Western End of Lake Lothing	Residential development, marine-focused employment development and tourism.	Outline consent refused outside of monitoring period for 44 dwellings 21.06.2019 (DC/18/0161/OUT). Refusal reasons include lack of provision/contributions for affordable housing.
WLP2.18	Land at Mobbs Way, Oulton	Employment development (2.8 hectares).	Planning permissions granted and implemented on 0.51ha (1,497m <sup>2</sup> ) for B1-B8 units.
WLP3.2	Land west of London Road, Beccles	Residential development.	Resolution to grant planning permission subject to S106 for 217 dwellings (full permission) and 11 serviced self build plots (outline) (DC/18/4312/FUL).
WLP4.1	Halesworth/Holton Healthy Neighbourhood	Mixed use including residential development, health care facility and retirement community,	Resolution to grant outline planning permission subject to S106 for up to 190 dwellings (DC/18/4947/OUT).

Ref	Site	Proposal	Summary comment
		sports facilities and education / training facility.	
WLP4.2	Land adjacent to Chediston Street, Halesworth	Residential development.	Outline planning permission granted outside of the monitoring period 24/05/2019 for the construction of up to 200 dwellings (DC/17/3981/OUT).
WLP5.2	Land west of St Johns Road, Bungay	Residential and employment development.	Part of the site has outline planning permission for 150 dwellings and 3 hectares of employment land (granted March 2016, DC/14/4193/OUT). An application for approval of reserved matters is pending consideration (DC/18/4429/ARM).

7.178 The Waveney Local Plan allocates land for 7,201 new homes of which 6,202 are expected to be delivered within the plan period. Planning permissions (or resolutions to grant permission) have been granted for 1,900 new homes on these allocated sites.

## Site allocations Summary

Housing coming forward on allocated sites represents a significant proportion of committed supply as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, albeit in the former Suffolk Coastal area in particular there are a number of developments being implemented related to sites granted permission at a point when site allocations were not in place.

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

### Next steps

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

# 8 Sustainability Appraisal

- 8.1 This chapter reports on the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) indicators for the monitoring period 2018/19. The table in Appendix 3 sets out the indicators from the Waveney and Suffolk Coastal Local Plan Sustainability Appraisals in full. For the Waveney Local Plan area these are taken from the Sustainability Appraisal Report of the Waveney Local Plan, adopted March 2019 and for the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan area they have been taken from the Sustainability Appraisal of Core Strategy and Development Management Policies, November 2011.
- 8.2 In total there are 14 Waveney SA indicators and 51 Suffolk Coastal SA indicators. In order to rationalise the number of indicators in the AMR, and to allow easier comparison between the two Sustainability Appraisals, the table in Appendix 3 aligns the Waveney and Suffolk Coastal indicators and, where possible matches them to the relevant Local Plan indicator.
- 8.3 Monitoring of Sustainability Appraisal indicators is a key requirement of the SA process. Monitoring enables the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan sites and policies to be assessed and compared to those predicted in the Sustainability Appraisal report. It helps to ensure that any unforeseen adverse effects can be identified, and remedial action taken if required.
- 8.4 Whilst some indicators are monitored annually by the Council or external bodies, others are monitored less frequently for example through the national Census. Results for some indicators will change rapidly to signal recent changes such as housing completions or employment figures. Others such as health will show changes and trends over a longer timescale. This means that it is not always possible, practical or useful to report on every indicator every year. Where data is not available, this has been noted in the table in Appendix 3.

## **Significant Effects**

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

## **Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (Core Strategy)**

- 8.6 The Sustainability Appraisal for the Core Strategy covering the former Suffolk Coastal area identified a number of potential major negative effects of the plan, namely the impact of traffic on air quality, levels of waste and emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption. The Core Strategy document was also predicted to have a number of significant positive impacts including: conserving and enhancing the quality and local distinctiveness of landscape and townscape, achieving sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area, offering rewarding

employment, improving access to key services, reducing poverty and social exclusion and meeting the housing needs of the whole community.

### Summary of Significant Effects: Suffolk Coastal Local Plan

Sustainability Objective	Type of effect	Original SA Indicator
To maintain and where possible improve air quality	Negative	Air quality; Number of Air Quality Management Areas.
To reduce waste	Negative	Household (and municipal) waste produced; Tonnage recycled, composted & landfilled.
To reduce the effects of traffic on environment	Negative	Traffic volumes at key locations; % new residential development taking place in major towns, other towns & elsewhere; Distance to key services; Journeys to work & school by sustainable transport.
To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption	Negative	Domestic electricity & gas consumption; Installed electricity capacity using renewable energy; Proportion of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from domestic, industrial and transport sources now available.
To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes	Positive	Number & % of new dwellings completed on PDL; Number & % housing commitments on PDL; Number of vacant dwellings; Number & % of second homes; Changes in landscape; Change in number & area of village greens and commons; Area of designated landscapes (AONB); Light pollution.
To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area	Positive	Take up of employment floorspace; Employment permissions and allocations; % change in VAT registered businesses; Number & % of employees by employment division, main industry type and in key sectors
To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Positive	Unemployment rate; Average earnings.

Sustainability Objective	Type of effect	Original SA Indicator
To improve access to key services for all sectors of the population	Positive	% population with access to key local services (food shop, PO, school)
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Positive	% population in 10% most deprived SOAs; Housing benefit recipients.
To meet the housing requirements of the whole community	Positive	Homelessness; Affordable housing; Special needs housing including very sheltered accommodation; Number of unfit homes; Average property price to income ratio.

### Air quality

- 8.7 There are two small localised areas within the former Suffolk Coastal area where the objective set for annual mean nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) has been exceeded in the past and Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are currently declared:
- Several houses on the road junction of Lime Kiln Quay Road, Thoroughfare and St. John's Street in Woodbridge (Woodbridge Junction)
  - Four residential properties within Long Row, Main Road (A12) in Stratford St Andrew.
- 8.8 Councils are required to produce an Action Plan following declaration of an AQMA. The overall aim of the Action Plan is to provide a framework for identifying and implementing measures to reduce emissions and mitigate the effects of air pollution. The sixth annual Action Plan Progress Report on air quality was published in July 2018.
- 8.9 For Woodbridge the current Action Plan includes 20 measures to reduce NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations from both queueing and moving traffic at this junction. However, as detailed in the progress report, many of the options in the original Action Plan are unlikely to have any significant impact on NO<sub>2</sub> levels. The Action Plan is therefore currently being updated. NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations within the AQMA have reduced since 2014 to below the objective level and are currently 37 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Future AMRs will report on progress on the updated action plan.
- 8.10 The Area Action Plan for the Stratford St Andrew AQMA received Defra approval in March 2018. The main priority measure within the action plan involved the extension of the 30mph zone which was undertaken in December 2017. NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations have fallen below the objective for the first time in 2017 (39 µg/m<sup>3</sup>). Monitoring is being undertaken to determine average vehicle speeds and NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations with the change in place. The results of this monitoring will be reported in future AMRs.

## Waste

- 8.11 Currently there is no up-to-date data available at a local authority level to monitor the waste indicators identified within the Sustainability Appraisal report. If this information becomes available it will be reported in future AMRs.

## Traffic

- 8.12 The average travel to work distance is 17.2km, with 30.8% of the population travelling less than 5km. The average distance travelled to work in the former Suffolk Coastal area is higher than the national (England) average of 14.9km. This is unsurprising given the rural nature of the former Suffolk Coastal area and the dispersed nature of the settlements. Non-sustainable modes of travel to work are also higher than the national average at 19%.

## Greenhouse gas emissions

- 8.13 Not all renewable energy installations require planning permission so it is not always possible to accurately monitor renewable energy capacity. Of the eight renewable energy installations permitted in the monitoring year, four gave no indication of energy production capacity. The renewable energy schemes permitted include mostly small scale residential related schemes for ground source heat pumps and solar panels, with one larger scheme for 184 solar panels over 267m<sup>2</sup> at RSPB Minsmere.
- 8.14 Due to the revoking of the Code for Sustainable Homes standards by the Government in 2015, the Council relies on the Building Regulations to set energy efficiency performance standards<sup>24</sup>. The emerging Suffolk Coastal Local plan includes a new indicator of 'New non-residential development of 1,000m<sup>2</sup> or more gross floorspace achieving BREEAM 'Very Good' standard or equivalent', subject to the adoption of the new Local Plan, future AMRs will report against this indicator.

## Landscape and Townscape

- 8.15 This monitoring year, 7 applications have been permitted within areas identified on the Core Strategy Policies Map as 'Areas to be Protected from Development'. However, the approved schemes are minor development within residential curtilages or school grounds and are therefore considered to be policy compliant.

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<sup>24</sup> The government has proposed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050. As part of achieving this target, the government is currently consulting on a Future Homes Standard to request views on changes to the building regulations and to consider whether or not to commence the amendment to the Planning & Energy Act, which will prevent local authorities from setting higher energy efficiency standards for new homes.

### **Employment, Prosperity and Economic Growth**

- 8.16 The proportion of jobs by industry jobs are generally similar in both the former Suffolk Coastal and Waveney areas. The most noticeable differences are in manufacturing reflecting the large number of manufacturing businesses in the former Waveney area and transportation and storage related to the Port of Felixstowe in the former Suffolk Coastal area. Within Waveney 17.3% of the workforce is employed in manufacturing, compared with 6.1% in Suffolk Coastal and 7.4% in the East of England. Within the former Suffolk Coastal area 16.2% of the workforce is employed in transportation and storage compared with 3.7% in Waveney and 5.1% in the East of England). Resident earnings in the former Suffolk Coastal area (£30,703) are higher than the England figure of £29,849 and comparable with the East region figure of £31,000. Unemployment in the former Suffolk Coastal area remains low at 3.4% which is below the national average of 4.2%.
- 8.17 Within the employment areas for the former Suffolk Coastal area, just over a quarter of all units fell within use class B1a (Offices excluding those within A2 Financial and professional services). The Port of Felixstowe, Bentwaters, Rendlesham and Martlesham Heath all had a high proportion of B8 uses (storage and distribution).

### **Access to Services**

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

### **Poverty and Social Exclusion**

- 8.19 The proportion of the population in the 10% most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) is very limited and only registers as 0% in the indices of Multiple Deprivation. The number of children in out of work benefit claimant households for the former Suffolk Coastal area is 1830 (2017). This is significantly less than the number for the former Waveney area which is 4650.

### **Housing need**

- 8.20 Housing completions in the former Suffolk Coastal area for 2018/19 were 588 homes, this is slightly up on the previous year. A total of 126 affordable homes were completed during the monitoring year, 21% of the total; up on the previous year but still short of the Core Strategy requirement of 24%. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017) identifies a need for 1,118 additional spaces in care homes and nursing homes to 2036; this additional accommodation is required to meet the future institutional population and therefore falls outside of the housing need figures. Policy to further support the delivery of accommodation for older people is being taken forward through the review of the Suffolk Coastal Local Plan.

## Waveney Local Plan Significant Effects

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

### Summary of Significant Effects: Waveney Local Plan

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

## Natural Resources

- 8.22 In the monitoring year, 55% of new housing was completed on previously developed land. This marks an improvement on the previous year when 33% of new housing was completed on previously developed land. However, it is expected the number of homes on previously developed land will decrease in future monitoring years as the majority of housing allocations in the Local Plan are on greenfield sites. Only 20% of new homes are on previously developed land including 1,380 at Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (Policy WLP2.4).
- 8.23 The efficient use of land also contributes to the conservation of natural resource and Policy WLP8.32 'Housing Density and Design' of the Local Plan expects residential development to make the best use of the site. Development in and around the built up area of Lowestoft and the market towns should aim for urban scale development of at least 30 dwellings per hectare. This monitoring year, 5 schemes of 10 or more dwellings have completed with 4 of these schemes achieving 30 dwellings per hectare. The densities range considerably from 15 dwellings per hectare on a historic greenfield allocation in Oulton to 120 dwellings per hectare for a flat development on a former car park in Lowestoft.
- 8.24 The loss of high-grade agricultural land is also identified in the Sustainability Appraisal report as an indicator of natural resource conservation. Defra's Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) system assesses the quality of farmland and divides it into five categories. The 'best and most versatile land' is defined by the NPPF as that which falls into Grades 1, 2 and sub-grade 3a. This data is not routinely monitored for all the completions, but it is possible to extract the data from the Council's GIS systems for completions on major sites. For the monitoring year 5 schemes of 10 or more dwellings have been completed only 1 of which was on a greenfield site. This was a phase of 25 dwellings forming part of a larger development of 800 dwellings at Woods Meadow, Oulton (DC/15/2953/ARM). The total application site area is 1.65ha and is grade 3 (good to moderate quality land). Natural England guidance describes grade 3 agricultural land as 'Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield'. Whilst this still represents productive farmland it does not come under the definition of 'best and most versatile land' as defined by the NPPF.
- 8.25 Loss of agricultural land has not previously been monitored and therefore comparison with earlier years is not possible, this will however form part of the monitoring for future years. As noted above, a number of housing allocations in the Local Plan are on greenfield sites many of which (particularly in the rural areas) are on agricultural land therefore loss of agricultural land may increase in future years once these sites are developed.

## Health and Well-being

- 8.26 Participation in physical activity has marginally increased compared to the previous year. Although life expectancy for men marginally increased from 79 in 2014-16 to 79.4 (2015-17) the life

expectancy for women decreased by 0.6% in the same period. Life expectancy for men is slightly higher than the UK average of 79.2 years and for women is slightly below the UK average of 82.9 years. The percentage of adults classed as overweight and obese is almost 7% above the England percentage of 62%. The prevalence of excess weight in children has slightly increased from the previous year of 34.9%.

- 8.27 When comparing the census figures for 2001 and 2011, there has been a decrease in the percentage of sustainable transport modes used to get to work in the former Waveney area. As well as this, there has been an increase in the use of non-sustainable modes and a decrease in the percentage of people working from home. The recently adopted Waveney Local Plan contains a number of policies that seek to increase the use of sustainable modes and potentially could increase the percentage of people working from home. WLP1.3 'Infrastructure' outlines that the Council will work with the telecommunications industry to maximise the use of super-fast broadband which could assist with home working.
- 8.28 Generally, health indicators for the former Waveney area are below national figures. As the Waveney Local Plan has only recently been adopted, further monitoring will need to take place to identify if policies are successful in improving the health of the population.

#### **Access to Key Services**

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

#### **Housing Requirements**

- 8.30 Housing completions in the former Waveney area for 2018/19 were 297 homes, this is slightly up on the previous year. 89 of these homes were affordable. Overall, 30% of all housing completed between 2014-19 is affordable housing (333 of 1,116 new homes). This monitoring year, 68 new bedrooms have been delivered on windfall sites comprising a new 60 bed care home in Beccles and an 8 bed extension to an existing care home in Lowestoft. Over the plan period (2014-19) a net gain of 50 bedrooms has been recorded.

#### **Economic Growth**

- 8.31 This monitoring year 3,290 m<sup>2</sup> of new B1-B8 employment floorspace has been completed, the majority of which is on existing employment sites providing additional floorspace for existing businesses. However, losses of 5,054m<sup>2</sup> employment floorspace have been recorded. This includes the former Wessex Food factory (approx. 7,100m<sup>2</sup>) destroyed by fire in 2011 and replaced by 3,263m<sup>2</sup> comprising 16 business units owned and managed by Suffolk County Council on part of the South Lowestoft Enterprise Zone.

- 8.32 Within the former Waveney area 17.3% of the workforce is employed in manufacturing, compared with 6.1% in the former Suffolk Coastal area and 7.4% in the East of England. Average workplace earnings in the former Waveney area (£24,977) are considerably less than those in the former Suffolk Coastal area and the national England figure of £29,856 for full time workers. Unemployment within the former Waveney area is 6.1%, this is higher than the national average of 4.2%.

### **Rural Economy**

- 8.33 Currently, employment land monitoring does not distinguish between completions in rural areas and those in urban area. Work will be undertaken to further develop a standardised monitoring process for this across the district.
- 8.34 27 of the 297 (9%) housing completions on 2018/19 took place outside settlement boundaries. 2.4 % of the total housing completions were classified as being in the countryside.

# Appendix 1- List of Indicators and data sources

Indicator	Data source
<b>Employment, Retail and Leisure and Tourism</b>	
Amount and type of employment land completed (hectares)	Monitoring of planning applications
Employment and type of employment floorspace completed (m <sup>2</sup> )	Monitoring of planning applications
Percentage of uses within existing employment areas	Employment surveys
Percentage of vacant units within existing employment areas	Employment surveys
Amount and type of new retail and leisure development completed	Monitoring of planning applications
Percentage of uses within town centres	Retail surveys
Percentage of vacant units within town centres (as % of all units in commercial uses)	Retail surveys
Number of cultural facilities in the District – Applications permitting new / loss of cultural facilities	Monitoring of planning applications
Applications permitting new / loss of tourist accommodation & development.	Monitoring of planning applications
Total day trips, total staying trips total visitor spend	Suffolk Means Business Economic Impact of Tourism 2018, Destination Research
Jobs density	ONS jobs density
Employee jobs by industry	ONS Business Register and Employment Survey
Employment by occupation	ONS Annual Population Survey
Earnings by residence and workplace	ONS Annual Population Survey
Employment and unemployment	ONS Annual Population Survey
Qualifications of working age population (aged 16-64)	ONS Annual Population Survey
GCSE Results - % of pupils achieving strong 9-5 passes in both English and mathematics GCSEs	GOV.UK
<b>Housing</b>	
Net additional homes completed	Housing completions
Affordable homes completed	Housing completions

Indicator	Data source
Gypsy and Traveller pitches permitted/completed.	Planning application monitoring / Housing completions
Total housing delivered within plan period	Housing completions
Type and size of completed dwellings (gross completions)	Housing completions
Number and percentage of affordable housing completed by tenure	Housing completions
Number of approvals and refusals for self-contained flats/HMOs/bedsits	Monitoring of planning applications
Net additional bedrooms in C2 care homes	Housing completions
% of housing development by settlement hierarchy 2018/19	Housing completions
% of housing development in the countryside – outside of settlement boundaries (Local Plans and Neighbourhood Plans)	Housing completions
% of residential development in Lowestoft and the market towns achieving at least 30 dwellings per hectare	Housing completions
% of new housing completed on previously developed land	Housing completions
Number of entries on self build / custom build register	Self Build / Custom Build Register
Number of plots approved for self or custom build	Monitoring of planning applications
Developments of 100 or more dwellings to provide 5% self or custom build properties	Monitoring of planning applications
Population estimates	ONS population estimates
Homelessness	MHCLG Homelessness statistics
Housing affordability	ONS ratio of median house price to median earnings (workplace-based earnings)
<b>Transport</b>	
Number of applications permitted which are contrary to Suffolk County Council Parking Standards	Monitoring of planning applications
Submission of Transport Statements for residential developments between 50-80 dwellings and submission of Transport Assessments and Travel Plans for residential developments over 80 dwellings	Monitoring of planning applications
Provision of pedestrian and cycle access / public rights of way, including implementation of measures set out in the Waveney Cycle Strategy (2016 and updates)	Monitoring of planning applications / Suffolk County Council / Community Infrastructure Levy spend
Traffic counts (motor vehicles and cyclists)	Department for Transport traffic counts
Travel to work distances	Census 2011, Table QS701EW Method of travel to work

Indicator	Data source
Travel to work modes	Census 2011, Table QS702EW Distance travelled to work
<b>Community Facilities and Assets</b>	
Applications permitting new / loss of community services and facilities	Monitoring of planning applications
Applications permitting new / loss of open space including allotments	Monitoring of planning applications
Proportion of population with access to different types of open space	Geographical Information System Analysis
Proportion of population with access to key services and facilities	Geographical Information System Analysis
<b>Climate Change</b>	
New non-residential development of 1,000m <sup>2</sup> or more gross floorspace achieving BREEAM 'Very Good' standard or equivalent	Monitoring of planning applications
Sustainability Statement to be submitted with applications for 10 or more houses.	Monitoring of planning applications
Number of renewable energy schemes permitted	Monitoring of planning applications
Number of properties at risk - from erosion / from flooding	Council monitoring (Planning Policy Team / Coastal Management Team)
Applications permitted in flood zones - planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice on the basis of flood risk.	Environment Agency / Planning application monitoring
Number and type of permissions granted within the Coastal Change Management Area	Monitoring of planning applications
Number of replacement homes permitted under coastal relocation / replacement policy	Monitoring of planning applications
Carbon Dioxide Emissions	Department of Energy and Climate Change
<b>Design</b>	
Major residential developments performing positively (obtaining 'green' scores) against Building for Life 12. [for 'major residential developments' i.e. 10 or more dwellings]	Monitoring of planning applications
Sites with a capacity of 10 or more dwellings to make provision for 50% of all dwellings to meet Building Regulations Requirement M4(2) of Part M	Monitoring of planning applications
<b>Natural Environment</b>	
Habitat mitigation	CIL and S106 Officer (financial) / Ecologist (projects)
Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Natural England

Indicator	Data source
Hectares of designations e.g. Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar Sites	Natural England / Suffolk Biodiversity Information Service
Number of applications permitted within gaps – Coalescence of Settlements [excluding householder applications]	Monitoring of planning applications
Number of applications permitted within areas to be protected from development as identified on the Policies Map. [excluding householder applications]	Monitoring of planning applications
<b>Built and Historic Environment</b>	
Number of Conservation Areas at risk	Historic England
Number of identified / loss of non-designated heritage assets	East Suffolk Council
Number of Listed Buildings and other Heritage Assets on the 'at risk' register	Historic England
<b>Health</b>	
Life expectancy at birth	Public Health England
Participation in physical activity (Active 150+ minutes a week)	Sport England, Active Lives Survey
Percentage of adults (18+) classified as overweight or obese	Public Health England, Public Health Outcomes Framework
Prevalence of excess weight among children in Year 6 (age 10-11 years)	National Child Measurement Programme
Number of locations at or above any of the national Air Quality Objectives for England	Local Air Quality Management Assessments (Environmental Protection)
Number of nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) monitoring sites within 10% of the annual mean Air Quality Objective (sites above 36µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Local Air Quality Management Assessments (Environmental Protection)

# Appendix 2 - Indicators not being currently monitored

Indicator	Reason not monitored
<b>Housing</b>	
Developments of 100 or more dwellings to provide 5% self or custom build properties	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.
<b>Transport</b>	
Submission of Transport Statements for residential developments between 50-80 dwellings.	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.
Submission of Transport Assessments and Travel Plans for residential developments over 80 dwellings.	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.
Provision of pedestrian and cycle access / public rights of way, including implementation of measures set out in the Waveney Cycle Strategy (2016 and updates)	Further develop a standardised monitoring process across the whole of East Suffolk district.
<b>Community Facilities and Assets</b>	
Proportion of population with access to different types of open space	Further develop a standardised monitoring process across the whole of East Suffolk district.
<b>Climate Change</b>	
New non-residential development of 1,000m <sup>2</sup> or more gross floorspace achieving BREEAM 'Very Good' standard or equivalent	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.
Sustainability Statement to be submitted with applications for 10 or more houses	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20

Indicator	Reason not monitored
	Authority Monitoring Report.
Number of properties at risk from erosion	Further develop a standardised monitoring process across the whole of East Suffolk district.
Number of properties at risk from flooding	Further develop a standardised monitoring process across the whole of East Suffolk district.
<b>Design</b>	
Major residential developments performing positively (obtaining 'green' scores) against Building for Life 12. [for 'major residential developments' i.e. 10 or more dwellings]	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.
Sites with a capacity of 10 or more dwellings to make provision for 50% of all dwellings to meet Building Regulations Requirement M4(2) of Part M	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.
<b>Natural Environment</b>	
Habitat mitigation	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.
<b>Built and Historic Environment</b>	
Number of identified / loss of non-designated heritage assets	Further develop a standardised monitoring process across the whole of East Suffolk district.

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

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
To improve the health and well-being of the population	To improve the health of the population overall	-	-		-
Proportion of journeys to work on foot or by cycle	Journeys to work & school by sustainable transport	No	Sustainable modes: 21.6% Non-sustainable modes: 73.3% Working mainly at home: 5.1%	Sustainable modes: 19% Non-sustainable modes: 73% Working mainly at home: 8%	No data available for school journeys.
Percentage of population completing 3x30 minutes physical activity per week	-	No	Participation in Physical Activity (Active 150+ minutes a week): 58.3% (May 2017 – May 2018)	Participation in Physical Activity (Active 150+ minutes a week): 60.2% (May 2017 – May 2018)	The wording of the indicator varies slightly from the data set.
Obesity in the population	Obesity levels	No	Percentage of adults (18+) classified as overweight or obese. (2017/18): 68.7%  Prevalence of excess weight among children in Year 6 (age 10-11 years): 34.5% (2015/15 to 2017/18)	Percentage of adults (18+) classified as overweight or obese. (2017/18): 57.9%  Prevalence of excess weight among children in Year 6 (age 10-11 years): 28.4% (2015/15 to 2017/18)	n/a
Life expectancy	Death rate plus those for cancer, heart disease, respiratory, self harm, road accidents	No	Life expectancy at birth (births 2015-2017) Men: 79.4 Women: 82.8	Life expectancy at birth (births 2015-2017) Men: 81.9 Women: 84.7	The wording of the indicator varies from the data set for Suffolk Coastal, however life expectancy rates provide

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
					a good indication of the general health of the population which is the overall aim of this indicator.
-	% with access to hospital, doctors or dentist	Percentage of population with access to key services and facilities	Comparable data not yet available	Comparable data not yet available	To develop a standard monitoring process across the district.
-	Radio nuclides in food near Sizewell	-	No data	No data	n/a
-	Total radiation dose from all sources	-	No data	No data	n/a
-	Change in play, open & natural green space	Applications permitting new/ loss of open space including allotments	5 schemes permitted - 2 enhancements, 2 losses and 1 gain.	2 schemes permitted - 2 gains.	Detail of the schemes set out in Section 7
To improve access to key services and facilities	To improve access to key services for all sectors of the population	-	-		-
Accessibility to key services and facilities e.g. primary school, supermarket/food shop, post office, public house, meeting place and GP surgery	% population with access to key local services (food shop, PO, school)	Percentage of population with access to key services and facilities	Comparable data not yet available	Comparable data not yet available	To develop a standard monitoring process across the district.
To meet the housing requirements of the whole community	To meet the housing requirements of the whole community	-	-		-
Amount and type of new housing, including extra care/sheltered housing and number of care/nursing home beds	Affordable housing Special needs housing including very sheltered accommodation	Amount and type of new housing (including tenure, rural workers, caravans, houseboats, extra care / sheltered housing and number of care/nursing	Net additional homes completed: 297 Affordable homes completed: 89 Gypsy and Traveller pitches completed: 4 Net additional bedrooms in C2 care homes: 68	Net additional homes completed: 588 Affordable homes completed: 126 Gypsy and Traveller pitches completed: 0 Net additional bedrooms in C2 care homes: 11	Further information on the breakdown of new housing delivered in the monitoring year can be found in section 7.

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
		home beds), provided: i) in Waveney/Suffolk Coastal; ii) by settlement hierarchy. iii) on previously developed land. NB also outside of Settlement Boundaries			
-	Homelessness	Homelessness (Number of households assessed / owed a duty by local authority; Jan – Mar 19).	289 / 279	77 / 75	n/a
-	Number of unfit homes	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Average property price to income ratio	Housing Affordability	Housing affordability. (2018) (Ratio of median house price to median gross annual (where available) workplace-based earnings): 7.49	Housing affordability. (2018) (Ratio of median house price to median gross annual (where available) workplace-based earnings): 10.07	n/a
To conserve natural resources	To conserve soil resources and quality	-	-	-	Significant negative effective identified in Waveney Local Plan SA report.
	To maintain and where possible improve water quality	-	-		
	To use water and mineral resources efficiently, and re-use and recycle where possible Recycled	-	-		
Number and percentage of dwellings completed on previously developed land	Area of Greenfield land developed	Amount and type of new housing (including tenure, rural workers, caravans, houseboats, extra care / sheltered housing and number of care/nursing home beds),	% of new housing completed on previously developed land: 55% (162 of 297)	% of new housing completed on previously developed land: 22% (132 of 588)	n/a
	% of new dwellings on Brownfield land				
	Number and % of housing commitments on Greenfield land				

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
		provided: i) in Waveney/Suffolk Coastal; ii) by settlement hierarchy. iii) on previously developed land. NB also outside of Settlement Boundaries			
Area of high grade agricultural land lost to housing and economic development	Allocations on best and most versatile agricultural land	No	2018/19 5 1 major residential scheme on a greenfield land (DC/15/2953/ARM), site area 1.65ha, agricultural land grade 3 (good to moderate)	No data	n/a
-	Radioactivity in local water	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Water quality in rivers, bathing water and catchment areas using the Water Framework Directive classification	No	Coastal bathing water quality 2018:  - Lowestoft, North of Claremont Pier: Good - Lowestoft, South of Claremont Pier: Good - Southwold, the Denes: Sufficient - Southwold, the Pier: Good	Coastal bathing water quality:  - Felixstowe North: Excellent - Felixstowe South: Excellent	n/a
-	Area of contaminated land returned to beneficial use	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Recycled aggregate production	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Water consumption	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Water availability for water dependent habitats	No	No data	No data	n/a
To achieve sustained and resilient economic growth	To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	-	-	-	-
	To achieve sustainable levels of	-	-	-	-

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
	prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area				
	To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	-	-	-	-
	To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	-	-	-	-
Amount and type of employment (B1, B2 and B8), retail and leisure development (A1-A5 and D2)	Employment land availability	Number, amount and type of uses within existing employment areas; number of vacant units	<p>Percentage of uses within existing employment areas:                      B1a: 8.1%                      B1b: 0%                      B1c: 5.0%                      B1 (General): 3.0%                      B2: 24.3%                      B8: 31.7%                      Non-B uses: 27.9%</p> <p>Percentage of vacant units within existing employment areas:                      B uses: 12.6%                      All uses: 12.8%</p>	<p>Percentage of uses within existing employment areas:                      B1a: 25.4%                      B1b: 0.5%                      B1c: 4.8%                      B1 (General) 8.8%                      B2: 11.3%                      B8: 18.3%                      Non B-uses: 30.9%</p> <p>Percentage of vacant units within existing employment areas:                      B uses: 5.2%                      All uses: 10.4%</p> <p>NB within the former Suffolk coastal area it has not been possible to identify a use for a number of vacant units during site surveys and these are excluded from these. It is intended that future surveys will identify the use of these units to provide more robust data.</p>	Data relates to uses within existing employment areas.
	Employment permissions and allocations Employment permissions in urban areas	Amount and type of new employment provided: i) in Waveney/Suffolk Coastal; ii) by settlement hierarchy. iii) on previously developed land.	Employment and type of employment floorspace completed (m <sup>2</sup> ) in former Waveney area. B1a: -40 B1b: 0 B1c: 2,257 B2: -4,210	Employment and type of employment floorspace completed (m <sup>2</sup> ) in former Suffolk Coastal area. B1a: 199 B1b: 0 B1c: -104 B2: -271	

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
		NB also outside of Settlement Boundaries	B8:229	B8: 1,672	
Jobs density	-	Jobs density	Jobs density (2017): 0.70	Jobs density (2017): 0.87	n/a
Employment by occupation	-	Employee Jobs by occupation	managers, directors and senior officials: 8.2% professional occupations: 14.2% associate prof & tech occupations: 9.6% administrative and secretarial occupations: 10.2% skilled trades occupations: 11.3% caring, leisure and other service occupations: 12.8% sales and customer service occupations: 7.9% process, plant and machine operatives: 10.2% elementary occupations: 14.7%	managers, directors and senior officials: 12.4% professional occupations: 18.5% associate prof & tech occupations: 15.4% administrative and secretarial occupations: 11.3% skilled trades occupations: 12.2% caring, leisure and other service occupations: 9.3% sales and customer service occupations: 6.8% process, plant and machine operatives: 3.0% elementary occupations: 11.0%	n/a
Employee jobs by industry	Number &% of employees by employment division, main industry type and in key sectors (agriculture, IT etc)	Employee jobs by industry	Agriculture and mining (A-B): 1.2% Manufacturing (C): 17.3% Energy and Water (D-E): 1.5% Construction (F): 5.0% Wholesale and retail including motor trades (G): 19.8% Transportation and storage (H): 3.7% Accommodation and food services (I): 9.9% Information and communication (J): 0.9% Financial and other business services (K-N): 13.9% Public admin, education and health (O-Q): 22.3% Other services (R-U): 4.6%	Agriculture and mining (A-B): 2.6% Manufacturing (C): 6.1% Energy and Water (D-E): 2.2% Construction (F): 4.0% Wholesale and retail including motor trades (G): 14.2% Transportation and storage (H): 16.2% Accommodation and food services (I): 9.1% Information and communication (J): 7.1% Financial and other business services (K-N): 11.4% Public admin, education and health (O-Q): 22.8% Other services (R-U): 4.4%	n/a
-	Unemployment rate	Employment and unemployment	Employment and unemployment. (Apr	Employment and unemployment. (Apr	n/a

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
			2018-Mar 2019) Aged 16-64 Employment: 47,000 (78.4%) Unemployment: 3,000 (3.4%)	2018-Mar 2019) Aged 16-64 Employment: 57,200 (81%) Unemployment: 2,000 (3.4%)	
-	Average earnings.	Earnings by residence and workplace	Earnings by residence and workplace (2018): Residence: £24,977 Workplace: £24,983	Earnings by residence and workplace (2018): Residence: £30,703 Workplace: £28,292	n/a
-	Take up of employment floorspace	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	% change in VAT registered businesses	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Distance to work	No	Average distance (Km): 16.6km % travelling less than 5km: 40.5%	Average distance (Km): 17.2km % travelling less than 5km: 30.8%	n/a
-	Net commuting to district and major towns	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Number & % working at home	No	Working mainly at home: 5.1%	Working mainly at home: 8%	n/a
-	Number of developments with travel plan submitted as condition of development	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	% port freight carried by rail	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Number of farmers markets and farm shops	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Number of enquiries to business advice services from within/outside area	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Business start-ups and closures	No	No data	No data	n/a
To enhance the rural economy	-	-	-		-
Employment uses (B1, B2 and B8) completed in the rural areas	-	Amount and type of new employment provided: i) in Waveney/Suffolk Coastal; ii) by settlement	Employment and type of employment floorspace completed (m <sup>2</sup> ). B1a: 0 B1b: 0 B1c: 0	Employment and type of employment floorspace completed (m <sup>2</sup> ). B1a: 45 (DC/15/2139/FUL) B1b: 0	Rural areas are defined as outside of settlement boundaries, existing

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
		hierarchy. iii) on previously developed land. NB also outside of Settlement Boundaries	B2: 279 (DC/17/1927/FUL) B8: 0	B1c: -305 (DC/15/2139/FUL) B2: 0 B8: 0	employment areas and employment land allocations.  Full details of employment completions are set out in Section 7.
Amount and type of new housing, including extra care/sheltered housing and number of care/nursing home beds within the rural areas	-	Amount and type of new housing (including tenure, rural workers, caravans, houseboats, extra care / sheltered housing and number of care/nursing home beds), provided: i) in Waveney/Suffolk Coastal; ii) by settlement hierarchy. iii) on previously developed land. NB also outside of Settlement Boundaries	Housing by settlement hierarchy: Lowestoft 57.2% Beccles & Worlingham 3.7% Bungay 2% Halesworth & Holton 4% Southwold & Reydon 18.2% Larger village 11.1% Smaller village 1.3% Countryside 2.4%  Housing outside settlement boundaries: 9% (27 of 297)	Housing by settlement hierarchy: Major centre 35% Town 36% Key service centre 17% Local service centre 10% Other village 2% Countryside 0.50%  Housing outside settlement boundaries: 6.3% (37 of 588)	Full details of type of housing is set out in Section 7.
-	To maintain and improve levels of education and skills in the population overall	-	-		
-	A*-C grades at GCSE	No	Qualifications of working age population (aged 16-64) (2018)	Qualifications of working age population (aged 16-64) (2018)	Further details of educational attainment is set out in Section 7.
-	A & AS level results	Qualifications of working age population (aged 16-64)	NVQ4+: 26.9%	NVQ4+: 37.8%	
-	% no qualifications		NVQ3+: 44%	NVQ3+: 50.7%	
-	% NVQ level 4 or higher		NVQ2+: 65.4%	NVQ2+: 75.3%	
			NVQ1+: 86.3%	NVQ1+: 90.8%	
			Other: 5.9%	Other: 4.3%	
			No qualifications: 7.8%	No qualifications: 4.9%	
-	To reduce crime and anti-social activity	No	No data	No data	n/a
	Crime per 1000	No	Total number of	Total number of	n/a

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
	population		crimes (Aug-18 - Jul-19): 8,833 (75 per 1,000 persons)	crimes (Aug-18 - Jul-19): 5,840 (45 per 1,000 persons)	
-	Violent crime	No	Violence and sexual offences (Aug-18 - Jul-19): 4,058 (34 per 1,000 persons)	Violence and sexual offences (Aug-18 - Jul-19): 2,470 (19 per 1,000 persons)	n/a
-	Fear of crime	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Noise & odour complaints	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	To reduce poverty and social exclusion	-	-		-
-	% population in 10% most deprived SOAs	No	0.1233	0	n/a
-	Housing benefit recipients	No	Number of children in Out of Work Benefit Claimant households for Waveney for 2017: 4650	Number of children in Out of Work Benefit Claimant households for Suffolk Coastal for 2017: 1830	Data not available for total number housing benefit claimants
-	To improve the quality of where people live and to encourage community participation	-	-		-
-	Satisfaction with neighbourhood	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Land managed for ecological interest with public access	No	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty: 37,129 Special Protection Areas: 10,845 Special Areas of Conservation: 4,423 Sites of Special Scientific Interest: 12,351 Ramsar Sites: 6,439 County Wildlife Sites NB Bridge Wood and Rushmere Heath in both Ipswich & former SCDC districts: 4,913		Data for East Suffolk
-	Accessible green space.	Proportion of the population with access to different types of open space	No data	No data	n/a
-	Electoral turnout	No	65.2%	73.2%	Data from 2017 general election (total valid turn out)
-	Parish Plans adopted	Number of 'made' neighbourhood	Total number of 'made' neighbourhood	Total number of 'made' neighbourhood plans:	n/a

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
		plans	plans: 1	7 (2 of which were approved in the monitoring year)	
-	People involved in volunteer activities	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Rate of racist incidents	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Visits to museums	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas of historical and archaeological importance	-	-		-
-	Change in number of Listed buildings and buildings at risk	Number of listed buildings and other heritage assets on the 'at risk' register	Number of Listed Buildings and other Heritage Assets on the 'at risk' register: 9	Number of Listed Buildings and other Heritage Assets on the 'at risk' register: 17	n/a
-	Area of historic parks and gardens	No	National register of historic parks and gardens: 2 parks and gardens	National register of historic parks and gardens: 6 parks and gardens Locally designated: 16	Area not available.
-	Number, area and appraisals completed of Conservation Areas	No	Conservation areas: 16	Conservation areas: 36	n/a
-	Number of SAMs damaged by development	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Planning permissions affecting known or potential archaeological sites	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes	-	-		-
-	Number & % of new dwellings completed on PDL	No	55% (162 of 297)	22% (132 of 588)	n/a
-	Number & % housing commitments	No	No data	No data	n/a

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
-	on PDL				
-	Number of vacant dwellings	No	Long term vacant dwellings: 540	Long term vacant dwellings: 590	n/a
-	Number & % of second homes	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Changes in landscape	Hectares of designations e.g. Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar Sites.	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty: 37,129 Special Protection Areas: 10,845 Special Areas of Conservation: 4,423 Sites of Special Scientific Interest: 12,351 Ramsar Sites: 6,439 County Wildlife Sites NB Bridge Wood and Rushmere Heath in both Ipswich & former SCDC districts: 4,913		Data shown for East Suffolk.
-	Change in number & area of village greens and commons	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Area of designated landscapes (AONB)	Hectares of designations e.g. Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar Sites.	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty: 37,129 Special Protection Areas: 10,845 Special Areas of Conservation: 4,423 Sites of Special Scientific Interest: 12,351 Ramsar Sites: 6,439 County Wildlife Sites NB Bridge Wood and Rushmere Heath in both Ipswich & former SCDC districts: 4,913		Data shown for East Suffolk.
-	Light pollution	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	To revitalise town centres	-	-		
-	Vacant units in town centres	Number, amount and type of uses within town centres, district and local centres: number of vacant units	Percentage of vacant units (at ground floor) within town centres (as % of all units in commercial uses): 14.1% (126 of 895) (5 town centres ranging from 5.5% to 21.4%)	Percentage of vacant units (at ground floor) within town centres (as % of all units in commercial uses): 9.2% (73 of 792) (6 town centres ranging from 3.3% to 11.4%)	retail surveys undertaken during August-October 2019
-	To maintain and where possible improve air quality	-	-		Significant negative effective identified in the SA reports for the Suffolk Coastal Core Strategy, the

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
					Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies document and the Area Action for the Felixstowe Peninsula
-	Air quality	Number of nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) monitoring sites within the 10% of the annual mean Air Quality Objective (sites above 36µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0	2  - Woodbridge AQMA (37 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )  - Stratford St Andrew AQMA (39 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	n/a
-	Number of AQMAs	Number of locations at or above any of the national Air Quality Objectives for England.	0	0	n/a
-	To reduce waste	-	-		Significant negative effective identified in the SA reports for the Suffolk Coastal Core Strategy, the Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies document and the Area Action for the Felixstowe Peninsula
-	Household (and municipal) waste produced	No	No data available at the Local Authority level	No data available at the Local Authority level	n/a
-	Tonnage recycled, composted & landfilled	No	No data available at the Local Authority level	No data available at the Local Authority level	
-	To reduce the effects of traffic on the environment	-	-		Significant negative effective identified in

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
					Suffolk Coastal Core Strategy SA report.
-	Traffic volumes at key locations	Traffic counts (motor vehicles and cyclists)	See maps in Section 7.	See maps in Section 7.	n/a
-	% new residential development taking place in major towns, other towns & elsewhere	Amount and type of new housing (including tenure, rural workers, caravans, houseboats, extra care / sheltered housing and number of care/nursing home beds), provided: i) in Waveney/Suffolk Coastal; ii) by settlement hierarchy. iii) on previously developed land. NB also outside of Settlement Boundaries	Housing by settlement hierarchy: Lowestoft area 57.2% Beccles & Worlingham 3.7% Bungay 2% Halesworth & Holton 4% Southwold & Reydon 18.2% Larger village 11.1% Smaller village 1.3% Countryside 2.4%	Housing by settlement hierarchy: Major centre 35% Town 36% Key service centre 17% Local service centre 10% Other village 2% Countryside 0.50%	Full details of type of housing is set out in section 7.
-	Distance to key services	Percentage of population with access to key services and facilities	Comparable data not yet available	Comparable data not yet available	To develop a standard monitoring process across the district.
-	Journeys to work & school by sustainable transport	No	Sustainable modes: 21.6% Non-sustainable modes: 73.3% Working mainly at home: 5.1%	Sustainable modes: 19% Non-sustainable modes: 73% Working mainly at home: 8%	No data available for school journeys.
-	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses from energy consumption	-	-	-	Significant negative effective identified in the SA reports for the Suffolk Coastal Core Strategy, the Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies document and the Area

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
					Action for the Felixstowe Peninsula
-	Domestic electricity & gas consumption	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Energy efficiency of homes	New non-residential development of 1,000m <sup>2</sup> or more gross floorspace achieving BREEAM 'Very Good' standard or equivalent	No data	No data	This is a new indicator in the Waveney Local Plan and emerging Suffolk Coastal Local Plan. Therefore, there are no relevant applications for this monitoring period. Indicator will be reported in 2019/20 Authority Monitoring Report.
-	Installed electricity capacity using renewable energy	Number of renewable energy schemes permitted.	1 (50kW)	8 (81.68kWH)	n/a
-	Proportion of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from domestic, industrial and transport sources now available.	Carbon Dioxide emissions (2017) (Total for all sectors).	504kt	583kt	Total greenhouse gas in kilotonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent
-	To reduce vulnerability to flooding	-	-		-
-	Planning applications approved against EA flood risk advice	Applications permitted in flood zones.	Planning applications approved against EA flood risk advice: 0	Planning applications approved against EA flood risk advice: 0	n/a
-	Properties at risk of flooding from rivers or sea	Number of properties at risk - from erosion / from flooding.	Number of properties at risk from flooding: 1,970 (within flood zone 3)	No data	To develop a standard monitoring process across the district.
-	Incidence of coastal and fluvial flooding	No	No data	No data	n/a

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
	(properties affected)				
-	Flood warnings issued.	No	No data	No data	Flood warning information, can be obtained from the <a href="#">Environment Agency website</a>
-	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	-	-		-
-	Change in number, area and condition of designated ecological sites	No	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty: 37,129 Special Protection Areas: 10,845 Special Areas of Conservation: 4,423 Sites of Special Scientific Interest: 12,351 Ramsar Sites: 6,439 County Wildlife Sites NB Bridge Wood and Rushmere Heath in both Ipswich & former SCDC districts: 4,913	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Favourable: 40% Unfavourable Recovering: 46% Unfavourable No change: 5% Unfavourable Declining: 9% Partially destroyed: 0.02% Destroyed: 0.07%	Data shown for East Suffolk re area of designations. No data available for change in area. Condition information only collected for SSSIs.
-	Achievement of BAP targets	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Bird survey results	No	No data	No data	n/a
-	Change in number, area & condition of designated geological SSSIs or RIGS.	No	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Favourable: 55.6% Unfavourable Recovering: 38.0% Unfavourable No change: 4% Unfavourable Declining: 1% Partially destroyed: 0.20% Destroyed: 0.24%	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Favourable: 40% Unfavourable Recovering: 46% Unfavourable No change: 5% Unfavourable Declining: 9% Partially destroyed: 0.02% Destroyed: 0.07%	n/a
-	Numbers of visitors to Natura 2000 sites included in the monitoring	No	No data	No data	n/a

Waveney SA Objective/ Indicator	Suffolk Coastal SA Objective/ Indicator	Equivalent Local Plan Indicator	Outcome		Notes
			Waveney	Suffolk Coastal	
	plan associated with new housing development.				

# Appendix 4 – Glossary

## **Adoption**

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

## **Affordable housing**

Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. The full definition of affordable housing is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework [www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/annex-2-glossary](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/annex-2-glossary).

## **Affordable Rent**

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

## **Air Quality Management Areas**

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

## **Allocation**

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

## **Area Action Plan (AAP)**

A type of Development Plan Document focused upon a specific location or an area subject to conversation or significant change (for example major regeneration).

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

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

## **Authority Monitoring Report**

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

## **Biodiversity**

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

## **BREEAM**

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

**(The) Broads Authority Area**

The Norfolk and Suffolk Broads is Britain's largest protected wetland and third largest inland waterway. This area is equivalent in status to a National Park. Under the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1998 the Broads Authority is the Local Planning Authority for the area. Its remit is to protect the natural beauty and promote public enjoyment of the area, as well as protecting navigation interests.

**Brownfield Site**

See previously developed land.

**Building for Life 12**

Building for Life 12 is a set of design criteria which can be used to assess the quality of design of a development proposal. Developed by the Design Council.

[www.designcouncil.org.uk/resources/guide/building-life-12-third-edition](http://www.designcouncil.org.uk/resources/guide/building-life-12-third-edition).

**Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA)**

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

**Community Facilities**

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

**Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)**

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

**Conservation Area**

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

**Conservation Area Appraisal**

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

**Core Strategy**

A Development Plan Document setting out the spatial vision and strategic objectives of the planning framework for an area, having regard to the Community Strategy.

**Country Park**

A designated area of publicly accessible countryside that is often included as part of a new development.

**County Wildlife Site**

A site designated at the county level, which does not have statutory protection but is identified for its wildlife value.

**Development Plan**

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

**Development Plan Document (DPD)**

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

**Evidence Base**

The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the “soundness” of the policy approach set out in Local Development Documents, including physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.

**Functional Economic Area**

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

**Green Infrastructure**

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

**Green Space**

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

**Heritage Assets**

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

**Historic Environment**

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

**Housing Market Area**

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

**Gypsies and Travellers**

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

**Listed Building**

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

**Local Development Scheme**

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

**Masterplan**

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

**National Planning Policy Framework**

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

**Neighbourhood Plans**

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

**Non-designated Heritage Assets**

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

**Objectively Assessed Need**

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

### **Open Space**

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

### **Outline Planning Permission**

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

### **Planning Obligations and Agreements**

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

### **Previously Developed Land**

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

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

### **Ramsar Sites**

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

### **Renewable Energy**

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

### **Second Homes**

A residential property which is not used as a main residence. These are often used as holiday homes.

### **Section 106 Agreement**

See Planning Obligations and Agreements.

### **Self Build / Custom Build**

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

### **Settlement Boundaries**

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

**Shared Ownership**

A way of buying a share of a property (usually between 25% and 75%) and paying rent for the remainder.

**Sites of Special Scientific Interest**

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

**Social Rent**

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

**Special Area of Conservation (SAC)**

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

**Special Protection Area (SPA)**

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

**Strategic Housing Market Assessment**

An assessment of housing need and demand within the District.

**Supplementary Planning Documents**

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

**Town Centre Uses**

These are use classes that are located within or adjacent to town centres. They include: retail (A1); financial and professional (A2); restaurants and cafés (A3); drinking establishments (A4); hot food takeaway (A5); assembly and leisure (D2).

**Transport Assessment**

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

### **Transport Statement**

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

### **Travel Plan**

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

### **Use Classes Order**

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

### **Windfall Sites**

Sites which have not been specifically identified for development through the Local Plan process. They often comprise previously-developed sites that have unexpectedly become available.



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[www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planningpolicy](http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planningpolicy)