



Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee

Date: Thursday, 14 July 2022

Time: 18:30

Venue: Council Chamber

Address: Town Hall, Hall Plain, Great Yarmouth, NR30 2QF

AGENDA

Open to Public and Press

1 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

To receive any apologies for absence.

2 **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

You have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in a matter to be discussed if it relates to something on your Register of Interests form. You must declare the interest and leave the room while the matter is dealt with.

You have a Personal Interest in a matter to be discussed if it affects

- your well being or financial position
- that of your family or close friends
- that of a club or society in which you have a management role
- that of another public body of which you are a member to a greater extent than others in your ward.

You must declare a personal interest but can speak and vote on the

matter.

Whenever you declare an interest you must say why the interest arises, so that it can be included in the minutes.

3 MINUTES 4 - 10

To confirm the minutes of the meeting held on 19 May 2022.

4 MATTERS ARISING

To consider any matters arising from the above minutes.

5 FORWARD PLAN 11 - 11

The Committee is asked to receive and consider the Forward Plan.

6 DRAFT OPEN SPACE NEEDS ASSESSMENT 12 - 114

Report attached.

7 NORFOLK AND WAVENEY NHS INTEGRATED CARE SYSTEM (ICS) 115 - 128

Report attached.

8 LOCALITY STRATEGY - COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS 129 - 148

Report attached.

9 COMMUNITY CHAMPIONS PROGRAMME 149 - 161

Report attached.

10 FINAL HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT OUTTURN 2021-22 162 - 175

Report attached.

11 ROUGH SLEEPING ACCOMODATION PLACEMENT POLICY 176 - 187

Report attached.

12	<u>COMMUNITY HOUSING FUND POLICY</u>	188 - 198
----	---	--------------

Report attached.

13	<u>COUNCIL HOUSING COMPLIANCE AND PERFORMANCE - SIX MONTHLY UPDATE JUNE 2022</u>	199 - 206
----	---	--------------

Report attached.

14	<u>ANY OTHER BUSINESS</u>
----	----------------------------------

To consider any other business as may be determined by the Chairman of the meeting as being of sufficient urgency to warrant consideration.



Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee

Minutes

Thursday, 19 May 2022 at 18:30

Present :

Councillor Flaxman-Taylor (in the Chair); Councillors Cameron, Candon, Galer, Grant, Jeal, Martin, Smith-Clare, Talbot, Wainwright and Williamson.

Councillor G Carpenter attended as substitute for Councillor D Hammond.

Also in attendance :-

Mrs K Blakemore (Strategic Director); Mrs N Turner (Housing Director); Mr C Furlong (Director of Housing Assets); Mr J Gibbs (Tenancy Services Manager); Mr R Heath (Resident Engagement Officer) and Sammy Wintle (Corporate Services Manager).

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor D Hammond.

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interests declared at the meeting.

3 MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on the 10 March 2022 were confirmed.

4 MATTERS ARISING

Councillor Williamson asked with regard to his request for an analysis of the budget allocated to the management of the housing stock by GYN which had been requested at the last meeting. Councillor Wainwright advised that he had recently attended a GYN Liaison Board meeting where it had been agreed a report would be brought to the Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee.

Action : It was agreed that this matter be added to the Forward Plan.

5 FORWARD PLAN

The Committee received and noted the Forward Plan.

6 RESIDENT ENGAGEMENT - 6 MONTHLY REPORT

Members received and considered the Resident Engagement Officer's report which provided an update on resident engagement and progress towards delivering the Resident Engagement Strategy and an annual overview of the insight surveys Tenancy Services which had been undertaken for the period 1 April 2021 to 30 March 2022.

Members received a presentation from Russel Heath, Resident Engagement Officer.

Councillor Talbot commented that she was pleased to see the safety elements of the report such as the gas cooker points but also noted that it was good to see that carpet grippers were to remain in situ which would be really helpful to families when wanting to lay carpets. Councillor Talbot sought clarification as to whether upon emptying a property whether curtain poles and carpet were still removed if they were in good order before a new tenant begins a tenancy. The Housing Asset Manager reported that this matter was being looked into and standards were being reviewed as there was a need to ensure the standards are where they needed to be. The Tenancy Services Manager reported that once a notice to terminate is received a visit is undertaken to the property to ascertain what can be kept within the property. It was advised that information is given to vacating tenants/ next of kin with regard to recycling.

Councillor Williamson commented that there was a need to look at those hard to reach groups and areas. The Resident Engagement Officer advised that Officers were looking to make information as accessible as possible for example an increase of online support or a telephone survey.

Councillor Price commented there was a need for a common sense approach and echoed comments made by Councillor Talbot.

Councillor Smith-Clare suggested that an incentive scheme be considered to encourage engagement.

Councillor Grant referred to comments that had been made with regard to carpet being left in properties and commented that it had been the case carpet had never been left in the properties he had been made aware of. He commented that in his opinion the report was very much needed and contained some great ideas and also suggested that a tenancy audit was an ideal way of getting information needed whilst also targeting those silent partners as a priority.

The Chairman commented that she was glad to see the report and its contents and agreed that she was pleased to see retention of carpets within the properties was now being considered as this was a big cost to replace.

RESOLVED ;

That Committee note the report.

7 DOMESTIC ABUSE STRATEGY

The Committee received and considered the Housing Director's report which provided information on the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, the Council and Norfolk wide response to the act and the funding provided to the Council to support its response to the act.

Councillor Candon commented that he felt this was a brilliant report and was glad to see that the council were working to identify where support was not being offered.

Councillor Williamson welcomed the report but raised concern with regard to the funding being only for 2 years and asked whether this was likely to be continued. The Housing Director advised that it was not clear currently on future funding.

Councillor Smith-Clare advised that he represented GYBC on the Police Crime and Commissioner Panel and commented that there had been a steady increase in domestic violence cases therefore there was a need for investment in this area. He also suggested that links in with local school would be welcomed.

Councillor Price also welcomed the report and commented in his opinion this matter needed to be pursued, he raised some concern with regard to funding and the need to deliver the message to those that need to hear it to allow those people to come forward.

Councillor Talbot commented that people in those situations of domestic abuse can be difficult to reach and therefore made a suggestion that any information be shared with hairdressing salons, local schools and cafes to try and deliver the message far and wide.

Councillor Martin asked if the Council had domestic abuse champions in place, although it was confirmed that these were not currently in place but all staff were required to undertake E-learning and all housing staff would be receiving enhanced training.

ACTION : The need for Domestic Abuse Champions to be discussed with the Council's Safeguarding Team.

The Chairman welcomed the report and commented on the need create and provide somewhere for safe conversation.

Councillor Wainwright also raised some concern following previous comments made with regard to funding, he commented in his opinion cases of domestic violence would likely worsen with the cost of living crisis therefore the need for secured for funding was required.

RESOLVED :
That Committee:

(1) Adopt the Norfolk Domestic Abuse Housing Protocol 2022-25.

(2) Note the prior signing of Memorandum of Understandings in relation to the receipt of £32,365 New Burdens Funding in 2021/1 and 2022/3 for the additional responsibilities on the Council as a result of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021

(3) Note the funding from Norfolk County Council to meet the costs of achieving DAHA accreditation.

(4) Note the development of the Support in Safe Accommodation Strategy for Norfolk 2021-24 and the actions identified in the strategy to support victims of domestic abuse.

8 TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SCHEME UPDATE

The Committee received and considered the Housing Director's report which provided an update on the Council's delivery of a Transitional Housing Scheme and the bid for funding via the Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme which had been submitted for capital and revenue funding to deliver the scheme. The Transitional Housing Scheme would provide a self-contained home and support for up to two years for rough sleepers and those at risk of rough sleeping who have low or medium support needs to enable them to transition to settled accommodation.

Councillor Wainwright asked for clarification when the council would be expecting news on the bid submitted from Homes England, it was advised that news was anticipated shortly and the outcome would be fed back to Members once received.

Councillor Williamson welcomed the scheme.

RESOLVED :-

That Committee

(1) Approve, subject to a successful grant application, the purchase of six properties and the procurement of six modular homes, or if required an alternative option to deliver the Transitional Housing Scheme.

(2) Recommend to Full Council the approval, subject to a successful application for grant funding, the expenditure and the borrowing set out at paragraph 4.4 of the Confidential Appendix to deliver the Transitional Housing

Scheme.

(3) Delegate decisions in relation to the delivery of the Transitional Housing Scheme through acquisition of properties in accordance with the Property Acquisitions and Disposals Policy and delivery of the remaining homes within the scheme to a Strategic Director and the Section 151 Officer

(4) Approve the procurement of a third-party support provider to deliver the support and manage the twelve homes.

(5) Acknowledge the previous acceptance of the Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme grant funding and conditions.

9 HOUSING GREEN DEAL UPDATE

The Committee received and considered the Housing Director's report which provided information on the Council's work to establish and agree with Homes England a Treasury Green Book compliant Housing Deal in order to support its interventions in the Great Yarmouth housing market to address market failure and issues of poor-quality housing.

Councillor Williamson asked with regard to the figures listed within 2.3 of the Housing Director's report and sort clarification as to whether the figure listed was correct, **ACTION** :That this matter be looked into.

RESOLVED :

That the Committee note the report.

10 SHELTERED HOUSING REVIEW

Members received and considered the Tenancy Services Manager's report which set out the review undertaken of the Council's sheltered housing provision.

Members received a comprehensive presentation from the Tenancy Services Manager.

Councillor Grant commented in his opinion the current waiting list system was too small as he stated that he was confident there would be more people who would want to be added to the list if spaces were available, and therefore he disagreed there was a lack of demand for properties.

Action :- It was agreed that the definition once completed be shared with the Committee prior to the agreement being signed off.

Councillor Wainwright expressed his concern to comments that had been made with regard to sheltered accommodation being hard to let to which he disagreed, he asked if as a Council there was enough effort made to communicate with those people that were in need of sheltered housing. He commented that in his opinion there was an need to ensure communal rooms were used a lot more, he suggested that Tenancy Officers needed to take ownership of the rooms and organise events to engage with the community.

Councillor Wainwright also referred to the issues of mobility scooters and the need for this matter to be looked into as he felt if there was to be new storage facilities for these, the issue of how far away the storage was from the properties needed to be considered.

The Strategic Director advised that Chris Furlong, Director of Housing Assets would be undertaking a piece of work to look at how the Council operates their stock and this would be brought back to the Committee in September. The Strategic Director also advised that the Council were working with the CCG on the prevent agenda and therefore potential use of the communal rooms as a base for engaging with residents could be an option.

Councillor Williamson welcomed the investment in the communal rooms as he confirmed these facilities were well used. Councillor Williamson raised some concern with regard to the storage facility for the mobility scooters and the need to look at the issue of distance from properties to storage. There was also some concern with regard to those that did not have a washing machine within their property and how this would be undertaken. The Tenancy Services Manager responded to concerns raised and advised that mobility scooters come in a range of various sizes and therefore a solution for storage was needed but agreed that this solution needed to be accessible from residents homes. The Tenancy Services Manager also commented with regard to washing machines, that there was a need to understand if these could be supplied and fitted and how this is supported.

Councillor Martin agreed that there was a need to look at lowering the age for those accepted for sheltered housing facility, she raised some concern with regard to the low demand for properties. Councillor Martin commented with regard to the Council's connection with Norfolk County Council as she advised of a waiting list for people with care needs requiring sheltered accommodation she suggested that there was a need for more linkage in with social care.

Councillor Martin also asked with regard to intruder alarms and whether these were included in the properties or extra to residents, this was confirmed as included. Councillor Martin commented with regard to the exterior at Caister Road and whether local organisations had been contacted such as Freshly Greated to see if they can help.

Councillor Grant asked if communal rooms could form part of the inspection undertaken on properties every 5 years.

Councillor Price welcomed the report and commented that there was a need to ensure costings were right to ensure the service could be retained.

The Chairman asked if who the Tenancy Support Co-ordinator was going to be and it was advised that this was to be confirmed. She asked for a business case for the electric scooters to be brought back to the Committee. She advised Members that the communal areas were being brought through and discussed at the Locality Board and community workshop meetings.

Action : Business case on Mobility Scooters to come back to the Committee once complete.

RESOLVED :

That Housing & Neighbourhood Committee Approve

- Allocation of first floor homes at Grenville Place (26 dwellings) and Conway Road (13 dwellings) are offered to applicants 50 and over (subject to application verification) - reviewed in 1 year.
- Cyclical maintenance programme is reviewed to ensure communal areas/rooms are better maintained.
- A revenue allocation of £25,000 is made to allow for the purchase of new soft furnishings subject to the development of schedules for improvement and priority, relating to each communal rooms targeting the worse issues.
- Tenants that have the use of Laundry Rooms are consulted as to their need going forwards, and where Laundry Rooms are not required they are closed with service charges being reduced accordingly
- That a business case is developed to trial a mobility scooter store (5 units) on an estate to see if this effectively addresses this storage need identified by our tenants
- An asset management parking strategy is developed to consider sustainable transport opportunities for residents.

11 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

The Chairman advised of an email she had received with regard to the Jubilee Ground Breaking Ceremony which was due to take place on Tuesday 24th May at Midday.

12 TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SCHEME CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX

The Committee received and noted the report.

The meeting ended at: 20:30

Housing and Neighbourhoods			Pre Meet Date	Agenda Published	Committee Date
21-185	Integrated Care System (ICS)	Strategic Director (PB)	05/07/22	07/07/22	14/07/22
22-042	Locality Strategy - Community Action Plans	Strategic Director (PB) / Neighbourhood Manag	05/07/22	07/07/22	14/07/22
22-041	Community Champions Programme	Strategic Director (PB) / Community Champions	05/07/22	07/07/22	14/07/22
22-108	Open Space Needs Assessment and Playing Pitch Strategy	Strategic Planning Manager	05/07/22	07/07/22	14/07/22
22-083	2021/22 Housing Revenue Account Outturn Report	Finance Director	05/07/22	07/07/22	14/07/22
22-112	Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme Placement Policy	Housing Director	05/07/22	07/07/22	14/07/22
22-114	Community Housing Fund Policy	Housing Director	05/07/22	07/07/22	14/07/22
		Director of Housing Assets / Resident Engagement Officer	05/07/22	07/07/22	
22-038	Council Home Performance - outcome Report 2021/22				14/07/22
21-142	Middlegate Regeneration Scheme	Housing Director	05/09/22	08/09/22	15/09/22
22-088	Asset Management Strategy	Director of Housing Assets	05/09/22	08/09/22	15/09/22
22-089	Housing Stock Condition Survey	Director of Housing Assets	05/09/22	08/09/22	15/09/22
22-113	Empty Homes Update	Housing Director	05/09/22	08/09/22	15/09/22
22-090	Active Gy Framework Update	Strategic Director (KB)	05/09/22	08/09/22	15/09/22
22-039	Council Home Compliance and Performance - Update Report 2022/23(October)	Director of Housing Assets	02/11/22	03/11/22	10/11/22
22-119	Strategic Review of Sheltered Housing Assets	Director of Housing Assets	02/11/22	03/11/22	10/11/22
21-181	Selective Licensing Update and Next Steps	Head of Environmental Services	TBC	TBC	TBC
21-183	GYN Maintenance of Housing Stock (including complaints handling and repairs	Head of Property and Asset Management	TBC	TBC	TBC
21-083	Rent Income Policy	Director of Housing	TBC	TBC	TBC
21-084	Leasehold policy	Director of Housing	TBC	TBC	TBC
21-085	Right to Buy Policy	Director of Housing	TBC	TBC	TBC

URN: 22-108

Subject: Draft Open Space Needs Assessment

Report to: Housing & Neighbourhoods Committee – 14 July 2022

Report by: Nick Fountain, Principal Strategic Planner

SUBJECT MATTER

Draft Open Space Needs Assessment

RECOMMENDATION

That the Housing & Neighbourhoods Committee:

- Approves the content & recommendations contained within the Open Space Needs Assessment for consultation

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Policy H4 of the adopted Local Plan Part 2 requires new residential development to provide or contribute to the provision of new public open space. The Borough Council is currently using 2013 Open Space Study and 2015 Sport, Play & Leisure Strategy to determine how much open space should be required and where it should be located. This evidence requires updating to reflect the current circumstances.
- 1.2. A revised Open Space Needs Assessment has been carried out to identify the open space needs of the Borough. There are multiple types of open space included within this report. As part of this assessment such spaces have been categorised into play spaces, informal amenity green space, allotments, parks and gardens, and accessible natural green space.
- 1.3. The needs have been assessed using the open space standards adopted through the Local Plan Part 2. The standards determine a surplus or deficit of open space needs based on an assessment of the quantity (amount), quality and accessibility (distance to access) of each space. The intention of the document is to identify where across the Borough open space needs to be improved to meet standards. The Open Space Needs Assessment concludes with recommendations for each type of open space within each Ward. It is important to note that while the report considers the Borough's open spaces this does not commit the Borough Council to deliver any specific facilities; it highlights where shortfalls can potentially be addressed. Such work could be undertaken by the Borough Council or any other body, such as a community organisation.

- 1.4. The assessment will help with the implementation of Policy H4 of the new Local Plan which requires new residential developments to improve the provision of open spaces through on-site provision and developer contributions. The assessment will inform an Open Space Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) which will provide further detail to Policy H4 and guide how and when open space will be provided on or off-site, which types of open spaces are required within each Ward, how much off-site open space provision may cost, and which mechanisms can be used to secure such contributions.
- 1.5. It is proposed that both documents are subject to concurrent public consultation to consider their content and recommendations. The Open Space Needs Assessment can then be adopted as an evidence document. The SPD will be subject to the regulatory procedures and ultimately adopted to support the implementation of the local plan (via Policy & Resources Committee). It should be noted at this stage the recommendations are just initial suggestions and it is likely that engagement with the public, ward councillors and Parish Council's will refine the recommendations.
- 1.6. A Playing Pitch and Outdoor Sports Strategy is being prepared by specialist consultants to identify the needs for outdoor sport including football, rugby, golf, cricket, tennis, bowls and athletics. The strategy will sit alongside the Open Space Needs Assessment. It is envisaged that this strategy will be finalised in the coming weeks and a final report can be presented to members at the next Committee.
- 1.7. It is expected that the Open Space Needs Assessment and Playing Pitch Strategy will support the preparation of the new Local Plan and act as evidence to support funding bids for improvements to open spaces.

2. Member engagement

- 2.1. Members were presented with the initial quantitative and qualitative open space findings at Environment Committee on 16th February 2022. The Open Space Needs Assessment pulls the needs information into a comprehensive evidence document. The assessment was listed on the action plan for further engagement with members. The quantity findings remain the same as presented previously, however, the quality findings have been refined following a more in-depth assessment of each space. The accessibility findings and ultimate recommendations for each Ward have yet to be presented.
- 2.2. Furthermore, the Open Space Needs Assessment and Open Space SPD was presented to Local Plan Working Party (LPWP) on 28 June 2022 for discussion and endorsement for this Committee to consider the officer recommendations.

3. Open Space Needs Assessment

- 3.1. The Open Space Needs Assessment has assessed the quantity, quality and accessibility of open spaces within each Ward of the Borough. A 'deficit' in open space need has been determined for any Ward where open spaces have fallen short of the quantity, quality and accessibility standards. In general, most types of open space in most parts of the Borough have a needs deficit:

Open Space Needs by Ward					
Ward	Formal Play Space	Informal Amenity Greenspace	Allotments	Parks & Gardens	Accessible Natural Greenspace
Bradwell North	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
Bradwell South & Hopton	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus
Caister North	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
Caister South	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
Central & Northgate	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Deficit
Claydon	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Deficit
East Flegg	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Surplus
Fleggburgh	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus
Gorleston	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
Lothingland	Surplus	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus
Magdalen	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Deficit
Nelson	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
Ormesby	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus
Southtown & Cobholm	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Surplus
St Andrews	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
West Flegg	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
Yarmouth North	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus	Surplus	Deficit

- 3.2. While this means that many of the Borough's open spaces are not meeting the defined standards, it does provide the opportunity for new residential development to provide new open space and/or contribute to enhancements of existing spaces. This is particularly important given that the Inspector examining the Local Plan Part 2 modified the open space requirements to ensure that provision or contributions from new development could only be sought where there are identified deficits.

- 3.3. The assessment report is structured by each type of open space, with the results for each Ward presented. Section 9 of the report brings together recommendations for each Ward across the types of open space.

4. Financial Implications

- 4.1. Policy H4 of the Local Plan Part 2 requires the off-site delivery of new open space where this cannot be met on-site as part of new residential development. Such contributions received by the Borough Council will be used to provide new and enhance existing open spaces. The Open Space Needs Assessment will be crucial in determining the level of need and focus for funding open space projects across the Borough. The assessment could also be used to help support future funding bids or projects by community groups to improve open spaces.
- 4.2. Alongside this work, processes will be updated in terms of prioritisation of spend of developer contributions towards open space.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1. A draft Open Space Needs Assessment has been prepared and is ready for public consultation subject to member endorsement.

6. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Open Space Needs Assessment

Areas of consideration: e.g. does this report raise any of the following issues and if so how have these been considered/mitigated against?

Area for consideration	Comment
Monitoring Officer Consultation:	n/a
Section 151 Officer Consultation:	n/a
Existing Council Policies:	Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy, Local Plan Part 2
Financial Implications (including VAT and tax):	See Section 4
Legal Implications (including human rights):	n/a
Risk Implications:	n/a
Equality Issues/EQIA assessment:	n/a
Crime & Disorder:	n/a
Every Child Matters:	n/a

Draft Great Yarmouth Borough Open Space Needs Assessment 2022



Contents

1. Introduction	5
2. Background	6
Geographic, Social & Economic Context.....	6
National Planning Policy, Guidance	9
Fields in Trust – Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015)	10
The Green Flag Award.....	10
Natural England.....	11
Public Health England	11
Local Planning Policy	11
Biodiversity	13
3. Required standards.....	13
Quantity Standards	13
Quality Standards.....	16
Accessibility Standards.....	17
4. Children’s play space.....	18
Quantity of equipped play space	19
Quality of play spaces	21
Accessibility of play space.....	24
5. Informal Amenity Green Space	39
Quantity of informal amenity green space	40
Quality of informal amenity green space	42
Accessibility of informal amenity green space	43
6. Allotments.....	55
Quantity of allotments.....	56

Quality of allotments	59
Accessibility of allotments	61
7. Parks & Gardens.....	63
Quantity of parks & gardens	64
Quality of parks & gardens.....	65
Accessibility of parks & gardens	67
8. Accessible Natural Green Space.....	68
Quantity of accessible natural green space	68
Quality of Accessible Natural Green Space.....	70
Accessibility of Accessible Natural Green Space.....	70
Other Accessibility Standards	80
9. Recommendations	82
Recommendations for Bradwell North Ward	82
Recommendations for Bradwell South & Hopton Ward	83
Recommendations for Caister North Ward	84
Recommendations for Caister South Ward	85
Recommendations for Central & Northgate Ward	86
Recommendations for Claydon Ward.....	87
Recommendations for East Flegg Ward.....	88
Recommendations for Fleggburgh Ward.....	89
Recommendations for Gorleston Ward.....	89
Recommendations for Lothingland Ward.....	90
Recommendations for Magdalen Ward.....	91
Recommendations for Nelson Ward.....	92
Recommendations for Ormesby Ward	93
Recommendations for Southtown & Cobholm Ward.....	94

Recommendations for St Andrews Ward 95

Recommendations for West Flegg Ward 96

Recommendations for Yarmouth North Ward 97

Summary of Surplus/Deficit for each type of open space by Ward 98

DRAFT

1. Introduction

1.1. This Open Space Needs Assessment forms part of the evidence base supporting Great Yarmouth Borough Council's Local Plans and planning policies. This assessment does not seek to redetermine the existing adopted set of open space standards but audit existing open spaces across the Borough and to consider how they align with the standards and requirements set out in the Local Plan Part 2. In doing this, the assessment clearly identifies where there are surpluses or deficits in open space provision and how and where such deficits can be redressed. This assessment is a strategic approach and looks forward to 2041.

1.2. Open spaces have been assessed in light of 3 standards:

- Quantity – how much open space there should be
- Quality – how good the open space is
- Accessibility – how far someone would expect to travel to use open space

1.3. This assessment excludes outdoor sports (formal sports provision) open spaces as these spaces are being assessed in a separate **Playing Pitch Strategy** which will sit alongside this assessment. The Open Space Needs Assessment includes assessment of the following categories of open space:

- **Children's play space** - Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.
- **Informal amenity green space** - Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas which are publicly accessible.
- **Parks & gardens** - Accessible, high quality, tend to be formally planned out, opportunities for informal recreation and community events.
- **Allotments** - Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.
- **Accessible Natural Greenspace** - Areas with a predominant feeling of 'naturalness' important for wildlife conservation, biodiversity, and environmental education and awareness, which are accessible to the public.

1.4. It is also important to acknowledge open spaces and other types of infrastructure or resources which contribute to meeting recreation needs that are outside of the above categories. These include:

- Churchyards & cemeteries
- Private amenity space (e.g. surrounding communal housing)
- Public House & Tourist Accommodation play/open spaces
- School grounds (with the exception of sports provision covered by the Play Pitch Strategy)
- Blue spaces, waterways (ponds, rivers, the Broads and the sea)
- Civic spaces (hard surfaced seating/performance areas, such as Great Yarmouth Market Place)
- Beaches (with the exception of Winterton-Horsey Dunes which is an Accessible Natural Greenspace)
- Green corridors, Public Rights of Way & pathways
- Local Green Spaces identified in neighbourhood plans (where they do not meet the categorisation of the typologies covered in this assessment)

1.5. An audit of each open space typology (those listed in paragraph 1.3) has been carried out. Each open space has been mapped and recorded with its own reference number.

1.6. Finally, this report will make recommendations following a detailed assessment of needs for each type of open space in each of the Borough's Wards. The intention is that the recommendations provide a mechanism to focus investment (particularly from funds raised through off-site developers contributions under Policy H4 of the Local Plan Part 2) on open spaces to those areas that need it most. It is important to note that the recommendations do not, however, predetermine or commit any specific works by the Council or other body. However, they will be used to help prioritise the spend of developer contributions and other funding sources which may come available.

2. Background

Geographic, Social & Economic Context

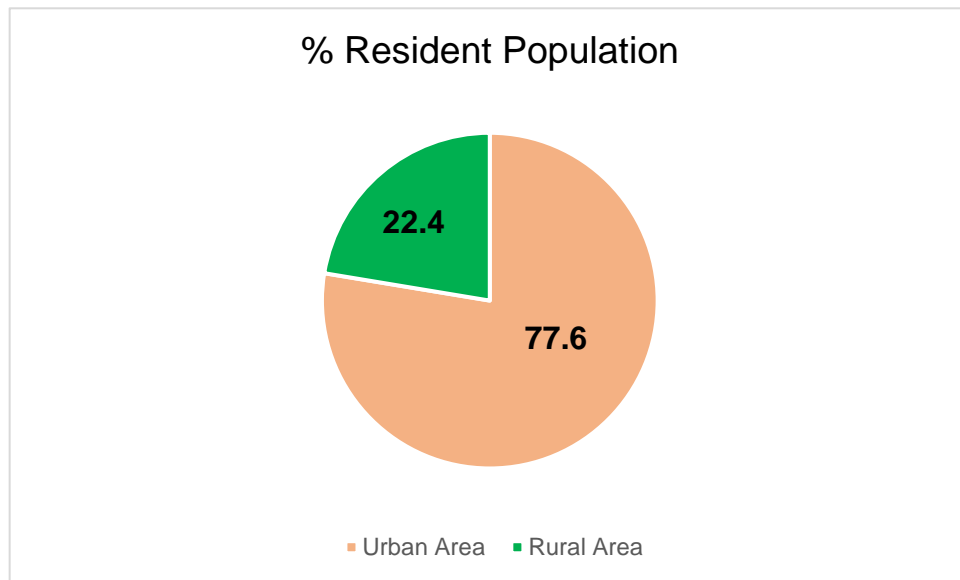
2.1. Located in the East of England, the Borough of Great Yarmouth is bounded by the North Sea to the east, the city of Norwich to the west and the coastal town of

Lowestoft to the south. The town of Great Yarmouth is a well-established coastal tourist resort; with many other resorts along the borough's 24 kilometres of coastline. The hinterland of the borough is rural and forms part of the protected Broads landscape and also includes part of the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty at Winterton-on-Sea.

- 2.2. The Borough is consequently rich in 'Blue Infrastructure' with a long stretch of coastline offering plentiful space for recreational access. Part of The Broads network spans through the Borough with The River Yare, River Bure, River Thurne, and River Waveney flowing through or around the Borough. In addition to the main watercourses, The Broads comprises a network of dykes and lakes. One of the more significant features (referred to later within this document) is Breydon Water which connects the Rivers Yare, Bure and Waveney and is recognised for its biodiversity importance and is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar Site, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), and Local Nature Reserve. In addition to its nature conservation importance, The Broads is also a key tourist attraction.
- 2.3. Great Yarmouth Borough covers over 17,000 hectares with a population in the region of just approximately 99,200. The largest settlements are Great Yarmouth and Gorleston which combined form the third largest urban area in Norfolk. Adjoining Gorleston is Bradwell, which is the next largest settlement in the borough, and the rural areas of the borough are intermittently scattered with small and medium-sized settlements.
- 2.4. The 2014-based population projections identified a population increase of 3,079 people representing a 2.94% increase between 2022 and 2030 (these have been used to align with the 2014-based household projections which were used to calculate the Borough's housing needs). To 2039 (the latest year available in the published data), the projected increase is 6,800 people or 6.71%.
- 2.5. The latest, 2018-based population projections over the same period suggest this may be an increase of 2,309 people representing a 2.39% increase. To 2041, the projected increase is 5,395 people or 5.35%. In both of the year based scenarios the base year population is projected to be higher than the actual existing population.
- 2.6. The Local Plan Part 2 plans for 7,020 homes between April 2013 and March 2030. However, some of those houses have been built over the past nine years. Therefore, between April 2022 and March 2030, the plan forecasts that approximately 4,250 homes will remain to be built. The houses will be distributed in accordance with the Core Strategy settlement hierarchy which focuses growth on the main towns, key service centres and then to the primary villages.
- 2.7. Great Yarmouth, Gorleston, Bradwell and Caister form the 'urban' areas for the purpose of this assessment. As can be seen from below, the urban areas are home

to over three quarters of the population of the Borough. Meanwhile, the actual built extent of these areas only represents 11% of the area within the Borough boundary (or 1,970ha as defined by the Development Limits within the Local Plan). The implication of this distribution of population is that the densely populated urban areas will have a greater need or pressure to provide open space with limited available land to meet such needs.

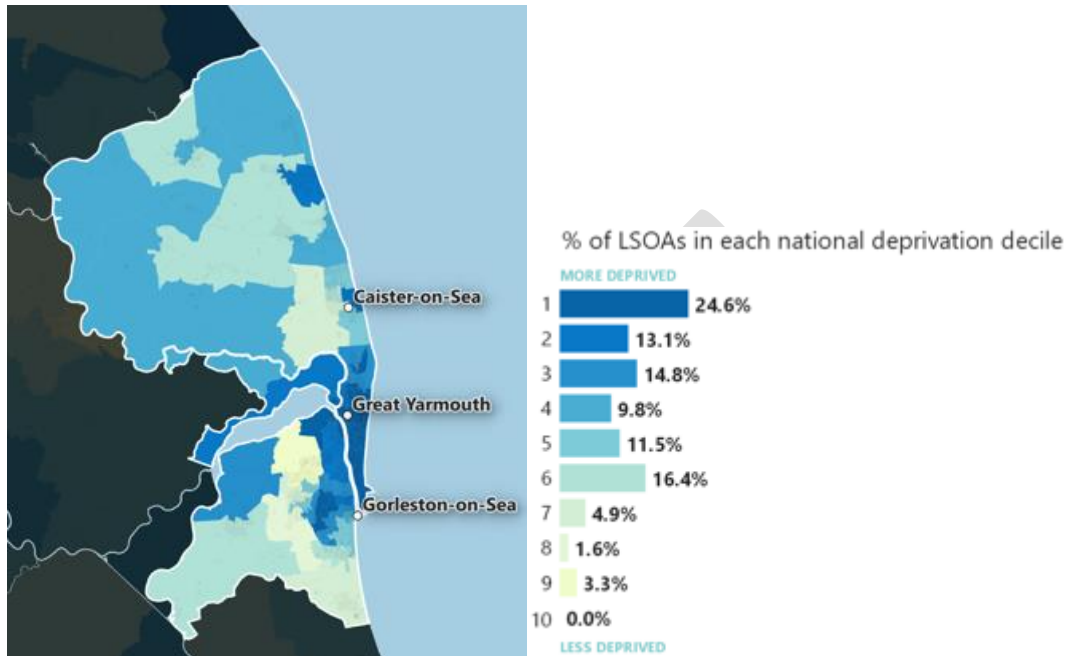
Percentage of population split between urban and rural areas



- 2.8. Great Yarmouth is a principal centre for retail, services and employment, including port related activities. Gorleston is the secondary town in the borough and contains a well-functioning high street and is also a popular seaside resort. There are two sites of Enterprise Zone status within the borough, at Beacon Park, Gorleston and South Denes, Great Yarmouth providing opportunities to further strengthen the boroughs economy in terms of the energy sector.
- 2.9. Tourism is still one of the key pillars to the local economy. While the town of Great Yarmouth is the primary destination for most tourists, there is a significant tourism offer up and down the coast, also within the Borough with the Broads network, and in other rural destinations. Some of the Borough's open spaces are tourist destination in their own right, a good example being the recently restored 'Venetian' Waterways, a Grade II listed structure and registered Park and Garden, which holds a prestigious Green Flag award.
- 2.10. The Borough has high levels of multiple deprivation (the authority being ranked as the 24th most deprived in the country out of 317 local authorities in 2019), concentrated upon health and disability, crime and skills and training and is largely polarised in the inner urban wards of Great Yarmouth and Gorleston. The diagram below shows this pattern with the darker shading reflecting areas with

higher deprivation; with approximately a quarter of the areas assessed (Lower Super Output Areas) falling within the greatest deprivation decile.

2019 Indices of Deprivation for the Borough of Great Yarmouth



- 2.11. There are also deprivation issues which concern accessing services in the rural hinterland. While deprivation is more often associated with indices such as income and employment, health and living environment are also key indices. The provision of good, accessible open spaces can contribute to improvements within deprived areas.
- 2.12. There are 16 wards within the Borough which provide ideal catchment areas. Consequently, this is how much of the localised data has been collected. This provides the ability to compare facilities with the associated ward population and is particularly useful in Great Yarmouth and Gorleston as they are large unparished areas.

National Planning Policy, Guidance

- 2.13. There is a strong link between open space, human health and the state of the environment. The [National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#) requires planning authorities to have planning policies and decisions that aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places. This includes access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision.

- 2.14. Open spaces are community facilities and will be generally protected unless there is a clear reason for their loss or where they are appropriately compensated. Paragraphs 101-103 of the NPPF supports the designation of Local Green Spaces for communities to identify which green spaces are most important to them.
- 2.15. National practice guidance builds on the NPPF and suggests working with other bodies including Sport England to assess the need for sports and recreation facilities.
- 2.16. Land within the Borough falls under three identified National Character Areas (NCAs) to describe the landscape:
- [North East Norfolk and Flegg](#)
 - [The Broads](#)
 - [Suffolk Coast and Heaths](#)

Broadly speaking, the Borough is characterised by a flat rural landscape comprising waterways (The Broads) with long a long stretch of coast that includes dune systems.

Fields in Trust – Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015)

- 2.17. Fields in Trust (FiT) is a national independent charity that works with the government, local authorities, landowners and community groups to protect and enhance parks and green spaces. In 2015, FiT published open space standards and benchmarking guidance for England.

The Green Flag Award

- 2.18. The 'Green Flag Award' scheme recognises and rewards well managed parks and green spaces, setting the benchmark standard for the management of recreational outdoor spaces across the United Kingdom and around the world. It assesses the quality of green spaces through the following categories:
- Welcoming place
 - Health, safe and secure
 - Well maintained and clean
 - Environmental management
 - Biodiversity, landscape and heritage
 - Community involvement

- Marketing and communication
- Management

Natural England

- 2.19. Natural England is in the process of updating its guidance for providing Green Infrastructure (GI), its new standards. This follows the publication of the Government's [25 Year Environment Plan](#). Natural England has developed a set of [GI Principles](#) that underpin the GI Framework. In addition, Natural England has prepared a new [GI Mapping Tool](#) to assist local planning authorities to identify needs within their area.

Public Health England

- 2.20. Public Health England published its report 'Improving access to greenspace: A new review for 2020'. The report seeks to highlight the role of greenspace in supporting healthy lifestyles and reducing inequality, to support engagement across local government and communities and to recommend actions to facilitate improved access to greenspaces. The report identifies the link between deprivation and poor access to good quality public green space. Clearly, the recent Covid-19 pandemic has further reinforced the importance of greenspaces for local communities.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.21. The Core Strategy seeks to improve access to and the provision of open spaces and sports facilities. Core Strategy Policy CS15 seeks to provide and protect community assets and infrastructure. The Core Strategy also identifies that open spaces are integral to enhancing the natural environment and ensuring that new development contributes to well-designed, distinctive places. Building on this, the Local Plan Part 2 (LPP2) introduces: 'Policy H4: Open space provision for new housing development'.

Policy H4 on Open Space Provision for New Housing Development

Policy H4: Open space provision for new housing development

New residential developments will be expected to make provision for publicly accessible recreational open space to the following standards.

- a. **103 square metres per dwelling, comprising approximately:**
 - 24% for outdoor sport;
 - 18% for informal amenity green space;
 - 6% for suitably equipped children's play space;
 - 2% for allotments;
 - 10% for parks and gardens; and
 - 40% for accessible natural green space.

- b. This provision will generally be expected to be provided on site, except to the extent that the size, circumstances and surroundings render this impractical or undesirable, in which case an equivalent financial contribution will be required for the improvement or enhancement of public open space provision in the locality.
 - c. Flexibility may be provided in the balance between on and off-site provision, and between the types of open space, in the light of the nature of the development and the availability of existing recreational play space in the vicinity. Developments of 20 dwellings and above, however, will generally be expected to meet the requirement for children's play space on or adjacent to the site (i.e. other requirements may, subject to the foregoing criteria, be provided elsewhere).
 - d. Robust arrangements for the management and maintenance of the on-site provision in perpetuity will be required to be demonstrated. (This will not be relevant where a financial contribution is accepted in lieu of the whole of normal on-site provision.) This requirement may be met by:
 - the Borough Council's agreement to adopt recreation space, which will require a minimum of 20 years financial contribution paid to it for by the developer in advance of adoption; or
 - an agreement with the relevant Parish or Town Council for it to adopt the space and commit to (for which it may require an appropriate financial contribution from the developer); or
 - the establishment of an adequately funded private management entity with responsibility for its maintenance and management in perpetuity.
 - e. Acceptability of a financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision will be dependent on meeting the following additional requirements:
 - a development that contains sufficient space to ensure a high standard of layout and amenity to the residents and neighbours of the proposed development and to ensure it integrates well into the wider landscape or townscape setting; and
 - a reasonable prospect of delivery of appropriate off-site provision in the locality in the near future, having regard to the amount of the financial contribution, the existence of administrative arrangements for delivery, and (where relevant) the availability of suitable land.
 - f. All types of outdoor open space should seek to enhance biodiversity by improving the potential for habitat connectivity.
- A Supplementary Planning Document will be produced by the Borough Council to provide further detail and guidance on providing open space in new residential development.

2.22. The requirement is 103 square metres, and this is split down into percentages of different types of open space. The following section will explain how this quantity standard has been calculated.

- 2.23. Policy E3 protects open spaces largely in line with national policy.

Biodiversity

- 2.24. Biodiversity is a collective term that refers to all of the natural world and all living organisms within it, including plants, animals, bacteria and micro-organisms. Clearly, open spaces have an impact on biodiversity, particularly in urban areas where opportunities for habitats may be extremely limited. Open spaces form part of a wider network of green infrastructure, supporting green corridors and wildlife networks. Some open spaces provide much better value for biodiversity than others.
- 2.25. National planning policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity, avoiding harm or loss to the most important habitats. The emerging Environmental Act brings forward biodiversity net gain which will require new development to secure measurable improvements for biodiversity on or off site. Local Nature Recovery Strategies will be prepared to map out current biodiversity levels and identify opportunities for enhancement.
- 2.26. 'Policy GSP5: Internationally protected habitats and species impact avoidance and mitigation' and 'Policy GSP6: Green Infrastructure' – may seek further open space provision (beyond Policy H4) where it is necessary to mitigate potential impacts on internationally designated sites of biodiversity importance.
- 2.27. Further work is being undertaken at a more strategic level, across the County, to identify opportunities to enhance areas of strategic importance and mitigate County-wide impacts upon National Site Network designated habitat sites from recreational disturbance caused by residential and tourist development.

3. Required standards

Quantity Standards

- 3.1. The open space standards and requirements are already established through a combination of evidence documents including the 'Open Space Study' (2013) and 'Sport, Play and Leisure' Strategy (2015), combined with best practice set out in the [Fields in Trust \(FiT\) standards – 'Guidance for outdoor sport and play: Beyond the six acre standard'](#).
- 3.2. With the exception of accessible natural greenspace, the open space standards are based on the findings and recommendations of these local evidence documents. This is because evidence had indicated a much higher standard (approximately 16ha per 1,000 population) which was based on access to existing semi-natural areas that on reflection are not considered to be easily accessible (primarily the Broads network).

- 3.3. The standards are still considered to be appropriate based on the updated audit and there is no available evidence to suggest they should change.

Open Space Study (2013) Recommendations

Open Space	Ha/Per 1000 Population	m2/per 1000 Population	m2/Per Person
Urban Parks & Gardens	0.4	4,000	4
Accessible Natural Greenspace	16	160,000	160
Outdoor Sport	1.2	12,000	12
Amenity Greenspace	0.8	8,000	8
Children's Play Space	0.2	2,000	2
Allotments	0.18	1,800	1.8
Totals	18.78	18,7800	187.8

- 3.4. The 2015 Sport, Play and Leisure Strategy sought to drill down further the open space needs covering indoor sport and leisure provision, children's play and open space, and outdoor playing pitches. The strategy provided a set of recommendations for local standards as follows:

Sport, Play and Leisure Strategy (2015) Recommendations

Open Space	Ha/Per 1000 Population	m2/per 1000 Population	m2/Per Person
Grass Pitch Provision	1.067	10,670	10.67
Children's Play Space	0.2	2,000	2
Informal Amenity Greenspace	0.8	8,000	8
Accessible Natural Greenspace	16	160,000	160
Allotments	0.18	1,800	1.8
Totals	18.247	182,470	182.47

- 3.5. While both local evidence documents provided a strong platform to meet open space needs with clear standards, there is a concern that both documents seek to

over-provide 'accessible natural greenspace'. This may have been misrepresented through the audit of existing spaces by including areas of the Borough around the Broads network that are not publicly accessible. A further complication arises in that it would be extremely difficult to provide this high standard of 160sqm per person (estimated at 370sqm per household), owing to both the lack of space within the Borough to provide such spaces and the limited viability of development to afford such requirements.

- 3.6. The FiT benchmark standards are similar, with the exception of accessible natural greenspace, which is significantly lower.

Fields in Trust 'benchmark' standards (2015)

Open Space	Ha/Per 1000 Population	m2/per 1000 Population	m2/Per Person
Outdoor Sport	1.60	16,000	16
Children's Play Space	0.55	5,500	5.5
Informal Amenity Greenspace	0.6	6,000	6
Allotments	0.3	3,000	3
Parks and Gardens	0.8	8,000	8
Accessible Natural Greenspace	1.8	18,000	18
Totals	5.65	56,500	56.5

- 3.7. The accessible natural green space standard from the Fields and Trust is a much more realistic target for provision in the Borough and this will align provision with national best practice. The remaining standards appear to broadly align with the FiT benchmarks. On this basis, the accessible natural greenspace figure of 1.8ha per 1,000 population (or 18m per person) is taken to be a more appropriate requirement and is to be combined with the local standard recommendations.

Combined open space policy requirements

Open Space	GY Ha/Per 1000 Population	m2/per 1000 Population	m2/Per Person
Outdoor Sport	1.067	10670	10.67
Children's Play Space	0.2	2000	2

Informal Amenity Greenspace	0.8	8000	8
Allotments	0.18	1800	1.8
Parks and Gardens	0.4	4000	4
Accessible Natural Greenspace	1.8	18000	18
Totals	4.447	44470	44.47

3.8. To set a requirement per household, the above standards have been applied to the average household size (current ONS data calculates this as 2.31 persons per household), this can be done by simply multiplying the metre squared requirement by person by the average household size. The result is 103 square metres of open space per household.

3.9. The policy has proportioned the requirements across each type of open space. The proportions were rounded up as appropriate to total 100%.

Open space requirements per household

Open Space	GY Ha/Per 1000 Population	m2/per 1000 Population	m2/Per Person	m2/Per Household	% Requirement for Policy
Outdoor Sport	1.067	10670	10.67	24.65	24
Children's Play Space	0.2	2000	2	4.62	6
Informal Amenity Greenspace	0.8	8000	8	18.48	18
Allotments	0.18	1800	1.8	4.16	2
Parks and Gardens	0.4	4000	4	9.24	10
Accessible Natural Greenspace	1.8	18000	18	41.58	40
Totals	4.447	44470	44.47	103	100

Quality Standards

3.10. To assess quality, a set of criteria has been identified, having regard to national and local guidance (such as the Green Flag Award). Each of the criteria were then scored 1-5 based on a consistent, objective assessment. The scores were then appropriately weighted according to the most important criteria associated with the typology of open space.

Accessibility Standards

3.11. Accessibility standards are set out in Appendix D of the Local Plan Part 2 and are derived from the Open Space Study (2013) and Sport, Play & Leisure Strategy (2015). These standards were set following a previous audit of the Borough's open spaces using the methodology suggested in PPG17 and national benchmark standards. The standards remain relevant in the Fields in Trust national benchmarks and have therefore been carried forward to this assessment.

3.12. **Children's play space** can vary according to the intended age range; therefore, accessibility is considered in straight line distances as follows:

- Junior (ages 0-8) up to 100m
- Intermediate (ages 6-12) up to 300m
- Senior (ages 8-14) up to 600m
- Teen facilities up to 1km.

3.13. **Informal amenity green space** should be considered accessible by residents or workers within the following straight line distances:

- Sites up to 1ha within 150m
- Sites 1-3ha within 200m
- Sites 3-10ha within 500m

3.14. **Parks & Gardens** are primarily located in urban areas, and should be considered accessible based on the following:

Percentage Population	Catchment Radius	Park Size
20%	500m	Neighbourhood
25%	1km	Middle order
55%	2km	Strategic

3.15. **Allotments** are local facilities serving local catchment populations, in

particular those with little garden space, it was assumed that an acceptable distance to travel would be about 900 metres (which equates to roughly a 15 minute walk or a short car journey).

3.16. The Borough Council applies the Natural England recommended standards for **Accessible Natural Green Space**. Every person should have access to:

- At least 2 ha in size, no more than 300 metres (5 mins walk) from home
- At least one accessible 20 ha site within 2 km of home
- One accessible 100 ha site within 5 km of home
- One accessible 500 ha site within 10 km of home
- A minimum of 1 ha of statutory Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population

3.17. The standards are still considered to be appropriate based on the updated audit and there is no available evidence to suggest they should change.

4. Children's play space

4.1. Children's play spaces are areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters. They are usually formally laid out and often feature equipment and are enclosed/fenced areas.

4.2. The play areas in the borough are defined according to age groupings of 0-8 years (Junior), 6-12 years (Intermediate), 8-14 years (Senior), and 14+ (Teen). Fields In Trust (FiT) has identified three categories of equipped play:

- Local Areas for Play (LAPs) – small area of play (approx. 100m²)
- Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAPs) – play area (approx. 400m²)
- Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAPs) – large play area (approx. 1,000m²) with at least 8 types of play equipment

4.3. Broadly speaking, LAPs will be appropriate only for junior ages, LEAPs are suitable for some junior and intermediate children, while NEAPs can cater for junior, intermediate and senior children. It is anticipated that achieving a junior play space that is accessible for all residents within 100m is highly unlikely. While this report can make recommendations towards better provision, this particular standard is somewhat aspirational.

4.4. There are also Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs) which are enclosed hard surfaced areas to be used for playing sports such as football, tennis, basketball, and netball. Skate parks are purpose built play area to support activities using skateboards,

scooters, in-line skates and BMX cycles usually containing half and quarter pipes, sliding rails, bowls, and banking and other hard surfaced equipment. Such facilities have the potential to cater for some of the need in each of the age categories, including teens.

Quantity of equipped play space

- 4.5. Local Plan Part 2 (LPP2) Policy H4 requires **0.2ha per 1,000 population**, which equates to 2m² per person or 4.62m² per household.
- 4.6. There are currently 97 publicly accessible children's play areas in the Borough across a total area of 14.15ha. Though provision is not distributed evenly across the Borough, both in terms of area and the population that it serves. Only three wards within the Borough have a surplus in provision (note that Fleggburgh has been rounded and is just below the standard), those being the wards of Gorleston, Lothingland, and Magdalen. However, in these wards the surpluses are likely to turn to deficits due to the allocations in the Local Plan and existing committed development.

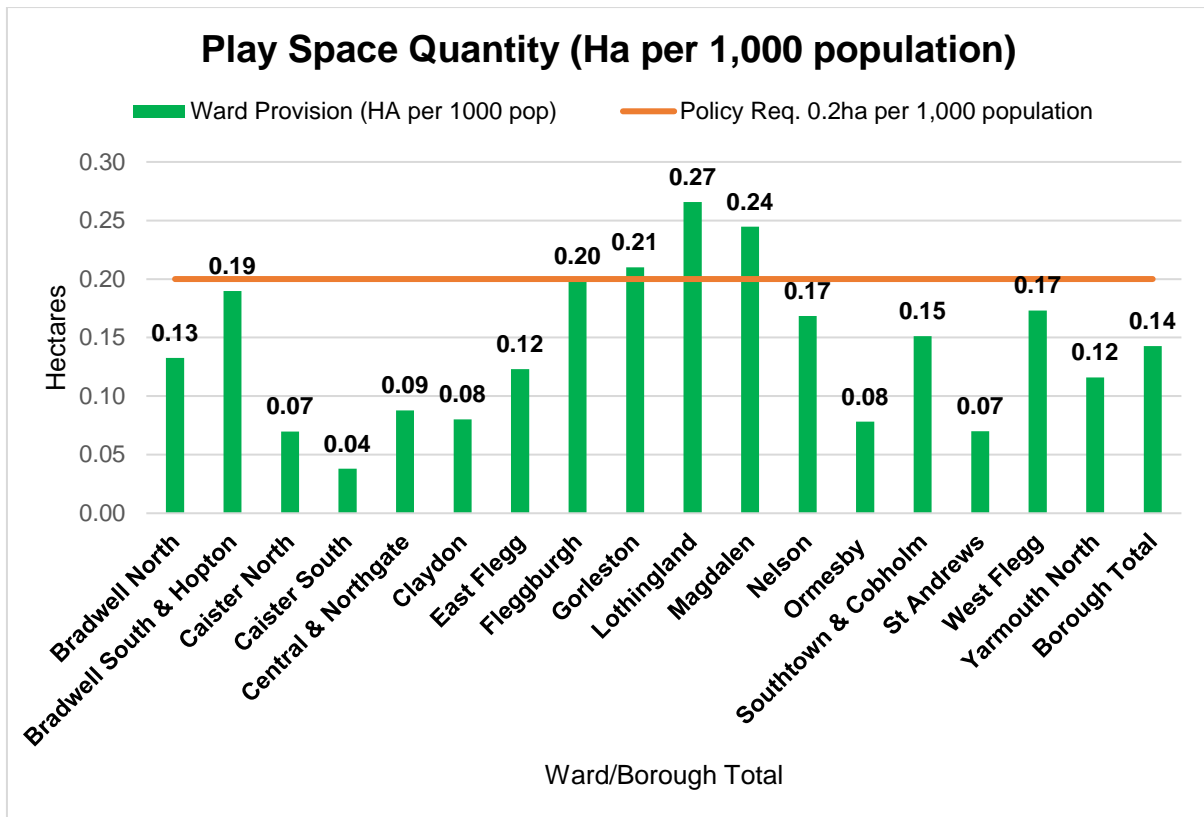
Play space provision

Ward	Provision (Ha)	Population ¹	Ward Provision (Ha per 1000 pop)	Surplus / Deficit (Ha)
Bradwell North	0.84	6355	0.13	-0.07
Bradwell South & Hopton	1.39	7307	0.19	-0.01
Caister North	0.31	4382	0.07	-0.13
Caister South	0.17	4592	0.04	-0.16
Central & Northgate	0.78	8853	0.09	-0.11
Claydon	0.61	7605	0.08	-0.12
East Flegg	0.59	4809	0.12	-0.08
Fleggburgh	0.50	2525	0.20	0.00

¹ 2020 Ward Level Population Estimates (Source ONS)

Ward	Provision (Ha)	Population ¹	Ward Provision (Ha per 1000 pop)	Surplus / Deficit (Ha)
Gorleston	1.10	5249	0.21	0.01
Lothingland	1.39	5222	0.27	0.07
Magdalen	1.84	7530	0.24	0.04
Nelson	1.62	9608	0.17	-0.03
Ormesby	0.34	4313	0.08	-0.12
Southtown & Cobholm	0.90	5931	0.15	-0.05
St Andrews	0.37	5304	0.07	-0.13
West Flegg	0.87	5039	0.17	-0.03
Yarmouth North	0.53	4574	0.12	-0.08
Borough Total	14.15	99198	0.14	-0.06

Bar chart identifying play space provision



- 4.7. There is no clear pattern to where there is a surplus or deficit in play space provision. Though clearly, it is easier to meet play space needs in a ward such as Fleggburgh where the population is much smaller and therefore the needs can be met with fewer sites and less land. Conversely, a densely packed urban ward may have limited space for play and a large population to provide for, such as in the wards of Claydon and Central & Northgate.
- 4.8. Investment into new play space provision will be required in Wards where there is an identified quantity deficit. Where possible, consideration needs to be given to improving existing site offers where appropriate and having regard to the accessibility of surrounding residents. For example, this could be achieved on runoff areas of play fields or other types of open space, to expand children's play.
- 4.9. There may be the potential to consolidate the offer of play space in the Wards of Gorleston, Lothingland and Magdalen. This will be subject to further consideration of accessibility for residents including those from adjacent Wards where there may be an identified deficit. The other crucial indicator is the provision of play spaces between age groups as some Wards lack facilities for older children in particular.

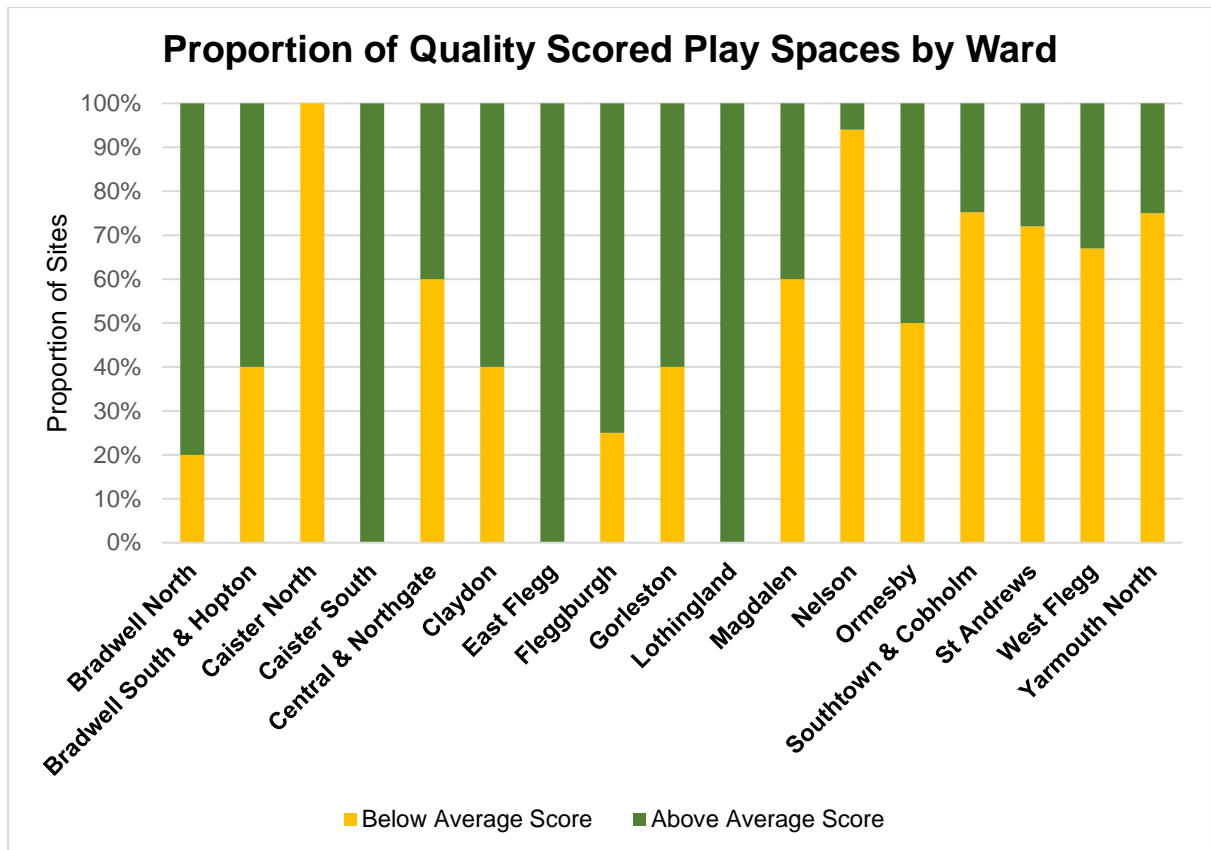
Quality of play spaces

- 4.10. Each of the play space sites has been assessed by 11 quality criteria having had regard to the [Green Flag](#) and [Play England](#) standards. These were:

- Play equipment variety
- Play equipment condition
- Safety of equipment and facilities
- Access and facilities for those with disabilities
- Landscaping & planting
- Site security
- Benches
- Bins
- Visual appeal
- Litter & graffiti
- Lighting

4.11. The criteria were then scored 1-5 with the exception of the top four criteria in the above list which had double score weighting to reflect their importance (over the other criteria) in understanding the overall quality of each site. The maximum number of points scored for an individual site was 75. The score was then calculated as a percentage to simplify quality categorisation. Anything above a 50% score (broadly the median score for the borough) is considered to meet the quality standard

4.12. There is no clear spatial pattern between the Wards as to which scored better in quality. Generally, however, the urban Wards have scored worse, with Great Yarmouth Wards unable to score within the good to very good categories. These findings are not necessarily surprising as these will be more populous areas under greater pressure for use. This does highlight the need to improve the quality of play spaces, not just in Great Yarmouth but across the Borough. The below chart illustrates the findings as a proportion of the sites surveyed within each Ward.



4.13. While there are clear deficits in most Wards, with the exceptions of Caister South, East Flegg and Lothingland, there are some Wards in greater need of quality enhancement. Priority areas to improve quality could include those Wards with high proportions of below average spaces. However, more focused attention will need to be given to a site by site level. The Wards with particularly low quality of play spaces include:

- Caister North
- Central & Northgate
- Magdalen
- Nelson
- Southtown & Cobholm
- St Andrews
- West Flegg
- Yarmouth North

Accessibility of play space

4.14. As set out in section 1, the accessibility of play spaces is further sub-categorised by the age of the children that the site caters for:

- Junior (ages 0-8) up to 100m
- Intermediate (ages 6-12) up to 300m
- Senior (ages 8-14) up to 600m
- Teen facilities up to 1km.

4.15. Each play space will differ as to whether it is suitable for use within the age categories. Some play spaces can cater for multiple ages, others have much more age focused equipment.

4.16. The full accessibility results can be viewed on a map [here](#). The following paragraphs provide a summary of how accessible each type of play space is within each Ward.

Accessibility of play space – Bradwell North Ward

4.17. There are five identified play space sites within this ward.

Bradwell North Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	12	88
Intermediate	55	45
Senior	68	32
Teen	99	1

4.18. Only a small proportion (12%) of properties have access to the junior play spaces within the ward within 100m. Provision is concentrated to the west of Mill Lane and either side of Gapton Hall Road. Consequently, there are gaps in accessibility around Willow Avenue, Homefield Avenue, the east side of Mill Lane and Victoria Avenue.

4.19. There are five identified intermediate sites in this ward. The 200m catchments have a reasonably good coverage, although there is a gap in accessibility around Homefield Avenue up to Wren Drive.

- 4.20. There are two adjacent senior children's play areas at the playing field west of Mill Lane. The resulting inaccessible spots are north of Burgh Road and north and south of Lynn Grove High School.
- 4.21. The teen facilities (adjacent areas) at the playing field west of Mill Lane are accessible to all residential properties within the ward at the 1km catchment.
- 4.22. It should be noted that some of the areas lacking provision are within the proximity of Lynn Grove High School and Hillside Primary School. The schools themselves may contain open space facilities (often including play equipped space) but these are not generally available for public use and have therefore been excluded from the assessment.
- 4.23. Despite the lack of accessibility for junior and intermediate play spaces, the ward does have a reasonable spread of play facilities. The extent of existing development will limit opportunities for further provision within the ward. However, there could be scope for additional provision through new allocations as part of a review of the Local Plan

Accessibility of play space – Bradwell South & Hopton Ward

- 4.24. There are ten sites within the ward, with a split between the provision in the parishes of Bradwell and Hopton.

Bradwell South & Hopton Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	17	83
Intermediate	62	38
Senior	86	14
Teen	99	1

- 4.25. Only a small proportion (17%) of properties have access to the nine junior play spaces within the ward within 100m. Provision is concentrated around Green Lane, Primrose Way and Burnet Road in Bradwell and Anglian Way, Seafields Drive, Julian Way and Watsons Close in Hopton. There are consequently accessibility gaps north of Sun Lane and Clover Way in Bradwell. Provision around Beacon Park will come forward through the development of the housing allocation. There are gaps in Hopton around Potters Drive and Old Church Road.

- 4.26. Nine sites cater for intermediate age play. This provides reasonable coverage with a few gaps along Chestnut Avenue and south of Kings Drive in Bradwell, as well as south of Misburgh Way in Hopton.
- 4.27. Five sites provide good coverage at senior age play with Bradwell mostly being covered, bar a few small pockets of housing falling outside the 600m buffer, such as along Howards Way. There are a few remaining gaps, such as around Seaview Rise in Hopton.
- 4.28. The five teen facilities cover nearly all properties within the ward.
- 4.29. Despite the lack of accessibility for junior play spaces, the ward does have a reasonable spread of play facilities. The extent of existing development will limit opportunities for further provision within the ward. However, there could be scope for additional provision through new allocations as part of a review of the Local Plan

Accessibility of play space – Caister North Ward

- 4.30. There are three main play sites within the ward.

Caister North Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	5	95
Intermediate	31	69
Senior	59	41
Teen	100	0

- 4.31. Junior facilities are only accessible to 5% of residents within the ward within the 100m catchment. Consequently, accessibility is constrained to only a limited number of properties adjacent the recreation ground to the west side of the ward and along Webster Way.
- 4.32. Intermediate play jumps to just under a third of the surrounding properties with provision focussed just north of John Grant School and Webster Way. There are consequent gaps north of Halt Road and south of St George's Drive.
- 4.33. Some properties in the south of the ward benefit from senior play provision within Caister South. Gaps remain around Second Avenue as well as south and south-west of Breydon Way.

- 4.34. Teen facilities have full ward coverage at a 1km catchment and the south part of Caister North benefits from coverage that extends into it from Caister South ward.
- 4.35. While opportunities for junior and intermediate play are limited within the ward, there are alternative forms of open space which unequipped, may help to meet some recreational needs. There are also further play spaces located within school grounds and holiday parks, though as these are not publicly accessible they have been excluded from the identified sites.

Accessibility of play space – Caister South Ward

- 4.36. There are two main play sites within the ward.

Caister South Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	5	95
Intermediate	41	59
Senior	62	38
Teen	96	4

- 4.37. Junior facilities are only accessible to 5% of residents within the ward at the 100m catchment. Consequently, accessibility is constrained to only a limited number of properties adjacent the King George's Field and along the Coxswain Road Way area of the ward.
- 4.38. Intermediate play rises significantly to 41% of the surrounding properties. There are consequent gaps south of Norwich Road and either side of the High Street.
- 4.39. Senior play caters for approximately two thirds of the ward, with gaps remaining around the Upper Grange Crescent area and south of Buildings Road.
- 4.40. Teen facilities cover nearly all properties within the ward.
- 4.41. Opportunities for junior play, in particular, are limited within the ward. There are alternative forms of recreation space which unequipped, may help to meet some of these play needs including the beach, Caister Junior School, Caister Academy, the fields below Westerley Way, and the nearby Caister Roman Fort.

Accessibility of play space – Central & Northgate Ward

- 4.42. There are five play sites within the ward, with the Middlegate estate considered as a sing

Central & Northgate Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	13	87
Intermediate	68	32
Senior	53	47
Teen	92	8

- 4.43. Junior facilities are accessible to 13% of residents within the Ward at the 100m catchment, with only properties around George Street, Town Wall Road, the north part of Alderson Road and a small part of North Denes Road to the north having coverage.
- 4.44. Intermediate play jumps to 68% of the surrounding properties. Some of the catchment provision is received from Nelson Ward sites. There are still consequent gaps through Great Yarmouth Town Centre, north of Middle Market Road and west of North River Road.
- 4.45. Only one site caters for senior children's play, this being located along North Drive. There is a consequent gap in provision in the north-west of the ward, east and west of Northgate Street.
- 4.46. Teen facilities cover nearly all properties within the ward.
- 4.47. Opportunities for junior play, in particular, are limited within the ward. There are alternative forms of recreation space which unequipped, may help to meet some of these play needs including the whole of Beaconsfield Recreation Ground and the beach.
- 4.48. The facility at George Street has limited accessibility, and any play space facilities delivered as part of redevelopment of North Quay may help to provide a better offer to nearby residents.

Accessibility of play space – Claydon Ward

- 4.49. There are five play sites within the ward.

Claydon Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	11	89
Intermediate	62	38
Senior	76	24
Teen	100	0

- 4.50. Junior facilities are accessible to 11% of residents within the ward at the 100m catchment, leaving big gaps in coverage throughout the ward.
- 4.51. Intermediate play jumps to 62% of the surrounding properties. There are still gaps around Burnt Lane, Burgh Road, Westbrook Avenue and Mayflower Way.
- 4.52. Whilst the only senior play space within the ward is at Southtown Common to the north of the ward, the ward benefits from play space catchments within adjacent wards. A gap in provision still remains around the Claydon Grove area.
- 4.53. Teen facilities have full ward coverage at a 1km catchment.
- 4.54. The ward generally has good accessibility to play spaces, though the junior space is limited. The two spaces south of Crab Lane are close together with overlaying catchments serving the same community, which may suggest that there may be the potential to consolidate the offer. The gaps in accessibility may be to some extent mitigated by alternative spaces such as Wroughton Junior Academy and Veronica Green, and nearby areas such as Meadow Park and Gorleston Recreation Ground. It is therefore otherwise recommended that the play facilities within the ward are maintained.

Accessibility of play space – East Flegg Ward

- 4.55. There are four play sites within the ward.

East Flegg Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	9	91
Intermediate	45	55
Senior	58	42

Teen	0	100
------	---	-----

- 4.56. Junior facilities are only accessible to 9% of residents within the ward at the 100m catchment therefore most properties are located outside of the accessible catchment. This is more likely to be an issue in the parishes of Winterton-on-Sea and Hemsby which are much larger settlements than Somerton.
- 4.57. Intermediate play jumps to 45% of the surrounding properties at the 300m catchment. Again, there is significant difference between the settlements as Somerton and Winterton-on-Sea have good coverage, whilst Hemsby has clear accessibility gaps in the north, east and western points of the settlement.
- 4.58. There are only two senior play sites, one each within Hemsby and Winterton-on-Sea. There are consequent gaps in the east of Hemsby and the settlement of Somerton.
- 4.59. There are no teen facilities within the East Flegg Ward. As the most populous settlement within the ward, if such provision were provided then Hemsby would be the most appropriate place to do this.
- 4.60. While junior play accessibility is limited within the ward, it is a rural area and local residents would be more likely to travel a bit further to access facilities. Additionally, alternative open spaces within the settlements may help to meet such needs.

Accessibility of play space – Fleggburgh Ward

- 4.61. There are four play sites within the ward.

Fleggburgh Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	6	94
Intermediate	32	68
Senior	31	69
Teen	34	66

- 4.62. Junior facilities are only accessible to 6% of residents within the ward at the 100m catchment. Consequently, accessibility is limited and does not meet the standards of many residents within the settlements of Fleggburgh and Filby. In addition, Thrigby and Billockby have no coverage at all.

- 4.63. Intermediate play rises to 32% of properties. There are gaps around The Village to the east of Burgh St Margaret and to its north in the Margaret's Way area and east and west of Rollesby Road. Coverage gaps exist south of Filby along Thrigby Road, starting from half-way between York Villa Close and The Loke and continuing further south. There is also a significant gap to the east of Filby along Main Road to the north and south respectively. There are gaps around Low Road and Barn Lane in Runham as well as north-east of Stokesby along Mill Road and to its east along Filby Road. Again, there is no coverage at all in Thrigby or Billockby.
- 4.64. The only senior play area is situated in Burgh St Margaret in the north-west of the ward.
- 4.65. Teen facilities cover nearly all properties within Burgh St Margaret but there is no other teen play space coverage in the rest of the ward.
- 4.66. While play space accessibility is limited within the ward, it is a very rural area comprising smaller settlements and local residents would be more likely to travel a bit further to access local facilities, particularly in the larger villages of Fleggburgh and Filby. Additionally, alternative open spaces within the settlements may help to meet such needs.
- 4.67. Opportunities could be explored to expand on Filby's play space offer to cater for older children, though it is unlikely that demand will be particularly high given the small size of the settlement. Demand in Stokesby and Runham is likely to be very limited.

Accessibility of play space – Gorleston Ward

- 4.68. There are five main play sites within the ward, with each being located along Gorleston Cliffs.

Gorleston Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	7	93
Intermediate	33	67
Senior	59	41
Teen	98	2

- 4.69. Junior facilities are only accessible to 7% of residents within the ward at the 100m catchment. Consequently, accessibility is out of range for most properties north of Park Road and to the south of the ward, south of Bridge Road.
- 4.70. Intermediate play rises to 33% of the surrounding properties. There are consequent gaps south of Arnott Avenue, in the Kennedy Avenue area and south of Cliff Park Ormiston Academy.
- 4.71. Senior play caters for over half of the ward with gaps lying in the north of the ward around the Upper Cliff Road area and in the south of the ward around Links Road. The south-west of the ward benefits from some adjacent ward coverage.
- 4.72. Teen facilities cover nearly all properties within the ward with the only gap situated around the Kennel Loke area.
- 4.73. Play spaces within this Ward are centred around the cliffs. However, these areas do benefit from access to other spaces that may help to meet needs including: the former rail trackway running alongside Vitoria Road to Bridge Road, Cliff Park Academy, the open space at Mariner's Compass, Beacon Park Playground, and any potential further space delivered through the development south of Links Road (which is allocated in the Local Plan Part 2).

Accessibility of play space – Lothingland Ward

- 4.74. There are four main play sites within the ward.

Lothingland Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	11	89
Intermediate	37	63
Senior	67	33
Teen	76	24

- 4.75. Junior facilities are accessible to 11% of residents within the ward at the 100m catchment. Consequently, accessibility is not available to many properties in Burgh Castle as a whole as well as in the west of Belton and around the St Georges Road area to its north-east. Areas to the north of Fritton, north of Forest Mount off New Road have no coverage, as well as to the area south-west of the Decoy Tavern Public House and east of it along Beccles Road and Church Lane.

- 4.76. Intermediate play rises to 37% of surrounding properties. Whilst there is slightly more coverage in Burgh Castle, large parts of it remain inaccessible to intermediate play space. There are gaps also in the south of Belton, north of Station Road South, to the east (north and south of Heather Gardens) and to the north-east (in the area west of Church Lane).
- 4.77. There is only one senior play area in the ward which covers almost all properties in Belton. This leaves gaps in Burgh Castle and Fritton.
- 4.78. The one teen facility covers all properties within Belton but again leaves gaps everywhere else in the ward.
- 4.79. While play space accessibility is limited within the ward, it is a very rural area comprising smaller settlements and local residents would be more likely to travel a bit further to access local facilities, particularly in the larger village of Belton. Alternative open spaces within the settlement of Belton may help to meet needs outside of the accessibility range.
- 4.80. Burgh Castle is a small, dispersed settlement with likely a small corresponding demand. The play space along Church Road will cater for residents in that part of the village, with residents in the south benefitting from foot access to Belton. Fritton, another small settlement is catered by a single site. Neither settlement is likely to have sufficient demand to justify further play facilities for older children/teenagers.
- 4.81. St Olaves lacks an equipped play space. The village is small and unlikely to have great demand, however, should major residential development occur within the village, then such a facility could be delivered.

Accessibility of play space – Magdalen Ward

- 4.82. There are five main play sites within the ward.

Magdalen Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	9	91
Intermediate	52	48
Senior	94	6
Teen	100	0

- 4.83. Junior facilities are accessible to only 9% of residents within the ward at the 100m catchment. Consequently, accessibility is not in range of properties east and west of St Annes Crescent, there is no coverage in the area north of James Paget Hospital or along the east side of the ward.
- 4.84. Intermediate play rises significantly to over half of properties covered in the catchment area. There are still gaps north of James Paget Hospital and south of Clare Avenue and Stanley Avenue. The Elmgrove Road area to the east of the ward has no coverage either as well as the north-west side of the ward, north of Ormiston Herman Academy.
- 4.85. Senior play caters for 94% of the ward with the only pockets not covered situated in the Stanley Avenue and Gresham Close area to the east of the ward.
- 4.86. Teen facilities cover all properties within the ward with additional coverage from adjacent wards.
- 4.87. Despite the lack of properties benefitting from junior play space, accessibility is generally very good within the Ward.
- 4.88. The ward also benefits from good provision of amenity greenspaces such as Crowhall Green and at Elm Avenue, which may help to meet some remaining recreational needs. It is therefore otherwise recommended that all play facilities within the ward are maintained.

Accessibility of play space – Nelson Ward

- 4.89. There are sixteen play sites within the ward, though twelve of these are located within the Middlegate estate.

Nelson Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	35	65
Intermediate	95	5
Senior	100	0
Teen	100	0

- 4.90. Junior facilities are accessible to 35% of residents within the ward which is a much higher proportion than in other wards across the Borough for Junior play space. The gaps lie west of Marine Parade to the north of the ward, around the Newcastle Road area and south of Battery Road.

4.91. Intermediate play rises exponentially to 95% of the surrounding properties. The remaining gaps lie mainly to the south of Suffling Road and a few other tiny pockets of non-coverage scattered around the ward.

4.92. Senior play and teen facilities accommodate every property within the ward.

4.93. The ward generally has excellent accessibility to play spaces, with the exception of junior spaces. Clearly, the Middlegate Estate provides the potential to consolidate the provision of play spaces. Beyond those, the sites provide a decent distribution and are supported by other open spaces including St George's Park, Medieval Town Halls Open Space, St Nicholas Recreation Ground and the beach.

Accessibility of play space – Ormesby Ward

4.94. There are four main play sites within the ward.

Ormesby Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	7	93
Intermediate	34	66
Senior	20	80
Teen	9	91

4.95. Junior facilities are only accessible to 7% of residents within the ward at the 100m catchment. Consequently, there is no accessibility in the ward west of West Road in Ormesby St Margaret, rendering Ormesby St Michael and the surrounding area uncovered. The residential area north of California has no coverage too as well as significant parts of Ormesby St Margaret, mainly north and south of Station Road and north of Cromer Road.

4.96. Intermediate play rises to just over a third of the surrounding properties covered by the catchment area. There are still gaps around the Spruce Avenue area to the west of Ormesby St Margaret and around the Leathway area to its east. There is still no coverage at all in the west part of the ward including Ormesby St Michael or east and south of Scratby Road.

4.97. The one senior play site covers the west side of Ormesby St Margaret only including most of Leathway and properties north and south of Station Road and part of Yarmouth Road is covered too. The rest of the ward is not covered.

- 4.98. There are no teen facilities in the ward but there is small coverage in the south-east of the ward in the Whitby Road, Yarmouth Road and Pascoe Drive area due to overlapping coverage from Caister North ward.
- 4.99. Play space provision within the ward is generally limited to accessibility within the settlement of Ormesby St Margaret only. Consequently, the settlement of Scratby would clearly benefit from equipped play provision. There may be potential for this to be provided on the village hall grounds.
- 4.100. The settlement of Ormesby St Michael is unlikely to create sufficient need to justify the provision of play facilities given its small size.
- 4.101. Within the settlement of Ormesby St Margaret there is a decent spread of younger children's play facilities, but a lack of any teen facilities. Therefore, enabling development should consider the potential to provide teen facilities. It may be possible to achieve this on the existing main recreation space, The Edgar Tennant playing field.

Accessibility of play space – Southtown and Cobholm Ward

- 4.102. There are eight play sites within the ward.

Southtown and Cobholm Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	30	70
Intermediate	92	8
Senior	98	2
Teen	100	0

- 4.103. Junior facilities are accessible by just under a third of properties within the ward at the 100m catchment. The main gaps in coverage lie around the Waveney Road area to the south of the ward; from Gordon Road to Anson Road; and the Granville Road area.
- 4.104. Intermediate play enjoys an impressive 92% coverage of the surrounding properties. There are a few tiny pockets not covered around the ward and the main gap lies in the south-west Brinell Way area.
- 4.105. Senior play covers 98% of the ward and teen facilities cover all properties within the ward.

- 4.106. While junior play space accessibility is low amongst residents, the sites are dispersed across the ward. The main exception to this is at around Tollgate Road where there are two sites with overlapping access, which have the potential to be consolidated. Opportunities to expand provision are otherwise limited, but the ward does benefit from other open spaces at Cobholm Island, Herbert Barnes Park, the allotments, East Coast College, and Southtown Common just to the south of the ward.

Accessibility of play space – St Andrews Ward

- 4.107. There are seven main play sites within the ward.

St Andrews Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	20	80
Intermediate	59	41
Senior	67	33
Teen	100	0

- 4.108. Junior facilities are accessible to a fifth of all properties in the ward. Consequently, four fifths of the ward is not covered and the main gaps in coverage lie south of Duke Road all the way south to Downing Road to the ward's south. The England's Lane area and the area north of Baker Street to the east of the ward lack coverage too.
- 4.109. Intermediate play rises to 59% coverage with the Suffield Road area being the main gap in coverage.
- 4.110. Senior play caters for approximately two thirds of the ward with the main gaps lying in the Bells Road and Bells Marsh Road areas.
- 4.111. The one teen facility covers all properties within the ward and there is additional coverage provided by adjacent wards.
- 4.112. While junior play space accessibility is low amongst residents, the sites are reasonably well dispersed across the ward. There is, however, some overlap between the catchment of sites at East Anglia Way which may allow for the consolidation of spaces given their close proximity to each other. The equipment at Gorleston Recreation Ground provides a single destination offer.

- 4.113. Opportunities to expand provision are otherwise limited, but the ward does benefit from other open spaces at Gorleston Recreation Ground, Priory Gardens, St Andrew's Church, Middleton Gardens, and the Gorleston Pier area.

Accessibility of play space – West Flegg Ward

- 4.114. There are six main play sites within the ward.

West Flegg Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	7	93
Intermediate	38	62
Senior	40	60
Teen	59	41

- 4.115. Junior facilities are only accessible to 7% of residents within the ward at the 100m catchment. Consequently, large parts of Martham are not covered such as the area around east and west of White Street; around Staithe Road to the north; the Sycamore Avenue area to the south; and many properties to the west, north and south of Station Gardens. The areas north of Low Road in Rollesby and to its east lack coverage as well as a large area to the north of Bastwick around High Road and Grove Road.
- 4.116. Intermediate play rises to over a third of the surrounding properties. The area east of Alder Avenue in Martham is still covered, however, as well as the area to its north around Bradfield Drive. The Romany Close area and the area to its south in Rollesby also do not have accessibility to intermediate play areas, as well as the area north of Bastwick. The vast majority of Thurne has coverage though.
- 4.117. The one senior play area caters for most of Martham except to its most westerly point and from Grove Road northwards. 60% of properties remain inaccessible to senior play space throughout the rest of the ward.
- 4.118. The one teen facility covers the majority of Martham but 41% of properties in the remainder of the ward are outside the catchment area.
- 4.119. While junior play accessibility is limited within the ward, it is a rural area and local residents would be more likely to travel a bit further to access facilities. Martham is also likely to benefit from new play space provision as part of recently permitted development schemes. Rollesby Neighbourhood Plan seeks to expand the

open space offer as part of its residential development to join the two sections of the village. Such provision along with alternative open spaces within the settlements may help to meet such recreational needs.

Accessibility of play space – Yarmouth North Ward

4.120. There are four main play sites within the ward.

Yarmouth North Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Play Space	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Junior	18	82
Intermediate	7	93
Senior	0	100
Teen	4	96

4.121. Junior facilities are accessible to 18% of residents within the ward; the main gaps lie throughout the ward north of Jellicoe Road and to its immediate south.

4.122. Intermediate play only covers 7% of the ward to its south around the Salisbury Road area, rendering the vast majority of the ward inaccessible to intermediate play coverage.

4.123. There is no senior play accessibility in the ward at all and whilst there are no teen facilities in the ward, some coverage to the south is provided by an adjacent ward around the Salisbury Road area.

4.124. While the ward lacks accessibility to equipped play space, it does have good access to alternative open spaces including Bure Park, Barnard Bridge Sports Ground, North Denes (dunes and beach) and the local schools. Opportunities to provide senior children's and teenager play spaces should be explored. There may be potential to achieve this within existing open space sites such as Bure Park or Fisher Avenue.

5. Informal Amenity Green Space

5.1. Informal amenity green space describes green space that is designed to soften the urban fabric, provide a setting for buildings, provide small wildlife habitats and allows for informal leisure activities. Amenity green spaces are public open spaces whose primary purpose is to improve and enhance the appearance of the local environment and improve the well-being of local residents.

- 5.2. Such spaces can be as simple as a grassed area with or without trees, benches, bins, and other features. They can be used for all sorts of recreation such as dog walking or for quiet reflection, but also casual play areas for children. Spaces that were extremely small or that provided no real amenity function, such as a verge separating road and pathway, have been excluded from the assessment.

Quantity of informal amenity green space

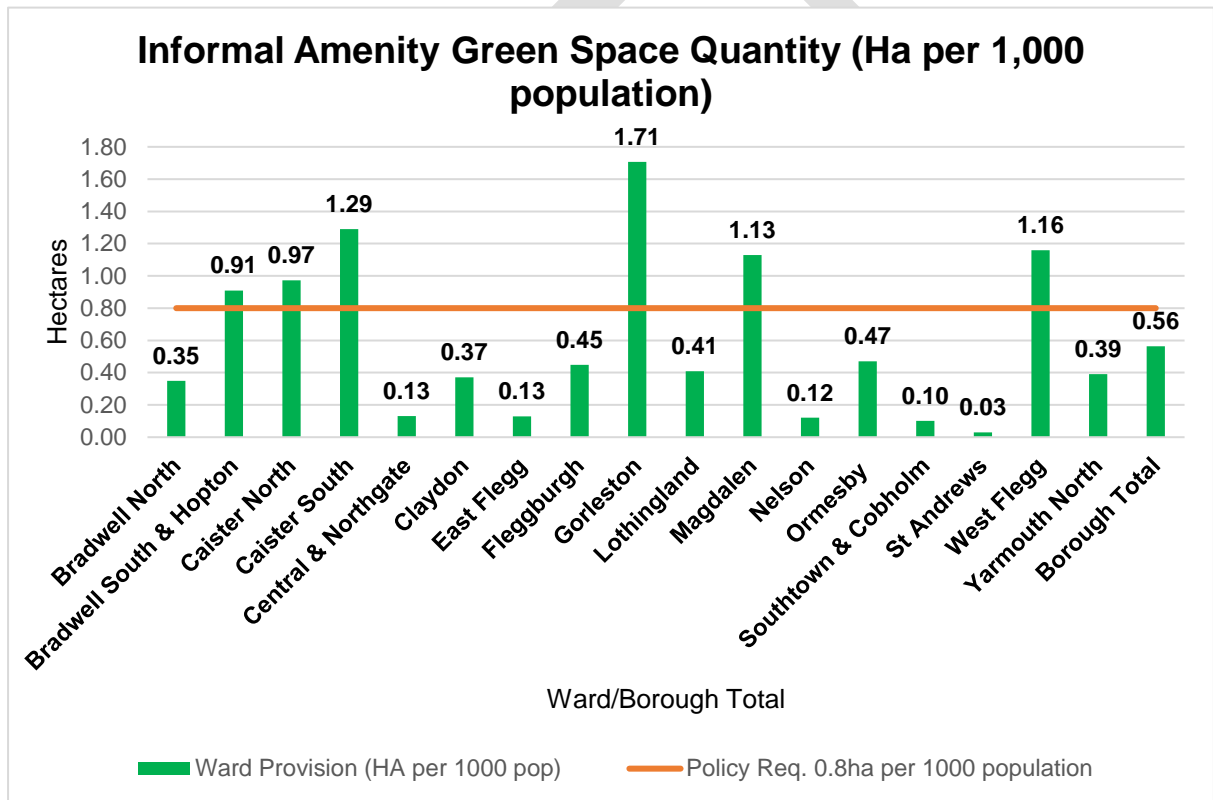
- 5.3. Local Plan Part 2 (LPP2) Policy H4 requires **0.8ha per 1,000 population**, which equates to 8m per person or 18.48m per household.
- 5.4. 200 Publicly accessible informal amenity green spaces have been recorded across the Borough. This represents a total area of 55.98ha across the Borough. Provision is, however, not distributed evenly across the Borough, both in terms of area and the population that it serves. There are identified surpluses in six wards, with a deficit in the remaining wards and within the Borough taken as a whole.

Informal amenity green space provision

Ward	Provision (Ha)	Population	Ward Provision (Ha per 1000 pop)	Surplus / Deficit (Ha)
Bradwell North	2.22	6355	0.35	-0.45
Bradwell South & Hopton	6.65	7307	0.91	0.11
Caister North	4.26	4382	0.97	0.17
Caister South	5.93	4592	1.29	0.49
Central & Northgate	1.15	8853	0.13	-0.67
Claydon	2.83	7605	0.37	-0.43
East Flegg	0.62	4809	0.13	-0.67
Fleggburgh	1.13	2525	0.45	-0.35
Gorleston	8.96	5249	1.71	0.91
Lothingland	2.14	5222	0.41	-0.39
Magdalen	8.50	7530	1.13	0.33
Nelson	1.16	9608	0.12	-0.68

Ormesby	2.03	4313	0.47	-0.33
Southtown & Cobholm	0.60	5931	0.10	-0.70
St Andrews	0.16	5304	0.03	-0.77
West Flegg	5.84	5039	1.16	0.36
Yarmouth North	1.79	4574	0.39	-0.41
Borough Total	55.98	99198	0.56	-0.24

Bar chart identifying informal amenity green space provision



5.5. There is no obvious pattern to explain where there is a surplus or deficit in informal amenity green space provision. It does, however, appear that deficits are more likely within the urban wards where there is a lack of space (and a larger resident population to serve). Gorleston Ward is urban but has the largest provision, this is reflective of the extensive informal amenity green space that runs along Gorleston cliffs.

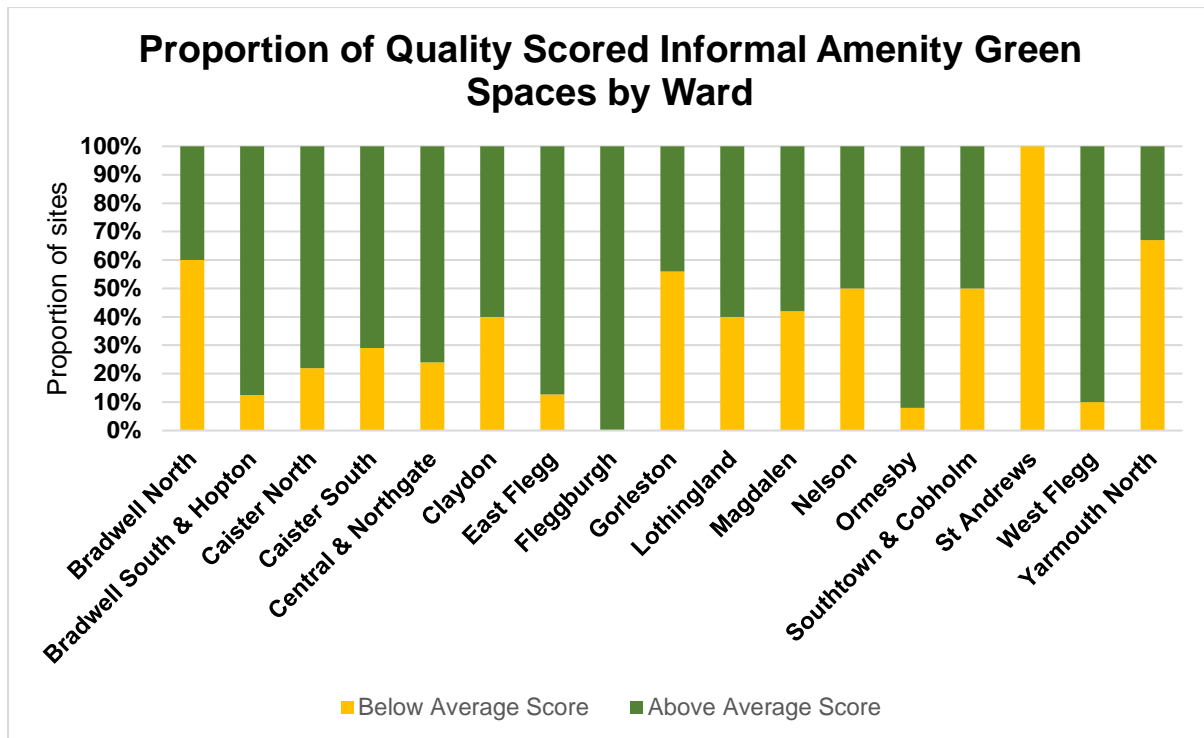
Quality of informal amenity green space

5.6. Each of the amenity space sites has been assessed by 9 quality criteria having had regard to the Green Flag standards. These were:

- Landscaping & planting
- Site security
- Benches
- Bins
- Visual appeal
- Safety of equipment and facilities
- Access and facilities for those with disabilities
- Litter & graffiti
- Lighting

5.7. The criteria were then scored 1-5 with the exception of the top five criteria in the above list which had doubled weighted scores to reflect their importance (over the other criteria) in understanding the overall quality of each site. The maximum number of points scored for an individual site was 70. The score was then calculated as a percentage to simplify quality categorisation. Anything above a 50% score (broadly the median score for the borough) is considered to meet the quality standard

5.8. There is no clear spatial pattern between the Wards as to which scored better in quality. Generally, however, the urban Wards have scored worse. These findings are not necessarily surprising as these will be more populous areas under greater pressure for use. This does highlight the need to improve the quality of informal amenity green spaces, not just in Great Yarmouth but across the Borough. The below chart illustrates the findings as a proportion of the sites surveyed within each Ward.



5.9. With the exception of Fleggburgh, every Ward has an identified deficit in quality, as emphasised by those spaces scoring below average. Priority areas to improve quality could include those Wards with higher proportions of below average spaces. However, more focused attention will need to be given at a site by site level. The Wards with particularly low quality of spaces include:

- Bradwell North
- Claydon
- Gorleston
- Lothingland
- Magdalen
- Nelson
- Southtown & Cobholm
- St Andrews
- Yarmouth North

Accessibility of informal amenity green space

5.10. As set out in section 1, informal amenity green space should be considered accessible by residents or workers within the following straight line distances:

- Sites up to 1ha within 150m
- Sites 1-3ha within 200m
- Sites 3-10ha within 500m

- 5.11. The full accessibility results can be viewed on a map [here](#). The following paragraphs provide a summary of how accessible each type of play space is within each Ward.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – Bradwell North Ward

- 5.12. There are twenty identified informal amenity space sites within this ward.

Bradwell North Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	52	48
1-3ha within 200m	0	0
3-10ha within 500m	0	0

- 5.13. Just over half of the properties in the area lie within the 150m catchment area for access to up to 1 hectare of informal amenity green space.
- 5.14. The main gaps in coverage lie in the Hewett Road area west of Gapton Hall Road to the north of the ward, as well as north and east of Hillside Primary School to the south of the ward.
- 5.15. Almost half of the residents within the ward are therefore outside of the accessibility range for amenity space. There is, however, a large playing field west of Mill Lane which provides significant activity space including sports and children's play, and the Lynn Grove High School contains a significant amount of open field space (albeit with a lack of public access).
- 5.16. Based on the availability of these alternative spaces, there is no need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – Bradwell South & Hopton Ward

- 5.17. There are sixteen identified sites within the ward, with a split between the provision in the parishes of Bradwell and Hopton.

Bradwell South & Hopton Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	54	46

1-3ha within 200m	13	87
3-10ha within 500m	0	0

5.18. Over half of properties in the ward enjoy good access to informal amenity space and Bradwell is particularly well covered. The areas to the north of Long Lane and Lord's Lane fall outside of the informal open space catchment areas. The Mace Road area to the south-east of Bradwell is also not covered, though this is within the Bradwell urban extension development under construction and may benefit from new open space provision as part of the development.

5.19. The area north-west of Hopton around Anglian Way is not covered as well as the Beach Road area. However, Hopton Recreation Ground is just west of Anglian Way, providing significant activity space including sports and children's play.

5.20. There is a 1-3 hectares area of informal greenspace north and west of Ormiston Venture Academy in which 13% of properties within the ward fall within its catchment area.

5.21. Based on the generally good coverage in Bradwell South and Hopton, there is no need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – Caister North Ward

5.22. There are 9 identified sites within the ward.

Caister North Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	40	60
1-3ha within 200m	0	0
3-10ha within 500m	53	47

5.23. Two fifths of properties in the ward fall within the 1 hectare catchment area to access this amenity space whilst gaps lie to the north of the ward in the Second Avenue and Drift Road areas. The St Nicholas Drive area is also not covered.

5.24. There is a 3-10 hectare greenspace area in the Ward in which over half the properties in the ward fall inside its catchment area.

5.25. There is, however, significant provision of amenity provided by other forms of open space including access to the beach, Caister Cemetery and the full grounds of Caister Roman Fort.

5.26. Based on the availability of these other types of open space, there is no need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – Caister South Ward

5.27. There are seven identified main sites within the ward.

Caister South Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	44	56
1-3ha within 200m	0	0
3-10ha within 500m	49	51

5.28. 44% of properties lie within 150 metres of informal amenity greenspace up to 1 hectare in size with gaps in coverage north and south of West Road, around the west side of the Braddock Road area and around Tan Lane.

5.29. There is one site 3-10 hectares in size and almost half of the properties within the ward lie within 500 metres of it.

5.30. While there is a lack of medium informal amenity greenspaces, accessibility gaps within the ward will be supplemented by other forms of open space such as the Caister Beach, King George V Playing Field and Caister Cemetery. On this basis, there is no need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – Central & Northgate Ward

5.31. There are thirteen identified sites within the ward.

Central & Northgate Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	37	63
1-3ha within 200m	0	0

3-10ha within 500m	0	0
--------------------	---	---

- 5.32. Over a third of properties lie within 150 metres of informal amenity greenspace up to 1 hectare in size; the main gaps lie around the Middle Market Road and St Francis Way areas to the south and west of Belvidere Road to the west of the New Cemetery.
- 5.33. There are no larger areas of amenity greenspace within the ward. There are, however, significant other types of open space including the sports fields at Beaconsfield Road, Wellesley Recreation Ground, North Denes, the Venetian Water Ways, and the Cemetery and Minster Grounds. As such, the lack of open space amenity provision is really focused in the southern area of the ward around North Quay and the town centre. Whilst these areas may lack natural forms of open space, they do contain civic spaces (often hard surfaces) that provide opportunities for recreation and enjoyment.
- 5.34. Based on the availability of these alternatives, there is no need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – Claydon Ward

- 5.35. There are fifteen identified sites within the ward.

Claydon Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	68	32
1-3ha within 200m	0	0
3-10ha within 500m	0	0

- 5.36. Over two thirds of properties within the ward are within the 150m catchment area to access the amenity greenspace across the ward. The main pockets lie in the Common Road area to the north-east of the ward, in the Cherry Road area and around the Selwyn Road area and to its east in the south-west portion of the ward.
- 5.37. There are no larger areas of amenity greenspace between 1 and 10 hectares in the ward. There are, however, significant other types of open space including the sports fields at Southtown Common, Gorleston Cemetery and in the adjacent Ward, Gorleston Recreation Ground.

- 5.38. Based on the availability of other types of open space, there is no need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – East Flegg Ward

- 5.39. There are fourteen identified sites within the ward.

East Flegg Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	40	60
1-3ha within 200m	0	0
3-10ha within 500m	0	0

- 5.40. Two fifths of properties within the ward lie within the 150m catchment area for informal amenity greenspace up to 1 hectare in size. Winterton has particularly good coverage with small pockets outside the catchment area, such as Low Road to the north and around the Bush Road area.
- 5.41. Hemsby has relatively good coverage but there are large areas not covered specifically by informal amenity spaces. There are, however, sites such as the playing field around the village hall, St Mary's Church, the beach and countryside access which also have the ability to meet peoples amenity space needs.
- 5.42. Somerton lacks any informal amenity provision but benefits from good access to the countryside and a play space adjacent the village hall.
- 5.43. Whilst there are no larger areas of amenity greenspace between 1 and 10 hectares in the ward, there is access to the beach, such as Winterton-Horsey Dunes, and the wider countryside with public rights of way.
- 5.44. Based on the availability of these alternatives, there is no need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – Fleggburgh Ward

- 5.45. There are four identified sites within the ward.

Fleggburgh Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	18	82
1-3ha within 200m	0	0
3-10ha within 500m	0	0

- 5.46. Only 18% of properties are within the 150m catchment area for informal amenity greenspace up to 150 metres, leaving over three quarters of properties outside of it. The Pound Lane, Main Road area of Filby has good coverage as does the area to the east of it from Grange Farm Close to Poplar Drive but all other housing in Filby to the east and west of those areas are outside the 150m catchment. Runham has fairly good coverage with two pockets on Mautby Lane and south of Short Lane not covered and Stokesby has reasonable coverage with areas on Mill Road and Filby Road falling outside of the catchment.
- 5.47. There are no larger areas of amenity greenspace between 1 and 10 hectares in the ward, though given the limited size of each settlement this is not unexpected.
- 5.48. There are, however, alternative forms of space within good catchment areas such as the playing field at Fleggburgh Village Hall, the recreation ground at Filby Village Hall, play spaces, churchyards and cemeteries and wider countryside access.
- 5.49. Based on the availability of these alternatives, there is no need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards..

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – Gorleston Ward

- 5.50. There are nine identified main sites within the ward.

Gorleston Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	58	42
1-3ha within 200m	0	0
3-10ha within 500m	69	31

- 5.51. Over half of properties in Gorleston ward are within 150m of informal amenity greenspace up to 1 hectare in size and the ward benefits from some

coverage from an adjacent ward. North Road, and the area south of Links Road are outside of the catchment areas.

5.52. Whilst there are no sites 1-3 hectares in size in the ward, there are two sites 3-10 hectares in size that cover over two thirds of properties in the ward within the 500m catchment range. Only the area in the south-west of the ward around Mariner's Compass is not covered. There are, however, other areas such as Bluebell Woods and Beacon Park Playground (albeit located in the adjacent ward), which help to address informal amenity space needs.

5.53. Based on the availability of these alternatives, there is no need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – Lothingland Ward

5.54. There are fifteen identified sites within the ward.

Lothingland Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	59	41
1-3ha within 200m	0	0
3-10ha within 500m	0	0

5.55. Whilst there are no sites between 1 to 10 hectares in size in the ward, the fifteen sites up to a hectare in size cover almost 60% of properties in the ward.

5.56. Belton has particularly good coverage with small gaps situated in the area to the immediate south of Moorlands Church of England Primary Academy, the St James Crescent area and to the west of the settlement around River Way, The Loke and Sharmans Loke.

5.57. Burgh Castle and Fritton lack any informal amenity spaces, but St Olaves has reasonable coverage with gaps existing on the west side of Priory Road and in the Priory Gardens area. This is, however, less of an issue when the accessible natural greenspaces are factored in, including the Roman Fort at Burgh Castle, Belton Common, areas at Fritton, and Lound Lakes.

5.58. Based on the availability of these alternatives, there is no need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – Magdalen Ward

5.59. There are nineteen identified sites within the ward.

Magdalen Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	69	31
1-3ha within 200m	18	82
3-10ha within 500m	32	68

5.60. Over two thirds of the ward are covered by informal amenity sites up to a hectare in size with pockets outside the catchment area around the Hertford Way area in the north-west of the ward and there are other small pockets scattered around.

5.61. The ward benefits from a site between 1-3 hectares in size in the south of the ward just north of James Paget University Hospital covering almost a fifth of properties in the ward in total.

5.62. There is also a site to the east of the ward between 3-10 hectares in size which covers around a third of properties in the ward which are within 500 metres of it.

5.63. Whilst there is an accessibility issue from some properties in the north-west corner of the ward, there is the potential to access Magdalen Lawn Cemetery. The ward also benefits from a significant area of space at Magdalen Recreation Ground.

5.64. Based on the availability of these alternatives, there is no need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – Nelson Ward

5.65. There are twelve identified sites within the ward.

Nelson Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	55	45

1-3ha within 200m	0	0
3-10ha within 500m	0	0

5.66. Whilst there are no sites of 1 to 10 hectares in size within the ward, the twelve sites up to a hectare in size cover over half of properties within the ward.

5.67. The areas outside the catchment range mainly lie north and south of Yarmouth Way, Alexandra Road and Crown Road in the north as well as the area around Newcastle Road down to Main Cross Road further south in the ward. The ward does, however, benefit from access to alternative open spaces including St George's Park and St Nicholas Recreation Ground. The ward has access to a long stretch of Great Yarmouth Beach and significant areas of civic spaces (i.e. those hard surfaced).

5.68. Based on the availability of these alternatives, there is limited need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity space – Ormesby Ward

5.69. There are twelve identified sites within the ward.

Ormesby Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	32	68
1-3ha within 200m	0	0
3-10ha within 500m	4	96

5.70. Around a third of properties are covered within the catchment for sites up to a hectare in size in Ormesby ward. Ormesby St Margaret has reasonable coverage with gaps lying north and south of Station Road to the east of the settlement and in the Conifer Close area. There is also reasonable coverage in the west of the ward around the Eels Foot Road area of Main Road.

5.71. The main part of the Ormesby St Michael settlement has no coverage though as well as the vast majority of the residential area to the north of California (Scratby) to the east of the ward. There is some coverage, however, in California. Scratby does, however, benefit from excellent access to the beach which no doubt provides a significant contribution to local recreational needs.

- 5.72. Whilst there are no sites 1-3 hectares in size, there is a site in an adjacent ward which provides coverage to 4% of properties to the south of California within Ormesby ward.
- 5.73. Ormesby St Margaret does benefit from The Edgar Tennant Recreation Ground on Station Road, which while on the periphery of the village, will meet some of the needs arising from the east of the village (and beyond) where there is no short distance access to informal amenity greenspace.
- 5.74. Based on the availability of these alternatives, there is limited need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – Southtown and Cobholm Ward

- 5.75. There are eight identified sites within the ward.

Southtown and Cobholm Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	50	50
1-3ha within 200m	0	0
3-10ha within 500m	0	0

- 5.76. Only half the ward has access to informal amenity greenspace within the ward and all sites are up to a hectare in size. The main gaps in coverage lie between Pasteur Road south to Gordon Road, and Waveney Road. There are no other sites over a hectare in size in the ward.
- 5.77. Space within the ward is limited, with Pasteur Road and Harfrey's Industrial Estate comprising employment, Gapton Hall Retail Park and Edward Worlledge Community Primary School. The Ward does, in addition, offer access to Cobholm Park, Lichfield Park and just to the south, Southtown Common.
- 5.78. Based on the availability of these alternatives, there is limited need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – St Andrews Ward

- 5.79. There are three identified sites within the ward.

St Andrews Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	33	67
1-3ha within 200m	0	0
3-10ha within 500m	15	85

5.80. Only a third of properties in the ward are within 150m of a site up to a hectare in size with sizable gaps in coverage situated between School Lane to the ward's north all the way down to Downing Road to the south. The area north of Lower Cliff Road also lacks coverage.

5.81. Whilst there are no sites 1-3 hectares in size, the ward benefits from coverage from sites within adjacent wards to the south over 3 hectares in size, which covers 15% of properties in the southern part of St Andrews ward.

5.82. The ward also benefits from other forms of open space among the gaps where there is a lack of informal amenity greenspace, including Priory Gardens; Gorleston Recreation Ground; St Andrews Church; and civic spaces along the quay.

5.83. Based on the availability of these alternatives, there is limited need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity green space – West Flegg Ward

5.84. There are twenty-one identified sites within the ward.

West Flegg Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	52	48
1-3ha within 200m	8	92
3-10ha within 500m	0	0

5.85. Over half the properties in the ward are within 150m of amenity greenspace up to 1 hectare in size with good coverage in Martham and Repps with Bastwick. There is no coverage, however, in Thurne.

- 5.86. There are two sites between 1-3 hectares in size, one to the south of Repps with Bastwick and one east of Rollesby that have 8% of properties within the ward within 200 metres of them. There are no sites between 3 to 10 hectares in size.
- 5.87. Further open space is, however, provided through the playing fields at Rollesby Road in Martham, sports fields in Rollesby, various churchyards and countryside walking routes.
- 5.88. Based on the availability of these alternatives, there is limited need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Accessibility of informal amenity space – Yarmouth North Ward

- 5.89. There are six identified sites within the ward.

Yarmouth North Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Informal Amenity Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
Up to 1ha within 150m	23	0
1-3ha within 200m	0	0
3-10ha within 500m	0	0

- 5.90. Less than a quarter of properties in the ward are within the catchment space of 150m and they are located along the eastern area of the ward.
- 5.91. Whilst there is no coverage of 1-10 hectare informal amenity greenspaces, the ward does, however, benefit from access to other open spaces including Bure Park, Fisher Avenue Play Park, Barnard Bridge Sports Ground, Beaconsfield Recreation Ground, Wellesley Recreation Ground, Great Yarmouth Cemetery, allotments, North Denes beach and civic spaces.
- 5.92. Based on the availability of these alternatives, there is no need to increase provision of informal amenity space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

6. Allotments

- 6.1. Allotments can improve the well-being and quality of life of communities by providing a cheap source for growing food, healthy outdoor exercise and social interaction, and enhance the biodiversity and green infrastructure in an area. They

are particularly useful where residents may not have access to their own private garden or have limited opportunity to grow their own food.

- 6.2. Unlike the other open space typologies, allotments are defined plots that can be let out for private use. The actual level of demand, or take up within a locality, can vary considerably. Nationally, there are indications that demand is on the rise with people seeking to grow their own food and reduce potential environmental impacts. The COVID-19 pandemic may also have contributed to demand with a greater appreciation in such open spaces and wellbeing.

Quantity of allotments

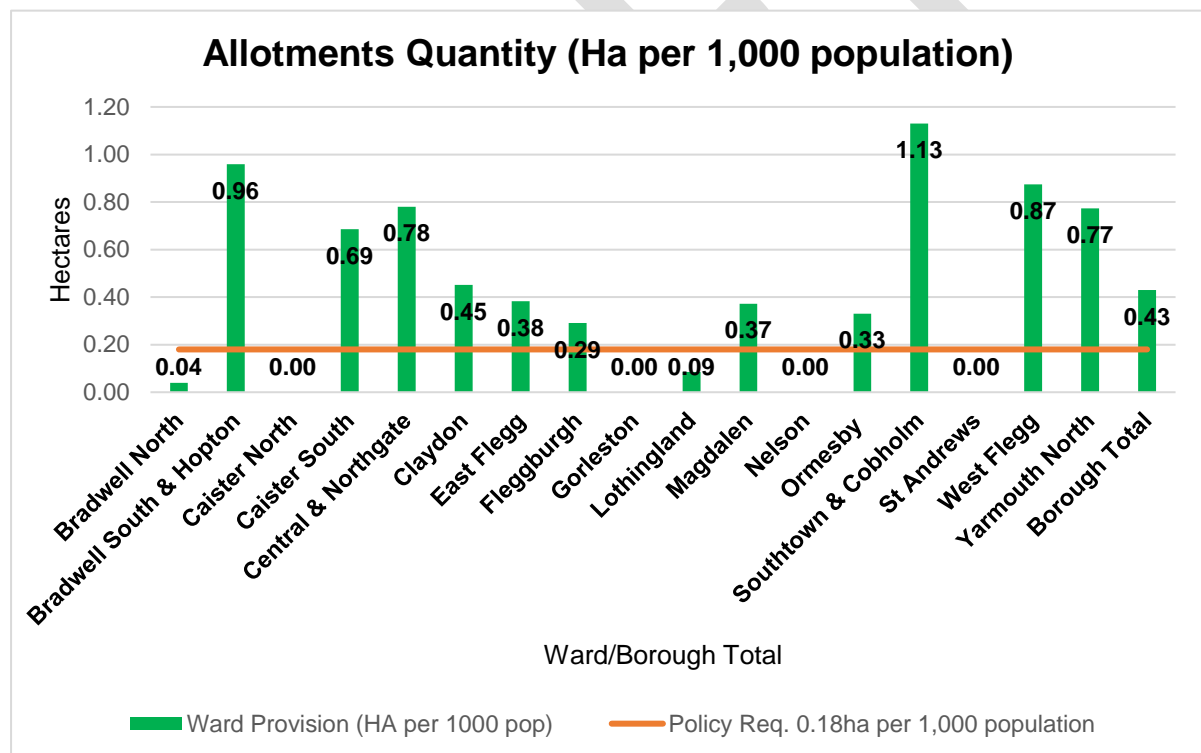
- 6.3. Local Plan Part 2 (LPP2) Policy H4 requires **0.18ha per 1,000 population**, which equates to 1.8m per person or 4.16m per household.
- 6.4. There are currently 24 allotment sites across the Borough totalling 42.63ha of land. There is largely good provision across the Borough with deficits in only six of the wards.

Allotment provision

Ward	Provision (Ha)	Population	Ward Provision (Ha per 1000 pop)	Surplus/ Deficit (Ha)
Bradwell North	0.25	6355	0.04	-0.14
Bradwell South & Hopton	7.01	7307	0.96	0.78
Caister North	0.00	4382	0.00	-0.18
Caister South	3.15	4592	0.69	0.51
Central & Northgate	6.91	8853	0.78	0.60
Claydon	3.43	7605	0.45	0.27
East Flegg	1.84	4809	0.38	0.20
Fleggburgh	0.73	2525	0.29	0.11
Gorleston	0.00	5249	0.00	-0.18
Lothingland	0.45	5222	0.09	-0.09

Magdalen	2.80	7530	0.37	0.19
Nelson	0.00	9608	0.00	-0.18
Ormesby	1.42	4313	0.33	0.15
Southtown & Cobholm	6.70	5931	1.13	0.95
St Andrews	0.00	5304	0.00	-0.18
West Flegg	4.40	5039	0.87	0.69
Yarmouth North	3.54	4574	0.77	0.59
Borough Total	42.63	99198	0.43	0.25

Bar chart identifying allotment provision



6.5. Many of the wards with a deficit have no provision at all. This is not a surprise in urban areas where land may not be available. Some wards such as, North Caister, may benefit from provision in an adjacent ward.

6.6. A small survey was sent out to allotment providers (those that managed allotment sites, predominantly parish councils or associations). Not all providers responded. This included a snapshot of provision and use and quality considerations. The following paragraphs provide information on use.

Use of Belton Allotments

- 6.7. The site contains 31 allotments, all of which are currently in use. There are 10 people currently on a waiting list which has been about the same over the past two years. The land is currently leased, and it is likely that at some point another piece of land will be required with funding to provide allotments.

Use of Bradwell Allotments

- 6.8. The site contains 136 allotments, all of which are currently in use. There are 10 people currently on a waiting list. Demand appears to have picked up since Covid-19 with all allotments rented out and a waiting list.

Use of Caister Allotments

- 6.9. The site contains 6 allotments, all of which are currently in use. There are 8 people currently on a waiting list, which is consistent with previous years.

Use of Filby Allotments

- 6.10. The site contains 20 garden plots and 8 field plots, all of which are currently in use. There is 1 person currently on a waiting list, which is similar to previous years.

Use of Repps with Bastwick Allotments

- 6.11. The site contains 29 plots, though only 16 are in use as the others are rented by a local farmer to extend his field. All 16 are in use. There is 1 person currently on a waiting list, having had 3 the previous year (each of which now have plots).

Use of Rollesby Allotments

- 6.12. The site contains 11 plots, all of which are currently in use. There is no one currently on waiting list.

Allotment usage conclusions

- 6.13. Of the sites surveyed, there are no vacant plots and small waiting lists. Some sites reported that capacity had only been reached over the last 1-2 years indicating a small increase in demand during/following the Covid-19 pandemic. However, overall, the demand appears to be relatively low, and the supply of plots is sufficient to meet that demand.
- 6.14. An increase in the resident population and a sustained increase in demand for allotments following the Covid-19 pandemic may put pressure on the existing supply of plots. There is also the possibility of further demand following the increase

in food prices and/or people seeking to reduce the carbon footprint of food by growing their own.

- 6.15. It is recommended that demand is monitored annually or bi-annually at all sites to identify any substantial changes. The results can be reviewed to consider whether further plots are required, and the best locations chosen to meet such demand.

Quality of allotments

- 6.16. A small survey was sent out to allotment providers (those that managed allotment sites, predominantly parish councils or associations). Not all providers responded. This included a snapshot of provision and use and quality considerations. The following paragraphs summarise the information obtained on site quality and flag actions or recommendations to consider further.

Quality of Belton Allotments

- 6.17. The site has good soil quality, access to the sun, utilities provision (with the exception of toilets), and good accessibility. The site is kept to a good standard, allotment holder working party members report any repairs needed to the Parish Council. Some of the bordering vegetation is in poor condition, the site has no gate or fencing to secure it, there is no refuse provision or signage to deter fly tipping.
- 6.18. The site could benefit from quality upgrades, though consideration should also be given to the longevity of the location given the leasehold situation referred to above (in the section on use).

Quality of Bradwell Allotments

- 6.19. The site has good soil quality, access to the sun, water provision, notice boards, and good accessibility though the gate is padlocked which may prove difficult for some site users. One of the sites is bordered by patchy hedging which may pose a security risk.
- 6.20. With the exception of the latter concern, the sites appear to be in a decent qualitative state.

Quality of Caister Allotments

- 6.21. The site has good soil quality, access to light, the site is surrounded by dykes, grassland and trees. There is no security, access to utilities or refuse provision.
- 6.22. The site could benefit from quality upgrades.

Quality of Filby Allotments

- 6.23. The site has good soil quality, access to the sun, the site is fenced and gated, and has a designated refuse area. The allotments are kept in good order by tenants, and this is monitored by the parish council. There is no access to utilities.
- 6.24. The latter feedback needs to be investigated further.

Quality of Repps with Bastwick Allotments

- 6.25. The site has good soil quality and access to the sun. There is no security, access to utilities or refuse facilities. Disabled access is poor. Most plot holders maintain the paths themselves and mow any grass paths, with rare requests for maintenance.
- 6.26. The site could benefit from quality upgrades.

Quality of Rollesby Allotments

- 6.27. The site has good soil quality and access to the sun. There is no security, access to utilities or refuse facilities. Plot holders request little by way of maintenance and the site runs well.
- 6.28. The site could benefit from quality upgrades.

Quality conclusions

- 6.29. Of the sites that have been surveyed there seems to be a good level of self-sufficiency indicating that the quality of the sites is reasonable. This is expected, as most tenants will take good care of plots that they are renting.
- 6.30. There are some common themes which indicate that there is room for improvement in the Borough's allotment sites. Further consideration should be given in respect of allotment site access (where it does not already exist) to:
- Utilities - water connection
 - Refuse facilities
 - Signage (accessibility, services, refuse points)
 - Site security (as appropriate to each location)
 - Disabled access

Accessibility of allotments

6.31. As set out in section 1, the accessibility of allotments is based on an acceptable travel distance of approximately 900 metres (which equates to roughly a 15 minute walk or a short car journey). For urban Wards with one or two sites, the density of population means that most of these wards have adequate access. These include:

- Bradwell North
- Claydon
- Gorleston
- Magdalen
- Southtown & Cobholm
- St Andrews
- Yarmouth North

6.32. The following paragraphs provide more detail on those wards lacking accessibility in some areas.

Allotment accessibility – Bradwell South & Hopton Ward

6.33. This ward benefits from 3 allotment sites and therefore has a surplus in the quantity of provision, but each site is located just off the A143 in the northern part of the ward. There is no provision in the parish of Hopton-on-Sea which means that residents would currently be required to seek such provision in Gorleston or Great Yarmouth, which would require a 1.5 - 2km travel distance. Consideration could be given to the provision of allotments in the settlement of Hopton-on-Sea. This could be considered through development associated with Policy GN1 of the Local Plan Part 2.

Allotment accessibility – Caister North Ward

6.34. Caister North has no provision of allotments, with the closest facilities located in Caister South and Ormesby. The Ward comprises a built up area with little remaining land as the only undeveloped areas are other forms of open spaces. Consequently, opportunities to provide better access within this ward are constrained. If sufficient demand is identified, then opportunities could be sought to provide a site which is more accessible to residents within the ward (than the 1km+ travel distance to Caister South).

Allotment accessibility – Caister South Ward

- 6.35. Caister South has a quantity surplus in provision with two sites located towards the south of the ward. There is an accessibility gap in the northern area of the ward surrounding Caister Academy and Braddock Road. This does not, however, extend the travel distance for such residents significantly (approximately 300m) to access existing facilities. Based on the availability of this alternative, there is no need to increase provision of allotment space within this ward to meet accessibility standards.

Allotment accessibility – Central & Northgate Ward

- 6.36. Central & Northgate Ward has a quantity surplus in provision with three sites located in the north-west of the built up area. There is a consequent accessibility gap in the south-east corner of the ward south of Euston Road. This, however, would only represent a small increased travel distance of 100-200m to access existing facilities. Should a clear surplus in provision be identified within the ward, this may present an opportunity to consolidate the allotment site offer as the three current sites have overlapping catchments which provide little accessibility benefit.

Allotment accessibility – East Flegg Ward

- 6.37. East Flegg is a large rural ward that comprises three rural settlements. There are two allotment sites, one in each of the more populous settlements of Hemsby and Winterton-on-Sea. There are consequent accessibility gaps for residents in the north of Hemsby and the smaller settlement of Somerton. The ward does, however, benefit from a quantity surplus in allotment provision in a rural area serving a relatively small number of residents. On this basis, an increased travel distance of approximately 300m is considered reasonable to access existing facilities.

Allotment accessibility – Fleggburgh Ward

- 6.38. Fleggburgh is a large rural ward comprising several rural settlements, therefore accessibility to allotments is anticipated to be patchy for smaller rural communities. There are two allotment sites, one in each of the more populous settlements of Fleggburgh and Filby. For small rural settlements such as Stokesby, Runham and Clippesby there will be an increased travel distance to access allotments. The ward does, however, benefit from a quantity surplus in allotment provision in a rural area serving a relatively small number of residents. Given the relatively small number of residents that this would impact upon an increased travel distance is justified.

Allotment accessibility – Lothingland Ward

- 6.39. Lothingland is a large rural ward comprising several rural settlements, with provision located in the most populous settlement of Belton. Consequently, there is

an increased travel distance for St Olaves, Fritton, Browston and Burgh Castle to access allotments. There is currently a quantitative deficit in allotment provision serving the ward. Consideration should be given to increasing provision, though this may still be better located in Belton than the smaller settlements unless sufficient demand can be demonstrated.

Allotment accessibility – Nelson Ward

- 6.40. Nelson Ward is a densely built up urban area, comprising Great Yarmouth's port and harbour in addition to residential properties. There is no allotment provision within this ward and the closest site is on the opposite side of the river, of which access will be improved by the completion of the third river crossing. It is unlikely that any space will become available or be suitable for allotment provision within Nelson Ward. Consequently, such provision will be reliant on increased travel distances to adjacent wards where there is also a quantitative surplus in allotment provision, such as at Southtown & Cobholm.

Allotment accessibility – Ormesby Ward

- 6.41. Ormesby is a rural ward that comprises the three rural settlements of Ormesby St Margaret, Ormesby St Michael and Scratby, but also the tip of Caister-on-Sea. The former is the most populous centre within the Ward, and this is where a single large allotment site is located. There is a consequent gap in accessibility for the smaller settlements of Ormesby St Michael and Scratby. The Ward does, however, benefit from a quantity surplus in allotment provision in a rural area serving a relatively small number of residents. Should a new development scheme within Scratby provide an opportunity to secure allotments in the settlement, this should be considered.

Allotment accessibility – West Flegg

- 6.42. West Flegg is a large rural ward comprising several rural settlements. There is good provision within the ward as in addition to the large site in Martham (the most populous settlement), there are sites at Rollesby and Repps with Bastwick. There are some accessibility gaps in the smaller nearby settlements such as Thurne and Ashby with Oby. Given the relatively small number of residents that this would impact upon an increased travel distance is justified.

7. Parks & Gardens

- 7.1. Parks and gardens are much more formally arranged open spaces provide accessible, high quality open space to be enjoyed by the general public. Characteristically they are enclosed, designed, constructed and maintained to be used by all sections of the community and catering for a range of formal and informal activities.

- 7.2. Some parks and gardens will appear on the register held by Historic England. The emphasis of the Register is on 'designed' landscapes, rather than on planting or botanical importance. In Great Yarmouth, the Venetian Waterways are designated as a Grade II listed park and garden.
- 7.3. Most parks, however, are not formally designated but have clear elements of a formal layout such as including planting, benches and other features such as bandstands. Existing recommended standards

Quantity of parks & gardens

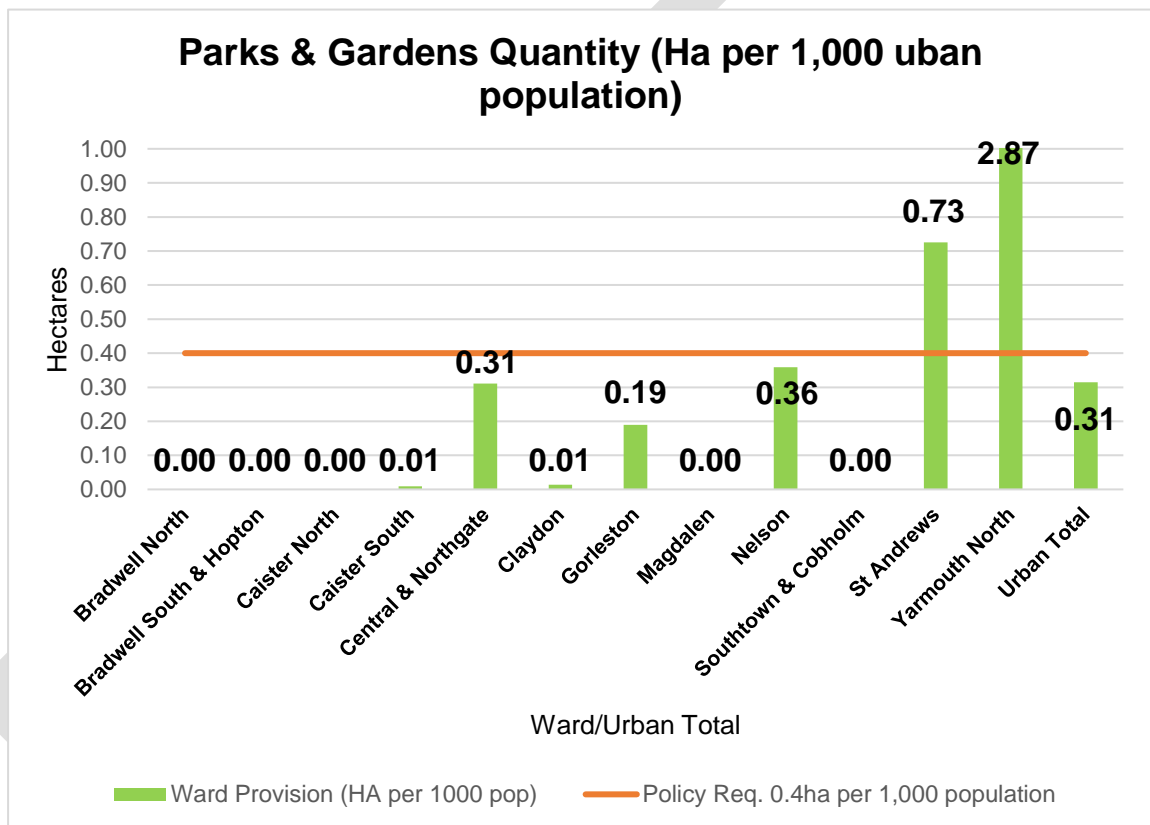
- 7.4. Local Plan Part 2 (LPP2) Policy H4 requires **0.40ha per 1,000 urban population**, which equates to 4m per person or 9.24m per household. Parks and gardens tend to be located in urban areas (areas with a population of over 10,000 according to ONS), and therefore provision is judged in relation to such urban wards.
- 7.5. The audit identified 21 parks and gardens across the Borough totalling 24.30ha of land. Unsurprisingly, provision is generally limited to only a small number of urban wards with Yarmouth North characterised by historic gardens and St Andrews comprising two large sites, Meadow Park and Priory Gardens.

Parks & gardens provision

Ward	Provision (Ha)	Population	Ward Provision (HA per 1000 pop)	Surplus/ Deficit m2
Bradwell North	0.00	6355	0.00	-0.40
Bradwell South & Hopton	0.00	7307	0.00	-0.40
Caister North	0.00	4382	0.00	-0.40
Caister South	0.04	4592	0.01	-0.39
Central & Northgate	2.75	8853	0.31	-0.09
Claydon	0.10	7605	0.01	-0.39
Gorleston	1.00	5249	0.19	-0.21
Magdalen	0.00	7530	0.00	-0.40
Nelson	3.44	9608	0.36	-0.04

Southtown & Cobholm	0.00	5931	0.00	-0.40
St Andrews	3.85	5304	0.73	0.33
Yarmouth North	13.12	4574	2.87	2.47
Urban Total	24.30	77290	0.31	-0.09

Bar chart identifying parks and gardens provision



7.6. It is unlikely that the quantity of parks and gardens will increase as most of the existing spaces are historic and located within Wards that are fully developed with no opportunity to extend. There may be an opportunity to provide a new park and garden should a new large-scale development come forward, but this would be balanced against the needs for all other types of open space.

Quality of parks & gardens

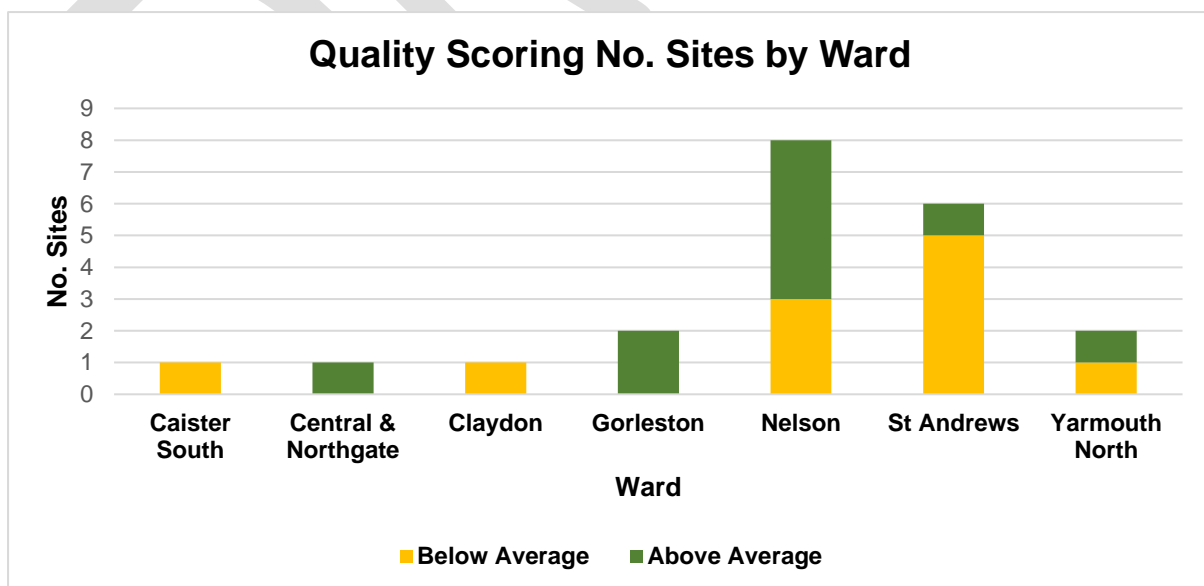
7.7. Each of the play space sites has been assessed by 9 quality criteria having had regard to the Green Flag standards. These were:

- Landscaping & planting

- Benches
- Bins
- Visual appeal
- Site security
- Safety of equipment and facilities
- Access and facilities for those with disabilities
- Litter & graffiti
- Lighting

7.8. The criteria were then scored 1-5 with the exception of the top four criteria in the above list. Landscaping and planting had a treble weighted score and benches, bins and visual appeal double weighted to reflect their importance (over the other criteria) in understanding the overall quality of each site. The maximum number of points scored for an individual site was 70. The score was then calculated as a percentage to simplify quality categorisation. Anything above a 64% score (broadly the median score for the Borough) is considered to meet the quality standard.

7.9. The Borough's Parks & Gardens are generally well maintained and in decent condition which is reflective of their role as part of the tourist attraction offer. A clear example of excellent quality is the recently restored Venetian Waterways which has Green Flag status.



- 7.10. There is no clear pattern between the quality of sites and their location. Only Gorleston and Central Northgate wards have no deficits in the quality of provision.

Accessibility of parks & gardens

- 7.11. As set out in section 1, 20% of the population should have access to parks and gardens within 500m, 25% within 1km and 55% within 2km. The existing parks and gardens provide good coverage across the towns of Great Yarmouth and Gorleston and have the ability to meet the accessibility needs to serve the resident population. The settlements of Bradwell and Caister lack such provision but would not necessarily be expected to given the cultural and historic significance of the adjacent main towns.

- 7.12. At a 500m catchment parks & gardens are accessible to most of the population within the Wards of Yarmouth North, Central & Northgate, Nelson, Claydon. This together with other catchments, comfortably meets the standard to be accessible to 20% of the population.

- 7.13. At a 1km catchment there is parks & gardens coverage within the following Wards which comfortably will meet the needs of at least 25% of the population:

- Caister North
- Caister South
- Yarmouth North
- Central & Northgate
- Southtown & Cobholm
- Nelson
- Claydon
- Bradwell North
- St Andrews
- Magdalen
- Gorleston

- 7.14. At 2km catchment, this in addition to the above, includes part of Bradwell South & Hopton. Again, this easily meets the standard to be accessible to at least 55% of the population.

- 7.15. There is a case that the catchment areas of some 'strategic' parks and gardens is clearly greater than 2km as such spaces have the ability to meet Borough-wide needs. Such areas include the Venetian Waterways and event spaces along Great Yarmouth seafront and Gorleston seafront areas. These areas are 'destination' parks and gardens as they are spaces that people will travel to from all over the Borough (and even from outside of it).
- 7.16. The potential to provide new parks and gardens is limited; though opportunities may arise where new strategic-scale development may come forward. Planned new development is generally focused on the main settlements of Great Yarmouth, Gorleston, Bradwell and Caister; each being Wards where existing provision is focussed.
- 7.17. The emphasis should, therefore, be to protect and enhance existing parks and gardens. The recommendation is that off-site contributions can be collected Borough-wide to support this aim.

8. Accessible Natural Green Space

- 8.1. Accessible natural green space comprises areas with a predominant feeling of 'naturalness' important for wildlife conservation, biodiversity, and environmental education and awareness, which are accessible on foot to the public. Such spaces promote biodiversity and nature conservation, but they are also important for environmental education and awareness.
- 8.2. Natural England have provided their own guidance on this with an emphasis on 'Nature Nearby' (accessibility), the standards are known as ANGSt. Its three principles are to improve access, naturalness and connectivity. There can, however, be a tension on sites where they are designated biodiversity assets, as recreational pressures can harm sites and often need to be managed. Winterton-Horsey Dunes Special Area of Conservation is a good local example of this tension.

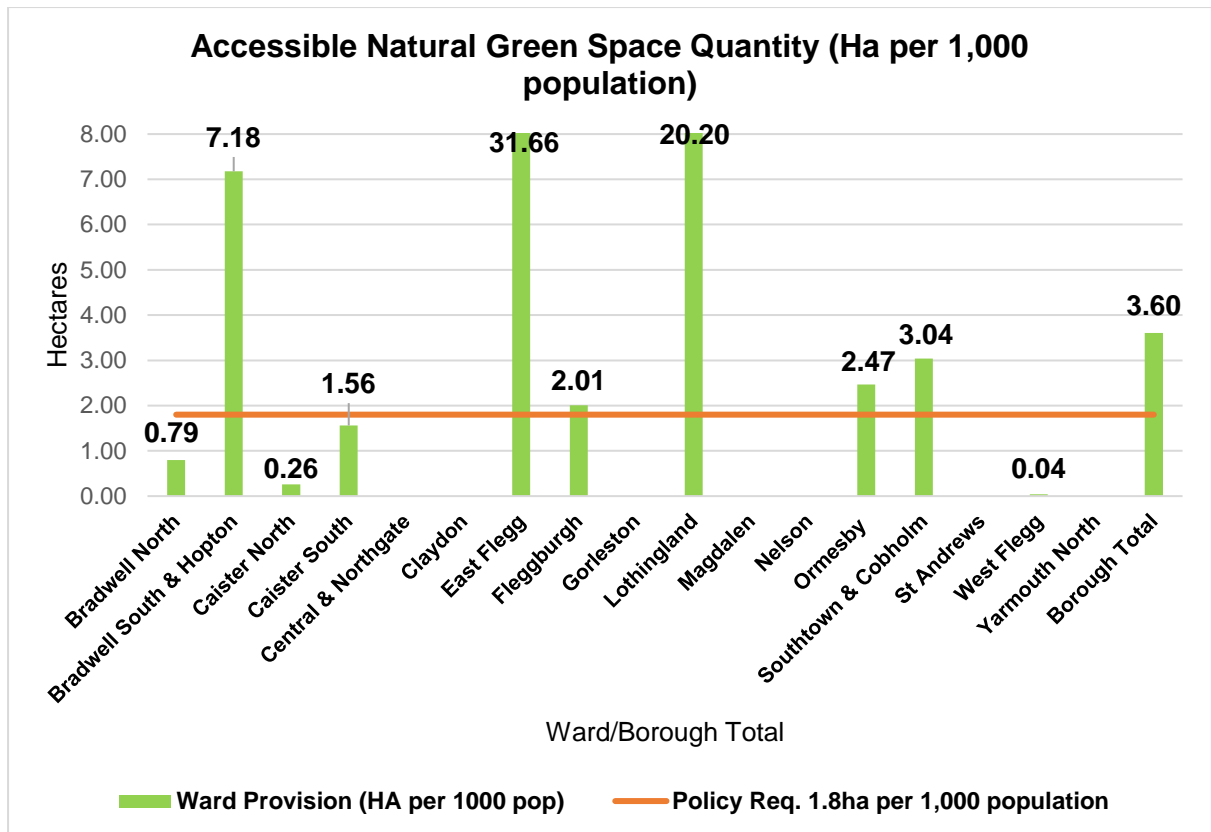
Quantity of accessible natural green space

- 8.3. Local Plan Part 2 (LPP2) Policy H4 requires **1.8ha per 1,000 population**, which equates to 18m per person or 41.58m per household.
- 8.4. The audit identified 28 accessible natural greenspace sites across the Borough totalling 357.46ha of land. The Borough as a whole has a surplus in provision, though this provision is generally rurally located, with little or no provision in densely populated urban wards.

Accessible natural green space provision

Ward	Provision Hectares	Population	Ward Provision (HA per 1000 pop)	Surplus/ Deficit m2
Bradwell North	5.04	6355	0.79	-1.01
Bradwell South & Hopton	52.44	7307	7.18	5.38
Caister North	1.14	4382	0.26	-1.54
Caister South	7.17	4592	1.56	-0.24
Central & Northgate	0.00	8853	0.00	-1.80
Claydon	0.00	7605	0.00	-1.80
East Flegg	152.25	4809	31.66	29.86
Fleggburgh	5.07	2525	2.01	0.21
Gorleston	0.00	5249	0.00	-1.80
Lothingland	105.47	5222	20.20	18.40
Magdalen	0.00	7530	0.00	-1.80
Nelson	0.00	9608	0.00	-1.80
Ormesby	10.64	4313	2.47	0.67
Southtown & Cobholm	18.04	5931	3.04	1.24
St Andrews	0.00	5304	0.00	-1.80
West Flegg	0.20	5039	0.04	-1.76
Yarmouth North	0.00	4574	0.00	-1.80
Borough Total	357.46	99198	3.60	1.80

Bar chart identifying accessible natural green space provision



8.5. Six of the Borough's wards have a surplus in Accessible Natural Green Space (ANGS) provision. In those wards where there is a large surplus it is usually the result of a single large site such as Winterton Dunes in East Flegg or Burgh Castle's Roman Fort in Lothingland. It is unsurprising that there is a lack of provision in urban wards where space is extremely limited.

8.6. The lack of space in urban wards is somewhat offset by the access to wide-sandy beaches which form a similar recreational function.

Quality of Accessible Natural Green Space

8.7. There are no quality standards that have been set for accessible natural green spaces. Natural England also does not set any specific quality standards to be followed. Clearly though, the quality of physical environment (onsite biodiversity), accessibility into and through the site, where appropriate the provision of supporting facilities and the usage of the site will determine the relative quality of each site.

Accessibility of Accessible Natural Green Space

8.8. As set out in section 1, the Borough Council applies the Natural England recommended standards for Accessible Natural Green space. Every person should have access to:

- At least 2 ha in size, no more than 300 metres (5 mins walk) from home
- At least one accessible 20 ha site within 2 km of home
- One accessible 100 ha site within 5 km of home
- One accessible 500 ha site within 10 km of home
- A minimum of 1 ha of statutory Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population

8.9. The full accessibility results can be viewed on a map [here](#). The following paragraphs provide a summary of how accessible each type of play space is within each Ward.

ANGS accessibility – Bradwell North Ward

8.10. There are three sites within this ward.

Bradwell North Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	15	85
More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	100	0

8.11. Bradwell North ward has three sites of accessible natural greenspace within its boundary and enjoys more than 100 hectares of greenspace within 5 kilometres of every residential property within the ward.

8.12. 15% of properties lie within 300 metres of land at Blake Drive. While there is an accessibility gap in the south of the ward for a site of up to 2ha, there is a smaller site located south of El Alamein Way which may help to meet local needs. In conclusion, while there is an accessibility deficit evidenced by the above standard, the overall accessibility of ANGTS within this urban Ward is reasonable.

ANGS accessibility – Bradwell South & Hopton Ward

8.13. There are three sites within the ward.

Bradwell South & Hopton Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment

More than 2ha within 300m	2	98
More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	100	0

8.14. Bluebell Wood on the eastern boundary of the ward caters for 71 out of the 4,549 properties within the ward, just 2% of the overall total of properties in the ward. It also has access to Beacon Park Woodlands to the north of Bluebell Wood, but this area is under 2 hectares in size so is not included in the figures.

8.15. The ward benefits from more than 100 hectares of greenspace within 5 kilometres of every property in the ward.

8.16. While there is a lack of smaller ANGS sites within the ward, the ward does benefit from access to two large ANGS sites and Hopton beach may help to meet some local needs. In conclusion, accessibility of ANGS within this Ward is reasonable.

ANGS accessibility – Caister North Ward

8.17. There is one site within the ward.

Caister North Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	9	91
More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	0	0

8.18. Just 9% of properties within the ward are within 300m of the California Coastal Strip that lies adjacent but within in Ormesby Ward to the north. The properties within 300m of it are all in the north-east of the ward around the Second Avenue and Winifred Way area.

8.19. With no other coverage from sites more than 20 or 100 hectares in size in the ward, natural greenspace is not accessible for over 90% of properties within it.

8.20. The Caister Roman Fort lies in the south-west of the ward, but it is under 2 hectares in size, so it is not included within the above ANGS catchment figures. In addition, residents will have access to Caister Beach and public rights of way routes towards Caister castle and The Broads beyond it. Clearly, these sites have the

potential to meet some ANGTS needs. In conclusion, accessibility of ANGTS within this Ward is reasonable.

ANGTS accessibility – Caister South Ward

8.21. There is one site within the ward.

Caister South Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	20	80
More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	0	0

8.22. A fifth of properties in Caister South Ward are within 300m of the dunes east of Great Yarmouth and Caister Golf Course.

8.23. With no other coverage from sites more than 20 or 100 hectares within 2 kilometres or 5 kilometres respectively, this leaves 80% of properties within the Ward outside of the ANGTS catchment. However, residents will have access to Caister Roman Fort, Caister Beach and public rights of way routes towards Caister castle and The Broads beyond it. Clearly, these sites have the potential to meet some ANGTS needs. In conclusion, accessibility of ANGTS within this Ward is reasonable.

ANGTS accessibility – Central & Northgate Ward

8.24. There are no sites within the ward.

Central & Northgate Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	2	98
More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	0	0

8.25. Whilst there are no sites within the ward, the ward benefits from a small amount of coverage with 2% of all properties falling within the catchment area of Cobholm Island. With no other coverage from sites more than 20 or 100 hectares

within 2 kilometres or 5 kilometres respectively, this leaves 98% of properties within the Ward outside of the ANG catchment.

- 8.26. The built extent of the Ward in the heart of Great Yarmouth will prevent any potential provision of new ANG. Residents will, however, benefit from existing access to Great Yarmouth Beach, North Denes dunes, Breydon Water, river walks and Great Yarmouth Cemetery which may help to address local needs.

ANGS accessibility – Claydon Ward

- 8.27. There are no sites within the ward.

Claydon Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	4	96
More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	100	0

- 8.28. Whilst Claydon ward has no sites of accessible natural greenspace within it, every property is within 5 kilometres of more than 100 hectares of natural greenspace.
- 8.29. 4% of properties within the ward are within 300 metres of land at Blake Drive in Bradwell North Ward. The Ward is centrally located and built up leaving no opportunity to provide smaller ANG. There are, however, other forms of space which may help to address such needs including Gorleston Cemetery, Magdalen Recreation Ground, Crowhall Green, and the woods at Beacon Park. Consequently, accessibility of ANG within this Ward is reasonable.

ANGS accessibility – East Flegg Ward

- 8.30. There are three sites within the ward.

East Flegg Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	3	97
More than 20ha within 2km	97	3

More than 100ha within 5km	100	0
----------------------------	-----	---

- 8.31. Whilst only 3% of properties lie within 300 metres of more than 2 hectares of natural greenspace; this is in the south-east of the ward where coverage is received from land at Esplanade in Ormesby St Margaret Ward.
- 8.32. 97% of properties lie within 2 kilometres of more than 20 hectares of natural greenspace: Winterton Valley.
- 8.33. Every property lies within 5 kilometres of more than 100 hectares of greenspace: Winterton Dunes.
- 8.34. East Flegg is rich in large ANGS sites. In addition, Hemsby benefits from access to the beach and Broads network leading to Ormesby Broad, and Somerton with rights of way access up to Horsey. In conclusion, accessibility of ANGS within this Ward is very good.

ANGS accessibility – Fleggburgh Ward

- 8.35. There are two sites within the ward.

Fleggburgh Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	0	0
More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	0	0

- 8.36. There are two small sites within the Stokesby with Herringby area but there are no properties within the catchment areas.
- 8.37. With no other catchment coverage from sites more than 20 or 100 hectares within 2 kilometres or 5 kilometres respectively, ANGS is not accessible for any of the properties across the Ward. However, as a rural Ward it is rich in access to the wider countryside including public rights of way along around the Broads and along Bure River.
- 8.38. In conclusion, while the Ward lacks accessible ANGS sites, Fleggburgh is rich enough in natural assets that it can comfortably meet such needs of residents.

ANGS accessibility – Gorleston Ward

8.39. There are no sites within the ward.

Gorleston Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	0	0
More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	100	0

8.40. Whilst there are no accessible natural greenspace sites within Gorleston Ward, every property within it is within 5 kilometres of more than 100 hectares of natural greenspace in adjacent wards.

8.41. The Ward does also benefit from access to Gorleston beach and the woods at Beacon Park. In conclusion, accessibility of ANG within this Ward is reasonable.

ANGS accessibility – Lothingland Ward

8.42. There are eight sites within the ward and two – Lound Lakes and Herringfleet Hills – on the edge of the ward in East Suffolk District.

Lothingland Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	0	100
More than 20ha within 2km	82	18
More than 100ha within 5km	100	0

8.43. Whilst no properties lie within 300 metres of the greenspace more than 2 hectares in size in the ward, over three quarters of properties lie within 2 kilometres of the Burgh Castle Roman Fort to the north of the ward and all properties lie within 5 kilometres of more than 100 hectares of greenspace in adjacent wards.

8.44. Residents of Fritton and St Olaves do have access to smaller ANG sites. The Ward is generally rich in ANG and benefits from a corridor of green infrastructure following the River Waveney.

ANGS accessibility – Magdalen Ward

8.45. There are no sites within the ward.

Magdalen Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	0	0
More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	100	0

8.46. Whilst there are no accessible natural greenspace sites within Gorleston Ward, every property within it is within 5 kilometres of more than 100 hectares of natural greenspace in adjacent wards. The Ward does also benefit from access to the woods at Beacon Park at approximately 3km and Gorleston beach at approximately 1km.

8.47. In conclusion, accessibility of ANGTS within this Ward is reasonable.

ANGS accessibility – Nelson Ward

8.48. There are no sites within the ward.

Nelson Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	0	0
More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	0	0

8.49. Whilst the southern part of the ward is within 5 kilometres of more than 100 hectares of natural greenspace, there are no residential properties in that part of the ward. None of the properties within Nelson Ward therefore have access to ANG at the specified catchments.

8.50. The properties do, however, benefit from access to Great Yarmouth beach (including North Denes) which may help to meet some local needs. There will not be any opportunity to provide ANGTS within this Ward given the extent of built

environment which contains the historic call of the town of Great Yarmouth. An increased travel distance from this Ward to access ANGTS is therefore unavoidable.

ANGTS accessibility – Ormesby Ward

8.51. There are five sites within the ward.

Ormesby Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	10	90
More than 20ha within 2km	12	88
More than 100ha within 5km	77	23

8.52. Just 10% of properties are within 300m of more than 2 hectares of natural greenspace in the Ward and only 12% are within 2 kilometres of more than 20 hectares from East Flegg ward to the north.

8.53. Over three quarters of properties in the Ward, however, are within 5 kilometres of more than 100 hectares of natural greenspace. The southern part of the Ward south of Main Road to the west of the ward, and around Yarmouth Road to the east falls outside any catchment area.

8.54. Despite limited accessibility to small ANGTS sites, the Ward is rich in natural assets with accessibility to the beach, Ormesby Broad and other countryside walking routes. In conclusion, accessibility of ANGTS within this Ward is reasonable.

ANGTS accessibility – Southtown and Cobholm Ward

8.55. There are two sites within the ward.

Southtown and Cobholm Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	28	72
More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	2	98

8.56. Over a quarter of properties lie within 300m of the natural greenspace at Herbert Barnes Park and in the Breydon Road/Mill Road, Cobholm Island area to the north of the ward. Only 2% in the Southtown area live within 5 kilometres of more than 100 hectares. This leaves over two thirds of the ward outside of the catchment areas altogether.

8.57. The Ward is predominantly built up, with the northern tip bordering Breydon Water which offers a good walking route. To the south is a smaller ANGS site at Blake Drive. Accessibility to these sites is reasonable given the extent of built environment.

ANGS accessibility – St Andrews Ward

8.58. There are no sites within the ward.

St Andrews Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	0	0
More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	100	0

8.59. Whilst there are no accessible natural greenspace sites within St Andrews ward, every property within it is within 5 kilometres of more than 100 hectares of natural greenspace in adjacent wards. An increased travel distance from this Ward to access ANGS is therefore unavoidable.

8.60. The Ward is built up but does contain Meadow Park, a vacant space south of East Anglian Way and Gorleston Recreation Ground which may help to meet some needs.

ANGS accessibility – West Flegg Ward

8.61. There is one site within the ward.

West Flegg Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	0	0

More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	64	36

8.62. Whilst there are no properties within 2 kilometres or 5 kilometres of more than 2 hectares or more than 20 hectares of natural greenspace respectively, almost two thirds of the ward's properties are within 5 kilometres of more than 100 hectares of natural green space in adjacent wards.

8.63. West Flegg is, however, a rural ward rich in natural assets. There is an extensive network of public rights of way that enable recreation around the River Thurne, Rollesby Broad and Ormesby Broad. In conclusion, accessibility of ANGSS within this Ward is reasonable.

ANGS accessibility – Yarmouth North Ward

8.64. There are no sites within the ward.

Yarmouth North Ward – Accessibility by % of properties within catchment

Type of Accessible Natural Greenspace	% Properties within catchment	% Properties outside catchment
More than 2ha within 300m	0	0
More than 20ha within 2km	0	0
More than 100ha within 5km	0	0

8.65. With no properties within 2 kilometres or 5 kilometres of sites more than 20 hectares in size or more than 100 hectares respectively, natural greenspace is not accessible within the catchments for any of the 2,102 properties across the whole Ward. An increased travel distance from this Ward to access ANGSS is therefore unavoidable.

8.66. Yarmouth North does, however, benefit from access to North Denes dunes and beach, River Bure walking routes, and Bure Park which may help to meet some local needs.

Other Accessibility Standards

One accessible 500ha site within 10km of each home

8.67. There are no accessible natural green space sites of 500ha or more in the Borough. The Borough is a relatively small administrative area (in comparison to other Norfolk authorities) and incorporates some of the Broads network which

further reduces space. Consequently, it is not feasible to have such a site within the Borough. Winterton-Horsey Dunes is the largest site which is just short of 500ha in area (when those parts of the site within North Norfolk are factored in).

A minimum of 1ha Statutory Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population

- 8.68. There is only one single statutory Local Nature Reserve (LNR) within the Borough, this being Breydon Water. The site is predominantly a waterbody and access is largely restricted to just a perimeter walking route.

9. Recommendations

- 9.1. This section of the report pulls together the key recommendations from each type of open space to identify actions, priorities and direct potential funding. The recommendations are ordered by Ward as this will help to prioritise funding from new development. At the end of the section there are those recommendations that will apply to the whole Borough or all Wards as relevant.
- 9.2. It is important to note that these recommendations do not, however, predetermine or commit any specific works to open spaces by the Council or other body. At present there are no identified sources of funding as new provision and/or enhancement will be funded by new residential development where there are identified open space needs.
- 9.3. One common recommended enhancement across each type of open space (and location) that could be explored is to improve access to people with disabilities. Some sites will be much better equipped than others to achieve this and on some sites it may not be practicable.

Recommendations for Bradwell North Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, more play space required
 - Potential to consolidate, expanding the space at Whimbrel Drive (and/or Mill Lane) and remove the space at Hunter Drive (at end of life) provided a quantitative enhancement is delivered. This could also help address quality issues across the ward.
 - On-site requirement as part on any new development (where practicable)
- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, quality enhancements required at:
 - El Alamein Way
- In terms of accessibility for residents, accessibility is good and there is potential for the consolidation of spaces.

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quantity deficit in informal amenity green space provision, more green space required
 - On-site requirement as part on any new development (where practicable)
 - Consolidation of play spaces may provide more amenity space.
- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - Robin Close
 - El Alamein Way
 - Hogarth Close
 - Market Road
 - Gainsborough Avenue (two sites)

- Victory Avenue
- Sunninghill Close
- Royal Sovereign Crescent
- Land between Blue Sky Close and Victory Avenue
- Lowry Close
- Cotman Drive
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- Identified quantity deficit in allotment provision, though sites in adjacent Wards can meet needs (including accessibility standards).
- Provision of allotments is anticipated to be made at East Anglian Way

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, off-site contributions to support improvement of existing sites elsewhere in the Borough which serve the ward.

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Quantity deficit within Ward, new development sites of more than 50 houses will be required to provide on-site provision (note that the required space may be increased to respond to Habitat Regulations)

Recommendations for Bradwell South & Hopton Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, more play space required
 - Play space is anticipated to be delivered on urban extension north of Beaufort Way
 - Potential for play space to be delivered north of Longfulans Lane, Hopton and potential to remove equipment from Watsons Close and St Clare Court (at the end of life, given their close proximity to the main recreation ground, with the latter already identified as having a quality deficit) provided a quantitative and qualitative enhancement is delivered at the recreation field.
 - Potential to remove equipment from Buttercup Drive (at end of life) and consolidate Burnet Road and/or Primrose Way as an enlarged and improved site.
- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, quality enhancements required:
 - Falklands Way
 - Lowestoft Road (two sites), Hopton
 - St Clare Court, Hopton (subject to above)
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing play spaces (subject to the above) should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, quality enhancements required at:
 - Ellis Drive/Tubby Close
 - Watsons Close
- There is an identified surplus of spaces in terms of quantity and accessibility within the Ward which may provide the opportunity for alternative uses (though note this is more specific to Bradwell not Hopton)
 - Falklands Way (potential to expand crematorium)

Allotments

- There is a small waiting list (10 people) demonstrating a small level of additional demand that is not being met by Bradwell Allotments
- While there is a surplus in quantity, there is a deficit in accessibility for the residents of Hopton-on-Sea. Opportunities to provide allotments in the parish of Hopton-on-Sea should be considered where there is demand
 - Potential for allotments to be delivered south of Links Road (site allocation GN1) which may help to address needs in Hopton

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, off-site contributions to support improvement of existing sites elsewhere in the Borough which serve the ward.
- Improvements to amenity spaces in terms of formal planting and facilities could provide an opportunity to create a small park or garden.

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Existing accessible natural green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Recommendations for Caister North Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, more play space required
 - Potential for new provision at Pointers East
 - Potential for new facilities through new development (allocation CA1)
- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - Caister Recreation Ground, Diana Way (two sites)
 - Webster Way
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing play spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, quality enhancements required at:
 - Fairisle Drive
 - Roman Fort & Saxon Settlement
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- Identified quantity and accessibility deficit in allotment provision
- Opportunities to provide a site adjacent to the ward may need to be considered subject to demand. Expansion of the Caister South site may help to meet needs (albeit beyond the accessible range)
 - Potential to deliver on new development (e.g. allocation CA1)

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, off-site contributions to support improvement of existing sites elsewhere in the Borough which serve the ward.
- Improvements to amenity spaces in terms of formal planting and facilities could provide an opportunity to create a small park or garden

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Quantity deficit within Ward, new development sites of more than 50 houses will be required to provide on-site provision (note that the required space may be increased to respond to Habitat Regulations)

Recommendations for Caister South Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, more play space required
 - Potential to expand offer at Coxswain Road Way
 - Or potential to use land south of Westerley Way as an alternative site
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing play spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, quality enhancements required at:
 - West Road/Westerley Way
 - Manor Road
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- There is a small waiting list (8 people) demonstrating a small level of additional demand that is not being met, though the parish council ran site only contains 6 plots
- Expansion of the existing site could help to address demand from the parish (including Bradwell North)
- Caister Allotments could benefit from enhanced boundaries/security, refuse provision, water connection and signage to improve the quality of the site

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, retain all existing sites
- Improvements to amenity spaces in terms of formal planting and facilities could provide an opportunity to create a small park or garden

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Quantity deficit within Ward, new development sites of more than 50 houses will be required to provide on-site provision (note that the required space may be increased to respond to Habitat Regulations)

Recommendations for Central & Northgate Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, increased play space required where possible although opportunities are limited. Therefore, focus should be on quality improvements.
- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - Ferrier Road
 - George Street
 - Basketball Court, Great Yarmouth Seafront
- Otherwise, in terms of accessibility for residents, existing play spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quantity deficit in informal amenity green space provision, more green space required, although opportunities are limited. Therefore, focus should be on quality improvements.
- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, quality enhancements required at:
 - Beaconsfield Road
 - Britannia pier, Marine Parade
 - Ferrier Close
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- Identified quantity and accessibility surplus, opportunities to consolidate the site(s), however, given there is no provision in the neighbouring Nelson ward, existing provision should be retained.

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, off-site contributions to support improvement of all existing sites

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Quantity deficit within Ward with limited scope to provide additional space. However, ward benefits from the beach and North Denes dunes.

Recommendations for Claydon Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, increased play space required where possible
 - Potential for expansion of facilities at Southtown Common
- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, quality enhancements required
 - Southtown Common Skatepark
 - Southtown Common Recreation Ground
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing play spaces should be retained where possible and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quantity deficit in informal amenity green space provision, more green space required
 - Delivery of amenity spaces on former Claydon High School development site
- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - Harfrey's Road/Suffolk Road
 - Burgh Road
 - Beccles Road
 - Shrublands
 - Suffolk Road/Beccles Road
 - Beccles Road/Burnt Lane
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected where in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- Retain sites subject to demand (lack of vacancy)

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, off-site contributions to support improvement of existing sites elsewhere in the Borough which serve the ward.

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Quantity deficit within Ward, new development sites of more than 50 houses will be required to provide on-site provision (note that the required space may be increased to respond to Habitat Regulations)

Recommendations for East Flegg Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, more play space required
 - Provision of new teen facilities at Hemsby Recreation Ground should help to address the lack of any such facilities within the East Flegg Ward
 - Potential for use of space to be delivered at the Yarmouth Road or former Pontins developments in Hemsby, which could replace the space at Ryelands (due to quality deficit) with a larger site
- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, quality enhancements required at:
 - Ryelands (subject to the above)
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing play spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quantity deficit in informal amenity green space provision, more green space required
 - Potential for amenity spaces to be delivered on the former Pontins development in Hemsby
- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, quality enhancements required at:
 - Haycroft, Hemsby
 - Somerton Road, Winterton
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- Retain sites subject to demand (lack of vacancy)

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, no provision within Ward, off-site contributions to support improvement of all existing sites that serve the Borough

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Existing accessible natural green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Recommendations for Fleggburgh Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, more play space required
 - Potential to increase provision at Fleggburgh and Filby Recreation Grounds (subject to availability of space and alternative uses on these sites)
 - Opportunities could be explored to expand on Filby's play space offer to cater for older children (subject to evidence of local demand)
- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, quality enhancements required at:
 - The Green, Stokesby
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing play spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quantity deficit in informal amenity green space provision, more green space required
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- The survey indicated that there may be a lack of utilities on Filby Allotment site which if addressed could improve its quality (quality deficit)
- Retain sites subject to demand (lack of vacancy)

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, no provision within Ward, off-site contributions to support improvement of all existing sites that serve the Borough

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Existing accessible natural green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Recommendations for Gorleston Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, quality enhancements required
 - Gorleston Cliffs (two sites), including the basketball court
- Potential for play space to be delivered south of Links Road (site allocation GN1) which may help to address needs in the south of the Ward

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required
 - Springfield Road/Victoria Road
 - Victoria Road
 - Bridge Road/Newton Cross
 - Marine Parade Crescent, Arnott Avenue/ Marine Parade
 - Orde Avenue
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- Identified quantity deficit in allotment provision, though sites in adjacent Wards can meet needs (including accessibility standards).

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, off-site contributions to support improvement of all existing sites
- Maintain quality of park & garden at good/very good standard

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Quantity deficit within Ward, new development sites of more than 50 houses will be required to provide on-site provision (note that the required space may be increased to respond to Habitat Regulations)

Recommendations for Lothingland Ward

Play spaces

- In terms of accessibility for residents
 - Potential to remove equipment at Nursery Close (at end of life) and consolidate, enlarge and improve provision at Bell Lane.
 - Although there is a current surplus of provision, new development associated with the Local Plan Part 2 may lead to a deficit. Allocation BN1 provides an opportunity for provision of an equipped play space.
 - Otherwise, existing play spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quantity deficit in informal amenity green space provision, more green space required
 - On-site requirement as part on any new development (where practicable)
- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - Rosedale Gardens, Belton (two sites)

- Fern Gardens, Belton
 - Caledonian Way/Crofters Walk, Belton
 - Heather Road, Belton (two sites)
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- Identified quantity deficit in allotment provision
- There is a small waiting list (10 people) demonstrating a small level of additional demand that is not being met
- A new site may be required at Belton Allotments in the coming years as the local church requires the land for cemetery expansion
 - On-site requirement as part on any new development (where practicable)

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, off-site contributions to support improvement of existing sites elsewhere in the Borough which serve the ward.

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Existing accessible natural green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Recommendations for Magdalen Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - Hertford Way
 - Magdalen Recreation Ground, Edinburgh Avenue
 - Woodfarm Lane

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - Wadham Road
 - Greenacres/Woodfarm Lane
 - Bridge Road/Victoria Road
 - Leman Road
 - Wedgewood Court/Lowestoft Road
 - Lowestoft Road (two sites)
 - Viking Close
- There is an identified surplus of spaces in terms of quantity and accessibility within the Ward which may provide the opportunity for alternative uses

Allotments

- Retain sites subject to demand (lack of vacancy)

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, no provision within Ward, off-site contributions to support improvement of all existing sites that serve the Borough

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Quantity deficit within Ward, new development sites of more than 50 houses will be required to provide on-site provision (note that the required space may be increased to respond to Habitat Regulations)

Recommendations for Nelson Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, more play space required where possible although opportunities are limited. Therefore, focus should be on quality improvements.
- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - Middlegate Estate (Nelson Ward) has the potential to be consolidate play spaces to perhaps one or two sites to meet local needs.
 - St George's Park
 - Howard Steet South
 - Blackfriars West
 - Louise Close (subject to the consideration of Middlegate enhancements)
 - St Nicholas Recreation Ground
 - Peggotty Road
- Otherwise, in terms of accessibility for residents, existing play spaces should be retained where possible and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quantity deficit in informal amenity green space provision, more green space required, although opportunities are limited. Therefore, focus should be on quality improvements.
- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - St Peters Road
 - Trinity Place/Charles Street
 - Blackfriars Road
 - Mariners Road/Blackfriars Road
 - St Nicholas Recreation Ground
 - Victoria Place/Lancaster Road
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- Identified quantity deficit in allotment provision
- Unlikely to identify a site to meet needs within Ward, therefore will rely on supply from adjacent Wards to meet arising need

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, off-site contributions to support improvement of all existing sites which serve the ward.

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Quantity deficit within Ward with limited scope to provide additional space. However, ward benefits from the beach and North Denes dunes.

Recommendations for Ormesby Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, more play space required
 - Scratby would benefit from equipped play provision, there is potential at the village hall grounds.
 - Potential to provide teen facilities at The Edgar Tennant Recreation Ground to address the lack of any such facilities in the Ormesby Ward
- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, quality enhancements required
 - The Edgar Tennant Recreation Ground Station Road
 - Sharpe Way
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing play spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quantity deficit in informal amenity green space provision, more green space required
 - On-site requirement as part on any new development (where practicable) such as site allocation OT1
- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, quality enhancements required at:
 - Spruce Avenue
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- Retain site subject to demand (lack of vacancy)
- Note that Scratby is reliant on Ormesby St Margaret site to meet its needs, this is a deficit in accessibility

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, off-site contributions to support improvement of existing sites elsewhere in the Borough which serve the ward.

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Existing accessible natural green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Recommendations for Southtown & Cobholm Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, more play space required.
 - Potential to expand provision at Cobholm Island and Southtown Common
- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - The Tollgate Road area has two sites which have the potential to be consolidated at Admirals Quay and Anchor Court
 - Critten's Road
 - Beavans Court
 - Coronation Road
 - Lichfield Park
 - Gapton Hall Road
- Otherwise, in terms of accessibility for residents, existing play spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quantity deficit in informal amenity green space provision, more green space required, although opportunities are limited. Therefore, focus should be on quality improvements.
- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - Depot/Mill Road
 - Beavans Court
 - Tollgate Road
 - Gapton Hall Retail Park
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- Retain sites subject to demand (lack of vacancy, including needs arising from adjacent Wards that cannot meet their own needs such as Nelson Ward)

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, no provision within Ward, off-site contributions to support improvement of all existing sites that serve the Borough

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Existing accessible natural green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Recommendations for St Andrews Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, more play space required
 - Potential to consolidate and expand provision at East Anglian Way and Gorleston Recreation Ground and Priory Gardens
- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required
 - The three sites at East Anglia Way (St Andrews) may allow for the consolidation to just one space.
 - Gorleston Recreation Ground, Church Lane (two sites)
 - Pier Plain
- Otherwise, in terms of accessibility for residents, existing play spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quantity deficit in informal amenity green space provision, more green space required
- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - East Anglian Way
 - Riverside Road/Icehouse Hill
 - Pier Plain
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- Identified quantity deficit in allotment provision, though sites in adjacent Wards can meet needs (including accessibility standards).

Parks & gardens

- Identified quality deficit, raise quality of parks & gardens to good/very good standard
- While there is a surplus in quantity and accessibility for residents within the Ward, this provision helps to meet deficits in adjacent Wards. Existing sites should therefore be retained

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Quantity deficit within Ward, new development sites of more than 50 houses will be required to provide on-site provision (note that the required space may be increased to respond to Habitat Regulations).

Recommendations for West Flegg Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, more play space required
 - Potential to expand provision on existing open space sites or through the delivery of new development sites within Martham
 - Potential to expand play space on Rollesby Recreation Ground or through the development allocations proposed in accordance with the Neighbourhood Plan
 - Potential to expand play space on Repps with Bastwick Recreation Ground
- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - Oak Tree Close, Martham
 - Playing Field Lane, Martham (two sites)
 - The Street, Thurne
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing play spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, quality enhancements required at:
 - The Green, Martham
 - Kirby Close, Martham
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- The Repps with Bastwick and Rollesby allotment sites could benefit from enhanced boundaries/security, refuse provision, water connection and signage to improve the quality of the site (quality deficit)
- Retain sites subject to demand (lack of vacancy)

Parks & gardens

- Identified quantity deficit, no provision within Ward, off-site contributions to support improvement of all existing sites that serve the Ward.

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Quantity deficit within Ward, new development sites of more than 50 houses will be required to provide on-site provision (note that the required space may be increased to respond to Habitat Regulations)

Recommendations for Yarmouth North Ward

Play spaces

- Identified quantity deficit in play space provision, more play space required
 - Opportunities to provide senior children's and teenager play spaces could be explored, e.g. at sites such as Bure Park and Fisher Avenue
- Identified quality deficit in play space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - Bure Park
 - Fisher Avenue
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing play spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Informal Amenity Green Space

- Identified quantity deficit in informal amenity green space provision, more green space required where possible, although opportunities are limited. Therefore, focus should be on quality improvements.
- Identified quality deficit in informal amenity green space provision, prioritised quality enhancements required at:
 - Milton Road
 - Shakespeare Road
 - Barnard Bridge
 - North Drive
- In terms of accessibility for residents, existing informal amenity green spaces should be retained and protected in accordance with Policy E3

Allotments

- Retain sites subject to demand (lack of vacancy, including needs arising from adjacent Wards that cannot meet their own needs such as Caister South Ward)

Parks & gardens

- Raise quality of parks & gardens to good/very good standard
- While there is a surplus in quantity and accessibility for residents within the Ward, this provision helps to meet deficits in adjacent Wards (as destination parks). Existing sites should therefore be retained

Accessible Natural Green Space

- Quantity deficit within Ward with limited scope to provide additional space. However, ward benefits from the beach and North Denes dunes.

Summary of Surplus/Deficit for each type of open space by Ward

9.4. In accordance with Policy H4, this report based on assessment of need identified in quantity, quality and accessibility is able to identify surpluses and deficits in the Borough's Wards as follows:

Ward	Formal Play Space	Informal Amenity Greenspace	Allotments	Parks & Gardens	Accessible Natural Greenspace
Bradwell North	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
Bradwell South & Hopton	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus
Caister North	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
Caister South	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
Central & Northgate	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Deficit
Claydon	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Deficit
East Flegg	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Surplus
Fleggburgh	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus
Gorleston	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
Lothingland	Surplus	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus
Magdalen	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Deficit
Nelson	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
Ormesby	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus

Ward	Formal Play Space	Informal Amenity Greenspace	Allotments	Parks & Gardens	Accessible Natural Greenspace
Southtown & Cobholm	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus	Deficit	Surplus
St Andrews	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
West Flegg	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit	Deficit
Yarmouth North	Deficit	Deficit	Surplus	Surplus	Deficit

URN: 21-185

Subject: Norfolk & Waveney NHS Integrated Care System (ICS)

Report to: Housing & Neighbourhoods Committee - 14 July 2022

Report by: Paula Boyce, Strategic Director



SUBJECT MATTER/RECOMMENDATIONS

To provide members with an overview of the changes taken place on 1st July 2022 moving from a Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) operating model to an Integrated Case System (ICS) governance model and the role the council plays in the new ICS at Place level.

As part of the new governance arrangement at Place level of the footprint of the borough council area, members are asked to agree to the formation of a Great Yarmouth Health & Wellbeing Partnership and two Community Partnership areas aligned to Primary Care Network boundaries.

Housing & Neighbourhoods Committee resolves to:

- (a) Note the new arrangements for health & social care under the Norfolk & Waveney ICS, the formation of a Norfolk & Waveney Integrated Care Board (ICB), an Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) and the role the borough council plays in supporting the wider ICS both at 'Place' level for Great Yarmouth and Waveney and locally within the borough of Great Yarmouth in relation to supporting the health & wellbeing of residents and communities.
- (b) Agree to the formation of the Great Yarmouth Health & Wellbeing Partnership (HWP) to be chaired by Cllr Emma Flaxman-Taylor as nominated by Council.
- (c) Agree to discontinue the three Neighbourhood Boards and form two Community Partnerships to help inform the HWP's work.
- (d) Note the proposed spend of Norfolk Public Health Covid Recovery Funding on resourcing the operation of the community hub operating model' namely the council's Community Marshals, case workers and Community Champions' Programme to support the HWP & Community Partnerships in 2022/23 with support from the HWP partners.
- (e) To request the Great Yarmouth HWP and Community Partnerships provide an annual report to Housing & Neighbourhoods Committee in relation to delivery of agreed community-focused locality priorities, including tackling health inequalities and closer integration with NHS partners, working in collaboration with partner organisation and community groups.

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Under the Government's Health and Care Act, NHS Integrated Care Systems have been established in all areas of the England to drive changes that are intended to lead to better, more joined-up care for the population. With much of the activity to deliver integrated health and care and improve the population's health happening more locally in the places where people live and work.

- 1.2 The introduction of new health and care structures in England, known as NHS Integrated Care Systems (ICS) is part of a fundamental shift in the way the health and care system is organised from 1st July 2022. The objective being to move away from competition and organisational autonomy and towards collaboration with health and care organisations working together to improve population health while embracing the principle of subsidiarity (localising resource and decisions as a precedent).
- 1.3 In Norfolk and Waveney, collective system partners had already achieved a lot by working in partnership and this has now been strengthened through our joint response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The changes are made possible by different organisations – NHS hospitals, GPs, mental health and community health services, local councils, care homes and social workers, voluntary and community organisations and others – joining forces to agree and plan for local people’s needs.
- 1.4 As a result of the new Health and Care Act, from July 1 2022, the Norfolk and Waveney Integrated Care System (ICS) has legal status and includes a statutory Integrated Care Partnership (ICP), and a new NHS body called NHS Norfolk and Waveney Integrated Care Board (ICB). NHS Norfolk and Waveney ICB replaced NHS Norfolk and Waveney Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG). As well as taking on the existing responsibilities of the CCG, the new ICB is accountable for the performance and finances of the NHS across Norfolk and Waveney - a total budget of £2 billion a year.

2. NORFOLK & WAVENEY NHS INTEGRATED CARE SYSTEM (ICS)

- 2.1 The Norfolk & Waveney ICS has replaced the previous Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) but on the same geographic footprint. Over the past 18 months, council officers have been working with health and care partners to develop a suite of ICS governance arrangements in line with NHS England guidance. Under the ICS, there is a requirement for greater collaboration with all parts of the health and care system including GPs, hospitals, community health care and social care, as well as physical and mental health services, county and district/borough councils and the voluntary sector.
- 2.2 The statutory ICS is made-up of two key bodies: at system level (Norfolk & Waveney) an Integrated Care Board (ICB) and an Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) now exists. The ICB takes on NHS planning functions previously held by the CCG and will produce a 5-year plan for how NHS services will be delivered to meet local needs. The ICB must have regard for the Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy agreed by the Norfolk Health and Wellbeing Board. The ICP operates as a statutory committee of the NHS ICS and brings together partners to focus more widely on health, public health, social care, prevention and community support.
- 2.3 At ‘Place’ level, the governance of the Norfolk & Waveney ICS has been split into five ‘Place Boards’. The relevant Place for Great Yarmouth is ‘Great Yarmouth & Waveney’ spanning two counties and two district/borough councils (the Waveney part of East Suffolk District Council and all of the Great Yarmouth Borough Council).
- 2.4 Each ICS place also has within it new ‘Health & Wellbeing Partnerships’ co-terminus with district/borough and city council boundaries. The Great Yarmouth HWP & the Waveney HWP will inform and influence the wider Great Yarmouth & Waveney Place Board and its commissioning.

3. GREAT YARMOUTH HEALTH & WELLBEING PARTNERSHIP

- 3.1 The formation of Health and Wellbeing Partnerships presents a real opportunity to drive better integration of health and wellbeing services across the whole of the public & VCSE sector at a local level. Importantly Health and Wellbeing Partnerships will focus on localism, enabling district/borough/city
- Housing & Neighbourhoods Committee 14 July 2022 – NHS Integrated Care System

councils respectively to proactively contribute to the health & wellbeing of Great Yarmouth's residents and be more influential in local health and social care policy.

- 3.2 Given the Borough Council's knowledge of its residents and communities, the proposal is for each district, city & borough council to establish a Health & Wellbeing Partnership (HWP) including undertaking the chair role. This allows all place leaders to fundamentally work collaboratively on prevention, early help and the tackling health inequalities including wider determinants of health.
- 3.3 Working closely with the former CCG's Locality Group and Norfolk Public Health, the proposed Terms of Reference for the Great Yarmouth HWP is attached at Appendix 1.
- 3.4 To support collaboration and aid recovery from the pandemic, Norfolk Public Health has provided seed funding of £347,250 for which the Borough Council is the accountable body with the spend to be agreed by the HWP. As the name suggests, the purpose of the Covid Recovery Fund is to support health & wellbeing, focusing on community resilience and also recovery as set out in Appendix 3.
- 3.5 Partners that constitute the HWP for Great Yarmouth, collectively support this one-off funding being used to resource the community hub operating model. This additional support will enable the Community Marshal, case workers and the borough's award-winning Community Champions' Programme to continue to 31 March 2023, facilitating outreach services and enabling partners' to utilise Marshal capacity to engage with residents.

4. COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

- 4.1 Members will be aware that to date, the borough's three Neighbourhood Boards have led the way in galvanising community resilience and have supported broader communication of community-based services helping to build asset-based community development and thriving partnerships with both the statutory and VCSE sector locally.
- 4.2 With the move to ICS Place Boards and HWPs, it is proposed that these partnership relationships will inform the establishment of two Community Partnerships as natural successors to the previous board arrangement. This will enable both ward member and community representation to continue in support of the new ICS structures. The new Community Partnerships will engender joint working, collaboration and where possible, integration between partner agencies and commissioned services as well as acting as sounding boards for service development and feedback on delivery.
- 4.3 It is proposed to establish two Community Partnerships on Primary Care Network geographic footprints: Great Yarmouth & Northern Villages and Gorleston & Southern Parishes. This operating model also aligns with the Police's Safer neighbourhood teams. The Community Partnership model already exists in East Suffolk. For the borough's area, subject to members' agreement, the new Community Partnerships will replace the three Neighbourhood Boards.
- 4.4 Whilst this new set of governance arrangements are proposed to facilitate and enable the borough council to work with its key partners under the new ICS, it also provides an opportunity to embed the agreed priorities of Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy adopted by this committee in March 2021. As a reminder, the Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy priorities are:
 - 1. **Health and Well-being** - to reduce health inequality by encouraging healthier lifestyles, providing support for mental and physical health and strengthening community support.

2. **Low Educational Attainment, Skills and Aspirations** - to improve youth education and skills pathways, attainment and create career ambition.
 3. **Vulnerability and Exploitation** - to reduce exploitation and support those at risk of exploitation.
 4. **Loneliness, Isolation and Social Exclusion** – to reduce isolation and social exclusion by building community networks and cohesion.
- 4.5 Community Partnerships are proposed as networking, information exchange and consultative bodies with no decision-making powers. The purpose of Community Partnerships is to listen, develop ideas, support communities and assist in the co-production of services and interventions to deliver the priorities set out in the Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy.
- 4.6 A proposed Terms of Reference for Community Partnerships can be found in Appendix 2.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Within existing resources. Additionally, to support collaboration and aid recovery from the pandemic, Norfolk Public Health has provided seed funding of £347,250 for which the borough council is the accountable body. The purpose of the Covid Recovery Fund is to support health & wellbeing, focusing on community resilience and also recovery.

6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 The creation of the new NHS ICS is governed by the new Health and Care Act with Health & Wellbeing Partnerships on a district/borough council footprint also being agreed by the Norfolk Health & Wellbeing Board. The further creation of Community Partnerships to help inform the HWP's work, and plans is outside of the ICS governance arrangement but is seen as complimentary.

Area for consideration	Comment
Monitoring Officer Consultation:	Yes
Section 151 Officer Consultation:	Yes
Existing Council Policies:	Corporate Plan, Annual Action Plan, Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy
Financial Implications:	Yes – as set out in section 5
Legal Implications (including human rights):	Yes – as set out in section 6
Risk Implications:	Minimal – covered by Funding Agreement
Equality Issues/EQIA assessment:	Yes – completed and on file
Crime & Disorder:	N/a
Every Child Matters:	N/a

Great Yarmouth Health and Wellbeing Partnership

Terms of Reference

1. Purpose

The Great Yarmouth Health and Wellbeing Partnership (GYHWP) comprises of locality partners committed to working together to improve outcomes of residents in the borough of Great Yarmouth and helping to inform, influence and deliver the Great Yarmouth & Waveney Place Board's vision:

Vision & Mission – Our GY&W Place connects partners to enable collaborative planning, design and delivery of seamless services, to support residents to take control and live healthy, independent and dignified lives. Through integrated working, partners will have a positive impact on population health by shifting to preventative focus on services that address people's needs promptly and effectively.

The GYHWP's common purpose is to ensure its collective services support residents by preventing avoidable issues, and by making available early intervention advice and support at the right time to avoid escalation that requires higher cost re-active interventions including provision of statutory services.

As place leaders, we understand our communities, their strengths and also the challenges some experience. Great Yarmouth's Locality Strategy provides a central reference point; to support alignment of resources to ensure maximum positive impact in relation to community support across the range of agencies working to improve residents' lives.

The Partnership collectively drives strategies and activities across the borough of Great Yarmouth to:

- **Tackle health inequalities**, champion the health and wellbeing of residents and address the wider determinants of health.
- **Improve education for all with clear skills & career pathways** to drive-up aspiration, ambition, and attainment.
- **Reduce exploitation** and support those that are vulnerable or at risk of exploitation.
- **Reduce isolation, loneliness and social exclusion** by building community networks and cohesion.
- **Align, develop, and influence** the NHS and local government services and commissioning.

Through close collaboration the Partnership aims to enhance integrated approaches and behaviours at every level and will be informed by operational intelligence within two Community Partnerships aligned to Primary Care Networks.

The organisations of the GYHWP will promote an ethos of partnership and mutual support including co-production of services with communities and organisations to address health and wellbeing challenges that no single organisation can address alone.

The needs of the borough's residents are varied and sometimes complex. Mobilising our collective resources together with good communication will best serve our residents to live a high quality of life and achieve their ambitions, being supported through primary prevention by their natural support network wherever possible including family and friends.

Prevention is all about helping people to stay healthy, happy and independent. By tackling the wide range of determinants that negatively impact on people's life chances, by stopping problems arising in the first place, and by ensuring people have the skills, capabilities, and social networks to effectively manage the problems that do arise, we are all better able to live well and thrive.

2. Principles:

The GYHWP will operate under the following guiding principles:

1. To improve the outcomes for communities including improving health and wellbeing, supporting people to live more independent lives, reducing health inequalities, and tackling underlying social determinants.
2. To use an evidence-led approach to provide insight and guidance about health and wellbeing issues across the system.
3. To champion co-production and inclusivity by engaging with residents, creating a learning system which makes decisions based on evidence and insight and supports the aspirations of Great Yarmouth's Community Partnerships.
4. To measure outcomes including added value from working jointly in partnership, ceasing opportunities and implementing a joined-up approach, thereby quantifying the benefits of working together across the system rather than doing it alone.
5. To collaborate and integrate when it makes sense and nurture a culture of broad collaborations and integration at every level of the system to improve outcomes including committing resources.
6. To have a collective model of accountability by which partners hold each other mutually accountable for shared and individual organisational contributions to objectives.

3. Membership

Senior leadership from:

- Great Yarmouth Borough Council
- Norfolk County Council: Adults Social Care, Childrens Services, Public Health & other relevant services
- Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) Place Board representation
- NHS providers
 - a. Acute services
 - b. Community health services
 - c. Primary care
 - d. Mental health services
- Norfolk care providers representation
- Further Education colleges
- Housing Associations operating in the borough
- Voluntary, Community & Social Enterprise (VCSE) sector representation
- Norfolk Constabulary
- Office of the Police & Crime Commissioner (OPCC)
- Department of Work and Pensions (DWP)
- Active Norfolk
- Healthwatch Norfolk

4. Functions

- a. Shape local implementation of the NHS Integrated Care Strategy and inform system strategies and plans with an overview of local delivery.
- b. Jointly develop a co-owned Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy and workplans that address, the health and wellbeing, and wider determinants of health in relation to the needs of residents of the borough of Great Yarmouth. [Page 120 of 206](#)

- c. Utilise hard and soft intelligence to develop a shared picture of the NHS Place and Neighbourhoods, identify local priorities and specific target areas of inequality.
- d. Engage with local people about the wider issues that impact on their health and wellbeing and co-produce and deliver solutions that are likely to have the most impact.
- e. Work collaboratively to influence the wider determinants of health in Great Yarmouth such as housing, education and employment.
- f. Work collaboratively to identify and address local health inequalities.
- g. Prioritise prevention; identify opportunities to support communities and their residents to stay well, improve their health and wellbeing and prevent ill health and anticipatory care to prevent crises.
- h. Work collaboratively to identify opportunities to get the best from collective resources so residents can get support and access appropriate services as quickly as possible.
- i. Be informed, gather information, develop services and interventions and track impact and outcomes through working with representatives of Community Partnerships.
- j. Jointly promote, communicate and market opportunities to/for residents to engage with services under the auspice of the GYHWP.
- k. Ensure that other appropriate groups/bodies/boards/committees above and parallel to the ICP and Place Boards under the new structure are appropriately linked to and engage with the work of the GYHWP.

5. Leadership

The Chair of the GYHWP will be nominated by Great Yarmouth Borough Council.

The GYHWP will appoint a Vice Chair drawn from its membership appointed at the first meeting of the GYHWP and annually thereafter. Frequency of meetings will be locally determined, typically bimonthly.

6. Delegation

The GYHWP will inform and influence the Integrated Care Partnership, will act as a consultative forum for the ICP and Place Board. Additionally it may receive delegated authority via its members to deploy resources in the borough of Great Yarmouth. Great Yarmouth Borough Council will act as the accountable body.

7. Attendance

It is expected that members will prioritise these meetings. Where it is not possible for a member to attend, they may nominate a named deputy to attend meetings in their absence and must notify the meeting convener who that person will be.

Members may attend meetings either in person, via telephone/video conference or communicate by email if an urgent recommendation for decision is required or if there is an urgent matter to discuss. Attendance will be recorded within the minutes of each meeting and monitored annually.

8. Frequency of Meetings

The frequency of the GYHWP meetings will be bi-monthly, however it is recommended that the timing of GYHWP meetings is in accordance with reporting requirements for the ICP and will be reviewed regularly by partnership members.

9. Task & Finish Groups

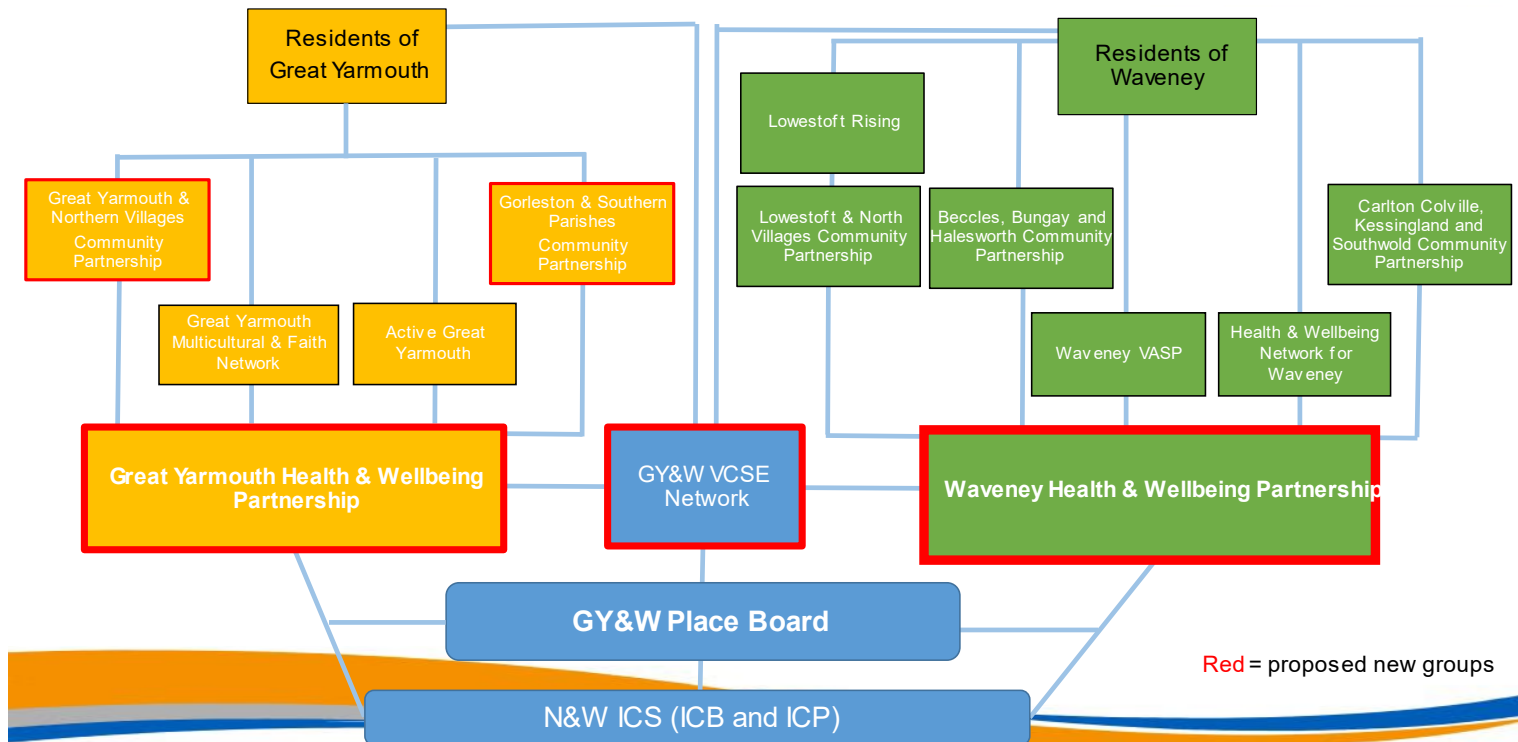
To assist with performing its role and responsibilities, the GYHWP may establish task & finish (working) groups and determine the membership, role, and remit for each group as required. Any Task & Finish group will report directly to the GYHWP.

10. Review

These Terms of Reference shall be reviewed after 12 months and thereafter every 3 years.



DRAFT GY&W Place Governance Arrangements



Great Yarmouth & Northern Villages Gorleston & Southern Parishes

Community Partnerships Terms of Reference

Community Partnerships are an innovative way for Great Yarmouth Borough Council, partners and communities to work together to 'bring ideas to life' by taking a local approach to local priorities.

1. Form and Function

- 1.1 There will two Community Partnerships, covering the whole of the Great Yarmouth Borough Council area following the Primary Care Network and Police areas.
- 1.2 Each Community Partnership will nominate its own Chair and Vice Chair annually. Great Yarmouth Borough Council will facilitate these network meetings.
- 1.3 Community Partnerships are networking, information exchange and consultative bodies convened to explore what matters to communities. The Community Partnerships have no decision-making powers.
- 1.4 The purpose of Community Partnerships is to listen, share and develop ideas, support communities and assist in the co-production of commissioned services and other interventions to deliver the priorities set out in the Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy namely:

Great Yarmouth Locality Priorities

Collectively, as the senior representatives of the multiple statutory and VCSE partners working across the borough, we know there are things we can do collectively as a system that will drive change and improvement.

Our locality partnership has recognised that in order to really make a difference to the life chances and prosperity of local people, we need to be working as one to address the following four thematic priorities.



The Four Thematic Priorities

1. Health and Well-being

Reduction in health inequality by encouraging healthier lifestyles, supporting mental and physical health and strengthening community support.

2. Low Educational Attainment, Skills and Aspirations

Improved youth education and skills pathways, attainment and create career ambition.

3. Vulnerability and Exploitation

Reduction in exploitation and support those at risk of exploitation.

4. Loneliness, Isolation and Social Exclusion

Reduction in isolation and social exclusion by building community networks and cohesion.

1.4. The Role of Community Partnerships shall be to:

- 1.4.1. Focus on cross cutting issues for which no one organisation is solely responsible.
 - 1.4.2. Hold an annual Community Partnership workshop, ideally including representatives of the wider community of the Community Partnership area to set or re-confirm priorities for that Partnership area, based on local data and knowledge.
 - 1.4.3. Develop an annual work plan to address the priorities for the coming year, and support delivery of the Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy and help to inform the Great Yarmouth Health & Wellbeing Partnership.
 - 1.4.4. Address priorities and identified gaps in service provision using a solution-focussed and problem-solving approach.
 - 1.4.5. Monitor and adapt their agenda in response to emerging issues affecting the Community Partnership area or the wider area of the borough, including issues raised through other sources of community intelligence and insight.
 - 1.4.6. Report twice per year to the Great Yarmouth Health & Wellbeing Partnership, and annually to the relevant Borough Council Committee, on progress against their priorities, and provide such other verbal/written reports to other organisations or partnership bodies, as requested.
- 1.5 Membership may be drawn from the following organisations dependent on the priorities of the Partnership. This means that the membership of each Community Partnership will vary from time to time. Typically, representatives attending the Community Partnership meetings may consist of:

- Councillors representing the Community Partnership Area
- Norfolk CC: Children's Services, Adult Social Care, Public Health, Libraries and Communities
- Great Yarmouth BC: Housing, Environmental Services, Communities
- Police
- Great Yarmouth and Waveney ICS
- The relevant PCN/GP practice(s)
- Community Health provider(s)
- Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise sector (VCSE) operating locally
- Representatives from the local business community
- Representatives from the youth community (schools, colleges & youth work)

2. Guiding Principles

- Involve local councils, public services, communities, voluntary sector organisations and businesses in planning and delivering joined up services that meet local needs.
- Make the best collective use of our assets and resources.
- Discuss ideas and proposals for action based on data and intelligence about local places.

- Identify, understand and address deprivation, disadvantage and hidden needs and consider how the Community Partnership can positively impact on both rural and non-rural areas.

3. Meetings of the Community Partnerships

- 3.1 Meetings will be by invitation, held in public and their style will be inclusive and interactive. Wherever possible they will be organised to problem solve (for example workshop style) rather than as formal meetings.
- 3.2 Partner agencies and representatives are expected to be respectful of each other's views so as to foster an inclusive and receptive environment where all individuals are welcome to seek help, foster ideas and exchange knowledge. Participants in the Forum will therefore:
 - Encourage free sharing of knowledge.
 - Respect fellow members as human beings, along with the diversity of our members' backgrounds, perspectives, education, and experiences.
 - Be supportive of each other.
 - Be polite and friendly.
 - Be tolerant and considerate.
 - Act professionally, ethically and with integrity.
- 3.3. Any member of the Community Partnership may request that an item be included on the agenda for a meeting. The meeting papers will be sent out by electronic mail to all members of the Partnership no later than five clear working days before a meeting.
- 3.4 Agendas and action points arising from each meeting will be recorded and published on the Community Partnership pages of the GYBC website.

4. Review

- 4.1 These Terms of Reference will be reviewed after 12 months and then thereafter every 3 years.

June 2022

Covid Recovery Fund 2022/23

Proposal by the Great Yarmouth Health & Wellbeing Partnership, July 2022

The Great Yarmouth Health and Wellbeing Partnerships (GYHWP) has been allocated £347,250 from the Norfolk Public Health Covid Recovery Fund (CRF) for 2022/23. This funding is held by Great Yarmouth Borough Council on behalf of the Partnership and needs to be spent by the end of March 2023.

Certain communities and demographics have been hit harder by the pandemic and health inequalities have worsened. As a consequence Norfolk established the Covid Recovery Fund (CRF) to collaboratively work with partners to tackle the health and wellbeing related impacts of Covid-19 and focus efforts on **recovery**.

Covid recovery activities could include those:

- reducing social isolation made worse during the pandemic.
- specifically aimed at encouraging healthy lifestyle choices.
- initiatives to improve mental health and wellbeing.

The allocation of the CRF will be determined by the Great Yarmouth Health and Wellbeing Partnership, aligned with the evidence base to health and wellbeing needs of communities. The GYHWP's priorities are set out in the co-produced Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy (2021-2026). These, alongside current data and intelligence on areas that have been exacerbated by Covid-19 in Great Yarmouth, have been considered. It is proposed to work in partnership to create opportunities to:

- Promote health services including, vaccination, health checks/screening and access to community-based health & wellbeing activities.
- Increase healthy eating habits and physical activity.
- Increase skills, training and employment opportunities.
- Reduce loneliness and isolation.
- Reduce vulnerability and exploitation including domestic abuse, substance misuse and improve mental health.
- Connect residents by building community capacity

Great Yarmouth Borough Council's Covid Marshal team and volunteer Community Champions' Programme have been at the forefront of the pandemic response within the locality, working with underserved and seldom heard residents through outreach activities, gaining greater insight into vaccination hesitancy, promoting testing and vaccinations and being the trusted faces within the community. The team influenced businesses, supporting them to adhere with national guidance and ensuring they had sufficient sources of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Since the relaxing of community restrictions and the national guidance moving to '[Living with Covid](#)', the team's duties have evolved to respond to meet the needs of the residents in the guise of Community Marshals.

Covid has had a significant impact on many areas of health and wellbeing and there is a need to support residents to integrate back into society. The Community Marshal, Case Workers and Community Champions will act as a hub for GYHWP organisations to focus on supporting residents, connecting them to services operated by partner organisations in the community.

Resources from the CRF will be used to target areas where there is greatest inequality, to promote opportunities to improve health and wellbeing, particularly in areas that have been exacerbated by Covid-19, whilst remaining aligned to the priorities of the Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy.

Great Yarmouth's health Data Story indicates the borough's key preventable health conditions are:

- Depression
- Hypertension
- Obesity
- Diabetes

With a geographic focus on the areas of: Yarmouth Parade, Yarmouth Central & Northgate, Gorleston North, Southtown & Cobholm and Hemsby & Ormesby.

<i>Examples of enablers to support health inequalities (not exclusive)</i>				
Community Outreach	Community Pop-up events e.g., health awareness & screening	Practising MECC & behaviour change principles	Visiting business settings	Working with schools, colleges, GP social providers
Individual Support	Door knocking	Welfare tel. calls	Supporting integrated pilot projects which unpick wicked issues	Vaccination uptake
Partner Engagement	Being the eyes & ears on behalf of partners	Feeding back intelligence	Representing at community-focused events	Ensuring seldom heard communities are engaged with

The GYHWP members will feed into, utilise the resources of, and influence the team's work over the next 9 months. This includes highlighting areas for the team to work collaboratively with other partners to address the health inequalities amongst Great Yarmouth residents.

Authors: Paula Boyce GYBC, Sophie Crowe NPH

URN: 22-042

Subject: Locality Strategy - Community Action Plans
Great Yarmouth Community Investment Fund - Update

Report to: Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee – 14th July 2022

Report by: Paula Boyce, Strategic Director / Dean Wilson, Neighbourhood Manager

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Housing & Neighbourhoods Committee:

- a) Agrees the 'Tackling Health Inequalities' Action Plan as set out in Appendix 1.
- b) Notes the outcomes to date for the Great Yarmouth Community Investment Fund 2021/22.
- c) Agrees to financially support Year 2 of the Great Yarmouth Community Investment Fund managed by the Norfolk Community Foundation.

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 At its meeting of March 2021, members agreed the adoption of the Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy 2021-2026, an over-arching community-facing document co-authored with the Council's multi-agency partners.
- 1.2 Since then, all agencies and partners supporting local residents, their communities and community groups have commenced a phase of pandemic recovery whereby services take stock of the health and wider needs of residents and look to put in place sufficient support for people with changed circumstances as a result of Covid. Moreover, communities are also looking to re-build and re-connect with each other and this is where working collaboratively, the council in its community leadership role can assist shape services across a range of agencies including health, housing, and community services.
- 1.3 This report takes the learning and insight gathered from the recent Housing & Neighbourhood's convened 'Community Conversation' held on 25 April 2022, and sets out a proposal for Action Plans to deliver the Locality Strategy's four priorities.
- 1.4 It will also provides members with an update on the Great Yarmouth Community Investment Fund (GYCIF) 2021/22 managed on behalf of the borough council by the NorfolkCommunity Foundation as it moves into Year 2 of the community grant-giving fund for 2022/23.

2. GREAT YARMOUTH LOCALITY STRATEGY

- 2.1 The Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy (March 2021 – 2026) sets out how partners are committed to working together to improve outcomes of residents in the borough of Great Yarmouth. It is based on a 3-tier framework of prevention: Primary Prevention, Secondary Prevention and Tertiary Prevention as summarised below:

Prevention can be understood via a 3-level framework:

Primary Prevention – focusses on activity to keep people well, such as facilities encouraging exercise, and asset-based community development to build social networks and self-help.

Secondary Prevention – targets those at risk of becoming unwell or needing additional support services, such as health screening services for particular age groups and demographics.

Tertiary Prevention – focusses on those needing support services, helping them to limit the impact of their circumstances and reduce the need for high levels of intervention.

- 2.2 The Locality Strategy has four agreed community-focused the priorities that have been co-produced with locality partners:



The Four Thematic Priorities

1. Health and Well-being

Reduction in health inequality by encouraging healthier lifestyles, supporting mental and physical health and strengthening community support.

2. Low Educational Attainment, Skills and Aspirations

Improved youth education and skills pathways, attainment and create career ambition.

3. Vulnerability and Exploitation

Reduction in exploitation and support those at risk of exploitation.

4. Loneliness, Isolation and Social Exclusion

Reduction in isolation and social exclusion by building community networks and cohesion.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLANS

- 3.1 Housing & Neighbourhood's convened a 'Community Conversation' workshop held on 25 April 2022 which brought together over 40 community representatives to hear, discuss and exchange ideas about how to take forward projects, services and initiatives within each of the four Locality Strategy priorities.
- 3.2 The Community Conversation was also an opportunity for the Norfolk & Waveney Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to update organisations across all sectors on the development of the new NHS Integrated Health System, and for Norfolk Public Health to provide an overview of the

health data story including preventable health conditions that impact on people's lives and the proposed re-shaping of the Great Yarmouth Locality Board into the Great Yarmouth Health & Wellbeing Partnership.

- 3.3 The culmination of this work and opportunity for closer collaboration with all parts of the health and care service locally is being brought together into a set of Action Plans to deliver the Locality Strategy's four priorities to be shared and co-produced with representatives of the proposed Community Partnership fora.
- 3.4 The first of the four Action Plans in set-out in Appendix 1 for members' comment and approval.

4. GREAT YARMOUTH COMMUNITY INVESTMENT FUND 2021/22 (YEAR 1)

- 4.1 Members agreed to form the 'Great Yarmouth Community Investment Fund' (GYCIF) in March 2021 to be administered on behalf of the Borough Council, and any other contributing funders, by the Norfolk Community Foundation (NCF).
- 4.2 In September 2021, the Committee was presented with an update report from the NCF setting out the funding decisions for Year 1. As a reminder for 2021/22, the Council contributed £45,000 to kick-start this Fund which is aligned to the communities priorities Members agreed within the Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy.
- 4.3 This first round of grant giving was over-subscribed. The NCF received 12 applications from VCSEs applying to the GYCIF totalling £119,648. After screening each application in terms of governance and fit with the delivery aims of the Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy, the award decisions by the NCF enabled seven VCSEs to benefit directly. The resultant beneficiaries of this initial round of comunity grants is are summarised in the table below:

Organisation	Grant awarded	Purpose	No. beneficiaries	Primary beneficiaries	Primary issue/need
Access Community Trust	£5,000	To deliver forest skills outdoor education to Great Yarmouth primary school children from disadvantaged backgrounds and those with special educational needs.	30	Children and young people	Personal/life skills and aspirations
Home-start Norfolk	£10,000	To continue providing an intensive service to families with young children living in Great Yarmouth, who are struggling to cope with complex needs.	48	Families/Parents/Lone parents	Supporting vulnerable individuals/families
Kingsgate Community Church	£5,000	To re-shape and re-launch the Hot Food Hub from August 2021, to continue support to vulnerable members of the local	100	Local residents	Loneliness/connecting people

		community.			
Mancroft Advice Project	£5,000	To fund part-time adviser to deliver one-to-one advice, support and advocacy to young people in Great Yarmouth.	37	Children and young people	Care for mental health and wellbeing
Norfolk Citizens Advice	£10,000	To support vulnerable people in Great Yarmouth via the provision of free accredited advice.	717	People living in poverty	Poverty and disadvantage
Sunbeams	£5,000	To contribute to the Support Coordinator post.	70	Families/Parents/Lone parents	Supporting vulnerable individuals/families
Time Norfolk	£ 5,000	Towards the cost of delivering Time Norfolk's services in Great Yarmouth.	75	Women	Care for mental health and wellbeing

- 4.4 To complete this Year 1, the NCF has prepared an outcome report for the Committee as shown in Appendix 2. A final monitoring and evaluation report will also be received from each funded organisation when the funding has been fully spent. NCF has confirmed all organisations are on track to achieving their project targets.
- 4.5 In Year 1 the NCF has sought to increase the value of the Community Investment Fund as part of a co-ordinated approach to tackling some of the borough's key issues. This includes raising awareness of funding priorities in Great Yarmouth generally (as per Great Yarmouth's locality priorities) and; enabling philanthropy to grow the Fund.
- 4.6 The NCF has found that both locally and nationally donors are seeking to take action now and fund current activity in response to urgent need, with it being more challenging to inspire donations for future funding. NCF has however been successful in approaching funders to respond to real time projects in Great Yarmouth achieving the same net impact and value for the Borough. This has included:
- Two unsuccessful applications from the GYCIF were presented to alternative NCF funders, of which one was successful, representing a further £9,935 secured.
 - Over £130,000 of additional support for the seven organisations awarded GYCIF funds has since been secured, exclusively for use in Great Yarmouth (not including "Norfolk-wide" funding of these organisations which will also have some benefit in Great Yarmouth) to continue to deliver or expand their services within the borough.
 - Approximately £70,000 of investment was made into Great Yarmouth through NCF's 'Nourishing Norfolk' network in respect to the two community-operated food clubs (Sally's Store and Shrublands Community Food Club), helping to engage the NCF's new and existing supporters with the borough and its key areas of need.

- Approximately £100,000 of funding was invested through the DWP's Household Support Fund to further enhance the services delivered through the Fund and by other VCSE organisations exclusively in Great Yarmouth (not including those operating across Norfolk with benefit in Great Yarmouth).
- Meetings were held/presentations delivered with/to new and existing donors to raise awareness and align with GYCIF criteria.

5. GREAT YARMOUTH COMMUNITY INVESTMENT FUND 2022/23 (YEAR 2)

- 5.1 Moving into Year 2 of the GYCIF, the NCF's experience of local and national trends suggests that the Fund is likely to once again, receive more applications than it will be able to fulfil in round two. Many of the NCF's funds are significantly oversubscribed compared to funding available post-covid. Hence availability of additional funding is key to have the greatest impact against the borough's priorities.
- 5.2 To that end, the NCF will continue to build a supporter network in the borough of Great Yarmouth, procuring donations to the Fund where appropriate. The criteria will still include the four Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy priorities. The proposed timeline to run the Year 2 community grant programme for GYCIF 2022/23 is as follows:
- Applications open w/c 18th July 2022. This will include development of a webpage application process and targeted promotion to VCSEs
 - Applications close Monday 22nd August 2022
 - Assessment Monday 22nd August to Friday 16th September 2022
 - Panel meeting w/c Monday 19th September 2022

6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 Continuation of £50,000 of financial support for the Great Yarmouth Community Investment Fund including an administration fee of 10% to the Norfolk Community Foundation is within existing budgets.

7. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 None.

8. RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 That funded VCSEs fail to perform or deliver their expected outcomes. The NCF on behalf of the council will carry out regular monitoring of its commissioned VCSE outreach providers and provide feedback as and when required.
- 8.2 The Norfolk Community Foundation is unable to expand the value of the GYCIF via additional donors and support. The council has regular update meetings with the NCF and will ensure that this is closely monitored going forward.

Area for consideration	Comment
Monitoring Officer Consultation:	Yes – as part of ELT
Section 151 Officer Consultation:	Yes – as part of ELT
Existing Council Policies:	Corporate Plan, Annual Action Plan, Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy
Financial Implications:	Yes – as set out in section 6
Legal Implications (including human rights):	No
Risk Implications:	Minimal
Equality Issues/EQIA assessment:	No
Crime & Disorder:	No
Every Child Matters:	No

Action Plan 2023/23 (Year 1) – Tackling Health Inequalities

Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy: Action Plan 2021 to 2026

PRIORITY	AUTHORS	WHAT WE WANT TO ACHIEVE
1. Tackling Health Inequalities 2022/23 (Year 1)	Shelley Ames/Rachel Hunt (NWICB) Paula Boyce (GYBC) Sophie Crowe (NCC) Nick Wright (ECCH)	1.1 Good health and wellbeing in all residents, with a reduction in preventable long-term conditions.
		1.2 Supporting equitable access to healthcare, ensuring all residents can access the support they need when they need it.
		1.3 Residents supported to help themselves and make healthier lifestyle choices.
		1.4 The creation of healthy environments in which communities can thrive.
		1.5 Resilient communities through the creation of good jobs.

Priority 1	Tackling Health Inequalities - <i>By identifying and tackling the complex and wide ranging social and economic inequalities through a preventative lens, we will close the gap on life expectancy between the most affluent and economically deprived neighbourhoods, maximising opportunities to lead long and healthy lives.</i>		
1.1	Good health and wellbeing in all residents, with a reduction in preventable long-term conditions.		
	PROJECTS	Lead & Partners	Outcomes/Outputs Sought
1.	Community Champions' Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-develop a forward plan for community engagement that aligns with locality priorities e.g. Data Story, Core20plus5, PHM pre- 	GYBC NWICB JPUH PCNs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved resident health and wellbeing and increased awareness to local services. Groups of residents and neighbours are supported to start up and develop community projects that bring people together- extending and

	<p>diabetes project, JPUH inequalities plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further develop and grow the network of Community Champions working with partners. • Prioritise comms & engagement on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pre-diabetes & health behaviours ○ Uptake of health checks ○ Mental health ○ Core20 plus 5 priorities • Align GYBC Community Champions' Programme and Community Marshals approach with Norfolk & Waveney Community Voices to ensure insights are captured and Champions are supported with resources and training. • Develop a training offer for Community Champions – including MECC, Difficult Conversations and Behaviour Change Techniques. • Develop a suite of training resources for Community Champions and Marshals that build confidence and support them to have conversations about specific health priorities e.g. diabetes • Support 'pop-up' health and wellbeing events that bring a variety of offers and support access to healthcare and support services, aligning with JPUH roving model of care. • Work with ECCH, to engage with experts by experience and connect their skills within 		<p>diversifying their networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will be better able to stay well by being connected to primary prevention activity, led by local people, in the places they live • Improved awareness and access to services that support the 5 ways to wellbeing across individual organisations and residents • Recruit 150 Community Champions, with 100% offered training and a 20% uptake of at least one session. • Increased confidence and capability to support conversations in communities about health, wellbeing and welfare. • Demonstrate the benefits and impact of the project to support a sustainable resourcing model that aligns appropriate Place & System resources.
--	--	--	--

	<p>community events.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support community organisations to develop activity using the <i>Five Ways to Wellbeing</i> framework, particularly in locations where activity is minimal. 		
2.	<p>Pre-Diabetes Pilot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set-up and deliver community outreach services targeting people at risk of diabetes. Provide pre-diabetes health screening checks. Refer to pre-diabetes support programme. 	<p>ECCH</p> <p>NWICB JPUH PCNs GYBC VCSEs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of people at risk of diabetes. Increase referral for pre-diabetes support. Improve wellbeing of people and offer support.

3.	<p>Be At Home Plus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect wider support services, including Community Marshals, to support those that are discharged from JPUH. • Enable health, social care, and welfare to collaborate to provide joint packages of support via a single referral mechanism, for those with an underlying health condition or recently discharged from hospital. • Ensure local people only need to tell their story once as contact is captured via the Norfolk Vulnerability Hub. • Ensure delivery of timely social, welfare and clinical support addressing holistic wellbeing, as measured by outcomes star/patient wellbeing score. • Capture evidence of earlier intervention of clinical assessment and resulting interventions to improve clinical/social outcomes; patient wellbeing/outcome star; dialogue+, patient stories. 	<p>NWICB</p> <p>GYBC JPUH VCSEs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reductions in re-admission. • Improvements in discharge pathways for those leaving JPUH. • Residents receiving timely and holistic support post-discharge. • Improved connectivity between JPUH and district council/VCSE delivery.
----	--	--	--

1.2	Supporting equitable access to healthcare, ensuring all residents can access the support they need when they need it.		
	PROJECTS	Lead & Partners	Outcomes/Outputs Sought
4.	<p>Community/Family Hubs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make use of the number of trusted physical spaces within our communities where residents can access support and advice & that support partner collaboration. • Offer a programme of pop-up and ongoing health and care services to residents within their communities, aligning with community and acute care outreach models (i.e. JPUH roving clinics). • Roll out MECC training through the collaboration hubs to frontline workforces. • Delivery of healthy life skills training to support health improvement i.e. healthy food choices. • Test new models of delivery of care that support the development of the new James Paget Hospital. 	<p>GYBC</p> <p>NCC PCNs ECCH JPUH VCSEs DWP Active Norfolk NWICB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People using support services are signposted and supported to access complementary activity in communities, reducing reliance on and demand for formal services. • Improved access to health, wellbeing and welfare advice, support and services. • New ways of delivering health and care services. • Improved collaboration and integration between locality partners. • The social prescribing philosophy is integrated into design and commissioning of wider support services across the social sector.
5.	<p>Great Yarmouth Multicultural & Faith Network</p> <p>Facilitate and maintain this informal network targeting seldom heard residents and support networks.</p>	<p>GYBC</p> <p>PCNs GPs VCSEs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote positive community relations and engagement. • Support Community Voices initiatives. • Build and supported trusted voices in the community.

1.3	Residents supported to help themselves and make healthier lifestyle choices.		
	PROJECTS	Lead & Partners	Outcomes/Outputs Sought
6.	<p>Physical Activity in Great Yarmouth</p> <p>Support the implementation of the <i>Active Great Yarmouth Physical Activity Framework</i> and its 2022/23 delivery plan including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase uptake of the Active Practice Charter and support the development of social prescribing. • Roll out the ICS 'Active NoW' programme in Great Yarmouth to increase local community access to our facilities, provision and services. • Support the delivery of the Holiday Activity & Food programme, increasing the number of activities available and uptake from target communities. 	<p>Active Norfolk GYBC</p> <p>Freedom Leisure</p> <p>NWICB</p> <p>NCC</p> <p>VCSEs</p> <p>ECCH</p> <p>PCNs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical activity is normalised as an expected outcome of service delivery across the borough. • Increased physical activity/reduced inactivity. • Improved resident health and wellbeing. • Increased access to local facilities and services. • Increased prominence of physical activity in clinical pathways and services. • Increased understanding of the role of physical activity in supporting health improvement. • An enabling environment is established, ensuring clubs, societies and other socially focussed organisations are able to organise and pilot new and innovative approaches to embedding physical activity into lifestyles.

1.4	The creation of healthy environments in which communities can thrive.		
	PROJECTS	Lead & Partners	Outcomes sought
7.	Nourishing Norfolk: Food & Nutrition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and grow the community-operated food stores. Working with VCSE partners, GY Food Bank Network and IAG practitioners set-up wrap-around support services. Offer cooking and nutrition courses. 	GYBC NCC NPH PCNs VCSEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community organisations promote knowledge based dietary behaviour change in communities, providing a pipeline of support into Community Supermarkets and associated schemes. Residents are motivated and supported to access affordable healthy food through accessible routes within their communities.
8.	Waiting Well in Great Yarmouth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support implementation of a 'Waiting Well' project, exploring opportunities to evolve the scope of the model to support beyond orthopaedic care. Develop a strong network of local partners to support the integration of the Waiting Well offer into suitable patient pathways. Align with JPUH pre-assessment service and cancer pre-hab. programme to ensure those waiting for care are supported to maximise their health and wellbeing whilst they wait and during their care. Seek alignment and integration with other programmes of work, including the Community Champions' Programme and Community Marshal resource. 	NWICB DIAL JPUH GYBC Active Norfolk NCC PCNs VCSE NSFT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved health, wellbeing and welfare support for those awaiting care. Maximised outcomes for patients undergoing elective care. Improved integration of offers and collaborative working between partners.

1.5	Resilient communities through the creation of good jobs.		
	PROJECTS	Lead & Partners	Outcomes/Outputs Sought
9.	<p>Workforce Development Pilots</p> <p>Support the delivery of 3 x Anchor Institution pilot projects led by the JPUH and ASC respectively delivered in partnership at Place level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> JPUH Grounds Maintenance Pilot – JPUH to explore a section of grounds being allocated to local VCSE to maintain, to support skills development and training pathway. Recruitment Pilot – work in partnership to develop supported pathways into work experience, volunteering and paid employment opportunities at JPUH. Care Academy Pilot – recognising the work of the Norfolk Care Quality Improvement Programme Board to tackle health and care inequalities in the local social care workforce, support a pilot to train, recruit & retain carers in the borough. 	<p>JPUH NWICB GYBC NCC VCSEs</p> <p>JPUH GYBC NCC NWICB VCSEs</p> <p>NCC (ASC) NSCS GYBC PCNs VCSEs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locality partners ensure jobs they create are secure, fulfilling, and financially resourced to ensure wellbeing for employees Employability programmes ensure holistic support to residents, prioritising technical skills alongside the lifestyle skills required for work All contractors and commissioned service providers in the borough deliver jobs that are secure, fulfilling, and financially resourced to ensure wellbeing for employees Residents receive the personalised support they need to overcome employment barriers Residents have ownership over their neighbourhood and its facilities, bringing about pride and community care. Increased spend into local economy Increased employability skills Increased recruitment from deprived communities Improved collaboration and partnership working across system partners Improved retention and quality of care staff.

10.	Social & Green Prescribing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the 'green social prescribing' agenda through promoting the start-up of initiatives which concurrently increase wellbeing via undertaking 'green' improvement activities, e.g., community beach cleans. 	GYBC PCNs Active Norfolk ECCH VCSEs NWICB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents are engaged in programmes centred around improving the natural/outdoor environment in their local area, improving the environment. Communities are supported to identify and lead on neighbourhood improvement projects, e.g., new and improved play/leisure spaces.
-----	--	---	---

Great Yarmouth Community Investment Plan - Year 1 Outcomes



Great Yarmouth
Community Investme

Great Yarmouth Community Investment Fund



The **Great Yarmouth Community Investment Fund** supports local voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations to reduce isolation and social exclusion, tackle health inequalities, improve youth education and reduce vulnerability in the Great Yarmouth community.

**7 projects
funded**

**£45k
awarded in total**

SUNBEAMS PLAY

£5,000 was awarded to provide community support through their Support Coordinator and help families to access services. Through an advice group and online support, food bags and their lending library, they have helped families to realise their rights within education, health and benefits.

“ I heard about Sunbeams and after putting it off time and time again I got in touch with them. I haven't looked back. Thank God I found them. I didn't expect help for me I just wanted K to make some friends because he was so lonely. K is a changed person. He has made friends. I am so happy for him. I don't feel guilty anymore. I look forward to chatting with Sue who has been there for me when I have really needed her. She has helped me claim benefits and has reassured me when my anxiety gets too bad. Sunbeams is a lifeline for my family and I don't know where I would be without them.

Throughout the course of the funding they have made over 4,650 contacts with the families they support through home visits, text messages, telephone calls, emails, letters and meetings: an average of 113 a week! As a result of

assistance from the Support Coordinator, one family's electric payment was reduced from £183 per month to £73 by collating evidence and approaching suppliers to outline their errors in predicting costs.

They continue to support four families to fight for their children's Education Health Care Plans and educational settings through the SEN tribunal process and have continued to assist families to access benefits, grants and financial aid as well as ensuring household bills such as electric and heating are paid at the correct levels.



TIME NORFOLK

£5,000 was awarded to support women and their partners who have experienced pregnancy loss in Great Yarmouth. This included face-to-face and virtual counselling to women and men experiencing pregnancy loss due to miscarriage, stillbirth, or termination, to help them deal with feelings that placed them at high risk of developing a serious mental illness; individual support for women suffering from pregnancy related depression and

support to make pregnancy choices, for women facing an unplanned pregnancy to have a safe environment to make informed decisions and impartial and confidential support. These sessions were delivered in conjunction with opportunities for women to get together at groups to share their experiences and offer peer support.

“ Our daughter left us quite suddenly, 10 days after her 20-week scan, the third baby lost in a row. How we grieve and step into the future is different for all of us. There is nothing anyone can say or do. A key moment in my life brought me to the amazing organisation that is Time Norfolk. I worked through the delayed grief process and came out the other side.

Over 73 people benefitted from 291 hours of counselling in Great Yarmouth. Of the women and their partners accessing support through the project, Time Norfolk observed improved mental health and wellbeing, new coping strategies for times of emotional distress, improved relationships with their partners, wider family members and personal networks, reduced dependency on medication for some women, reduced levels of self-medication such as alcohol, prescribed (and illegal) drugs, an increased resilience and ability to seek timely support, if and when needed, and increased hope for the future.

NORFOLK CITIZENS ADVICE

£10,000 was awarded to provide their accredited advice service to vulnerable people in Great Yarmouth. Support has been given by the staff team along with three volunteers through face-to-face appointments and on the telephone, webchat and through email. Since the start of the project, 717 people have been supported with over 2,200 issues.

“ You were very professional and made me feel relaxed in what was a stressful and tense situation I found myself in. The form you have filled in and sent for me is accurate and good to the point and I praise you for doing it as I wouldn't have been able to put the information that clearly.



They have witnessed a very significant issue with debt locally, with over 700 of the 2,200 issues concerning debt, far

higher than the average for across Norfolk. To date they have supported local people to gain nearly £60,000 in income, with over £30,000 of debt written off making a real and significant impact to local peoples' lives and their wellbeing.

The top issues Norfolk Citizens Advice have supported with are: debt, benefits and universal credit, tax credits, utilities and housing. Over half of these clients are either disabled or have a long-term health condition. Many have multiple issues and English is not their first language, adding complexity when they are trying to provide advice.

ACCESS COMMUNITY TRUST

£5,000 was awarded to deliver outdoor education at North Denes Primary School in Great Yarmouth with a particular emphasis on students with special educational needs and those from disadvantaged backgrounds. The grant has enabled them to create a sensory garden with the students, planting wild plants, live willow, making raised beds and mending fences as well as delivering activities in a wooded area, teaching the students forest skills.

“ We currently have a young student who lives with severe autism and is often very disruptive in class. We have been doing one-to-one lunch-time sessions in the forest area and he is now beginning to integrate with small groups, we hope that he will continue his progress over time.

Children have started to develop confidence and self-esteem and will be more able to take on challenges as they grow. Depending on the needs of the students, they have delivered full, half day and one-to-one sessions and are able to respond to the needs in the class on any given day. They look forward to evaluating impact of their project as it becomes more embedded, and the children's individual development and responses can be measured over time.

MANCROFT ADVICE PROJECT

£5,000 was awarded to provide one-to-one advice, support and advocacy, to young people aged 11 to 25 in Great Yarmouth. MAP provides tailored advice and support, addressing young people's specific needs and has mostly had to do this through the telephone and appointments due to Covid-19 restrictions. They have recently reopened their drop-in service which means that young people can turn up at any time during opening hours and talk to someone.

They have advised young people on a wide range of issues and helped them decide how to move forward with the issues they were facing. The most common pieces of work their advisers

have been doing were around housing, mental health and benefits.



Their work with mental health involved providing a holistic service to young people which they can access via drop-in. They then worked with young people to resolve practical problems which are affecting their mental health and could also refer them into their counselling service for more intensive support. The young people that MAP have supported often had multiple sessions and there is no limit on the number of times they can access support or the number of issues MAP will help with.

Find out more or get in touch

-  www.norfolkfoundation.com
-  01603 623958
-  Shinebrighter@norfolkfoundation.com
-  5th Floor St James Mill, Whitefriars, Norwich, NR3 1TN



Together, Norfolk shines brighter
Registered Charity Number 1110817
Company Registration Number 05234236

URN: 22-041

Subject: Community Champions' Programme

Report to: Housing & Neighbourhoods Committee – 14 July 2022

Report by: James Dudley, Community Champion Programme Co-ordinator &
Paula Boyce, Strategic Director



SUMMARY

This report updates members on the Community Champions' Programme in operation in the borough and its embedded partnership work with other health and VCSE partners which now sustains it.

The role of a Community Champion is to act as a go-to communicator in the locality, forming a grassroots network of local people. Champions are volunteers living or working in the borough and through the Programme, each has access to trusted online and physical health information, including webinars and training. Champions form part of a wider national group of Community Champions in different localities.

This report provides Members with an overview of the inventions undertaken to date, working closely with Norfolk Public Health, Norfolk County Council, Norfolk & Waveney CCG colleagues at place level, and the Great Yarmouth & Northern Villages and Gorleston & Southern Parishes Primary Care Networks.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Policy & Resources Committee resolves to:

- a) Note the successes and continued work of the Community Champions' Programme in the Borough of Great Yarmouth.
- b) Agree to continue with the Community Champions' Programme to actively engage with all sectors of the community.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Members will recall, the council was successful in receiving £465,000 from Government to establish a 'Community Champions' Programme' in 2021 working jointly with National Health Services (NHS) England, local Primary Care Networks, the Norfolk & Waveney CCG and Norfolk Public Health.
- 1.2 The Programme was targeted at the development of new networks of trusted local health champions where they did not already exist, to build trust, communicate accurate health information, and ultimately help to save lives. Specifically working with those with long-term impacts and poor health outcomes from COVID-19 including 'seldom heard' residents, such as those living with a disability, residents from a Black Asian & Minority Ethnic background, migrant

workers and their families and young people from ethnic minority backgrounds including the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller community.

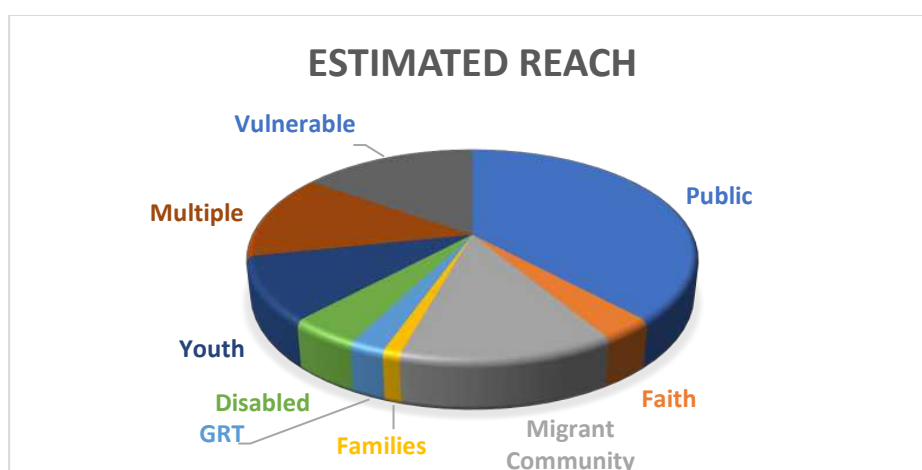
- 1.3 A series of local interventions were put in place to expand access to public-facing communications related to Covid, including vaccine advice and information to boost local vaccination take-up.
- 1.4 In 2022, there are now 105 Community Champions' in place who continue to be operational supporting a range of local interventions to build upon, increase and improve existing activities to work with residents who are most at risk of Covid and going forward, other health-related issues. With their support and trusted position within their contact circles, this includes helping to build trust and empower at-risk groups to protect themselves and their families. The broader aim of the Programme is to reduce the impact of the virus on all communities, beyond the target areas of the scheme.
- 1.5 The success of this model of community engagement and the added value of the Champions bring means the council and its health partner agencies can now expand into wider health-related work to tackle health inequalities and support recovery from the pandemic.
- 1.6 The benefits of the Programme include:
 - Building residents' confidence to integrate and engage more widely in their local communities and mix with people from different backgrounds.
 - Adopting approaches to engagement that support social connection to the local area and build confidence to use local amenities and services.
 - Providing practical solutions to overcome barriers, such as supporting those experiencing digital exclusion.
 - Following a targeted approach using the best available national and local sources of evidence of need.
 - Exhibiting good governance and the collection of robust evidence to enable measurement of progress in achieving the aims of the fund.
 - Delivering genuine value for money with robust programme management.
- 1.7 At all times the council promoted and adhered to government and Public Health England recommendations and messaging provided to them directly from Government and/or through the Local Resilience Forum on and about COVID-19 when providing any activities funded by the Community Champions' Programme.
- 1.8 To deliver the Programme across the Borough, the Council worked with the Norfolk Community Foundation, relevant local Voluntary, Community & Social Enterprise (VCSE) organisations, Norfolk Public Health, Norfolk & Waveney Clinical Commissioning Group, the two Primary Care Networks, Police and Norfolk County Council as part of the wider Norfolk Resilience Forum. Appendix 1 provides an overview of impact 2021/22.

- 1.9 In June 2022, Great Yarmouth's Community Champions' Programme was nationally recognised at the Municipal Journal Awards for Local Government 2022, with a Highly Commended Award in the Community Heroes category. The accolade marks it out as one of the top community projects nationally.



2. COMMUNITY CHAMPIONS' PROGRAMME

- 2.1 The Community Champions Programme in Great Yarmouth consists of outreach work to engage with communities together with a series of practical interventions to ensure all residents, including marginalised cohorts, receive information and guidance in a timely and understandable manner. For the purpose of this Programme, the target cohorts of residents include; those with a learning or physical disability (including sight & visual impairment), speakers of other languages, migrant workers, the Gypsy & Roma Traveller community, and more broadly, Black Asian & Minority Ethnic (BAME) residents.



- 2.2 The Programme has seen great progress in the community since its launch in March 2021, by recruiting Champions who have existing trust within our target cohorts. Some successes from this approach include:

- **Gypsy and Roma Traveller Community** – the council's Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officers became Community Champions themselves and worked with health colleagues and the relevant faith groups within the Community Champions' Programme to drive and agree physical improvements to the Garton Hall Travellers' Site alongside organising health roadshows and offering support through the Household Support Fund.
- **Residents with physical disabilities (including sight & visual impairment)** – By recruiting Champions from Vision Norfolk, Centre 81 and Headway, the Programme maintains links with trusted figures within this target community. These Champions have delivered valuable feedback and established long-lasting relationships that is aiding the Council in planning events, green spaces, and wider health inequality work.

- **Resident migrant workers** – The local Portuguese community is well represented within the Programme in the form of 10+ Portuguese-speaking Champions, from community activists to coffee shop owners. This reach has accelerated the success of vaccination clinics at St George's Theatre, which has seen a high level of uptake in the Portuguese-speaking community.
- **Residents from a BAME background** – Currently, around 10-15% of Community Champions are from BAME backgrounds, which we believe, subject to the 2021 Census data becoming available, broadly reflects the current population of the Borough. The intelligence gathered from these Champions has helped develop communication processes and increased understanding of the experience different communities have of health services.

2.3 The outcome of the Programme to date has included the establishment of a growing network of local volunteers; residents, members and local community leaders supported 'Community Champions'. Support has included access to online materials, regular briefings and informative webinars together with hardcopy communication resources written with our key target audiences in mind, to explain about COVID-19 testing services, vaccinations services and general advice about staying safe and how to access support should someone need to self-isolate.

2.4 There are four workstreams within the Community Champions' Programme, they are:

- Recruitment of (volunteer) Champions - adult and youth
- Community Outreach services – working with four VCSEs (Citizens' Advice, Community Access Trust, DIAL and Shrublands Trust)
- Establishment of a Great Yarmouth Multicultural & Faith Network
- Set-up of Community-operated food clubs – working with Shrublands Trust and The Salvation Army.

3. COMMUNITY CHAMPIONS RECRUITMENT

3.1 To further develop understanding of the community and build stronger and more inclusive relationships with residents at greater risk from Covid-19. To date Great Yarmouth's Community Champions' Programme has recruited 106 Champions, who all bring a varied reach and perspective to the programme. As members are aware, and a number are themselves Community Champions, the role of a Community Champion is to act as a go-to communicator in the locality, forming a grassroots network of local people. Champions have access to trusted online and physical health information, including webinars and training, and form part of a wider national group of Community Champions in different localities.



- 3.2 Moving forward the Programme will continue to expand on its successes, by continuing to recruit more volunteer Community Champions; in particular, from diverse backgrounds. This will enable the nuances within each community resident in the borough to be further understood. For example, the local Portuguese-speaking community consists of residents of European, South American, African, and Asian countries, including the Portuguese-speaking Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller Community. Hence the Community Champions network maintains a reach into these smaller pockets of the community, whilst it is not reflected in the breakdown of the Champions' nationalities alone.



- 3.3 Each Community Champion has their own reach, capacity to share information, and trust within the Community. For example, Community Champion Ana has a trusted network within the local Portuguese and BAME community, and as such had a powerful impact when she became a local face of the #IHadMine vaccination campaign, which convinced a number of unsure residents to get vaccinated.
- 3.4 We have recruited 10 Youth Health Champions, utilising links at Access CT and both local colleges. This programme of work will develop with the help of the Youth Champions steering its priorities, and work streams to help achieve outcomes pertinent to the demographic engaged. The Youth Health Champions act as peer mentors and communicators to help signpost friends and family into services.
- 3.5 Using the established network of trusted communicators, we are able to work in partnership with the CCG for wider health benefits. For example upcoming Community Voices programme will utilise the trust communicators to give honest feedback to help inform system change.

4. OUTREACH WORK WITH VCSE PARTNERS

- 4.1 To increase vaccination rates and reduce health inequalities, it was important that the programme was informed by a thorough understanding of the community it served. To aid in understanding, local VCSE organisations were invited to quote for funding to reach members of different communities across the Borough. Successful awards were made to the following organisations:

- **DIAL** – Community Health Engagement Workers (CHEW)
- **Shrublands Youth and Adult Centre** – Community Checkers
- **Access Community Trust** – Community Circles
- **Norfolk Citizens Advice (Great Yarmouth)** – Community outreach work

- 4.2 As part of the quotation process, VCSE providers agreed to submit 3 interval reports detailing works undertaken and case studies, with fortnightly meetings arranged to ensure project aims



were adhered to and learning points addressed. The work, impact and outcomes are summarised in Appendix 2.

5. GREAT YARMOUTH MULTICULTURAL & FAITH NETWORK

- 5.1 The Great Yarmouth Multicultural and Faith Network was established to provide a space for faith organisations, VSCEs and health partners to learn about upcoming events and programmes and add value and a multicultural perspective to existing works. To date, 10 monthly meetings have taken place so far with over 200 attendees, averaging 20 per session, subjects covered include UK City of Culture, Community-operated Food Store updates, promotion of NSFT and MIND wellbeing services, Freshly Greated, Out There Arts and new initiatives such as the DWP's Household Support Fund.
- 5.2 The Network has been successful in adding value to existing work, such as helping to develop the Fire and Water Festival for 2022, to represent religions which feature fire. This follows the successful model of engaging some of our seldom heard residents through third parties and directly. The Network has formed a key communication platform for organisations and faith partners in the Borough, with more and more organisations requesting to attend as word of the Network spreads.

6. COMMUNITY-OPERATED FOOD CLUBS

6.1 The COVID pandemic increased the need for emergency food support in the community. This rise in demand led to an increase in the number of food providers in the Borough, and existing providers increasing their delivery dramatically. To coordinate this increase in demand, Great Yarmouth Borough Council established the Food Provision Network for community food providers to share information and offers in other areas. This increase in food bank dependency led to the decision that community food clubs would benefit the Borough's residents, providing lower cost yet still quality groceries as a bridge between emergency food provision and regular supermarkets. This allows for foodbank users to move on to more sustainable provision and provide a pre-crisis safety net for residents who were struggling but could afford low-cost groceries. This process would ease the strain on foodbank resources while delivering wraparound support for individuals and families in need that attend the club.



6.2 The first Food Club was established at the Shrublands Youth and Adult Centre in Gorleston, with membership available for all Gorleston residents. Prices at the shop are set on a points system due to an agreement between the manufacturers and Norfolk Community Foundation to allow the shop to stock well recognised high-quality brands without conflicting with their commercial interests. The choice available at the Club compared to foodbanks gives customers the dignity of choice, with an offer of fresh meat, vegetables and fruit, cleaning products, nappies and gluten free food, among others.



6.3 To date, the Shrublands Community Food Club in Gorleston, which opened in December 2021, has over 100 members supporting 500 individuals. The location of the club itself is within the Community Hub where staff and partner agencies can provide customers receiving wraparound support alongside having their immediate needs met.

6.4 In April 2022, a second Community Food Club, 'Sally's Store' opened at Peggotty Road Community Centre in Great Yarmouth and within 12 weeks, had 111 members which meant it was able to provide wraparound support to 358 individuals. 48 referral to other agencies have been made with families saving estimated 65% of a weekly shop.

6.5 Both Food Clubs are promoted through Community Hub partners, such as the PCN, DWP, Voluntary sector and local foodbanks and form part of the wider and growing Nourishing Norfolk campaign led by the Norfolk Community Foundation and supported by Norfolk CC.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 The Community Champions' Programme in the Borough has been funded from the MHCLG's original £465,000 grant. The Norfolk & Waveney CCG has additionally provided £20,000 for further targeted outreach work as part of its Community Voices project.

- 7.2 With the seed funding supplied and the assets and resources in place, subject to members agreement, it is proposed to sustain the Great Yarmouth Community Champions' Programme within the communities team which operates as our Community Hub operating model and outreach work with partners.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 Great Yarmouth's Community Champions have tapped into their local networks to provide advice about Covid, including testing and vaccinations. The Council proposes to expand on this work with Community Champions to now tackle wider health issues and health inequalities. This work will include identifying of barriers to accessing accurate and timely health information, providing tailored support working closely with primary, acute and community health and social care providers, and supplying local intelligence to the NHS as part of the new Integrated Care System partnership.
- 8.2 Finally, in 2022, the Great Yarmouth's Community Champions' Programme has been named as a finalist in two national awards: the Municipal Journal's Community Hero and Local Government Chronicle's – Public Health project.

Area for consideration	Comment
Monitoring Officer Consultation:	Yes via ELT
Section 151 Officer Consultation:	Yes via ELT
Existing Council Policies:	Corporate Plan, Annual Action Plan, Great Yarmouth Locality Strategy
Financial Implications:	Within existing budget
Legal Implications (including human rights):	No
Risk Implications:	No
Equality Issues/EQIA assessment:	Yes
Crime & Disorder:	No
Every Child Matters:	No

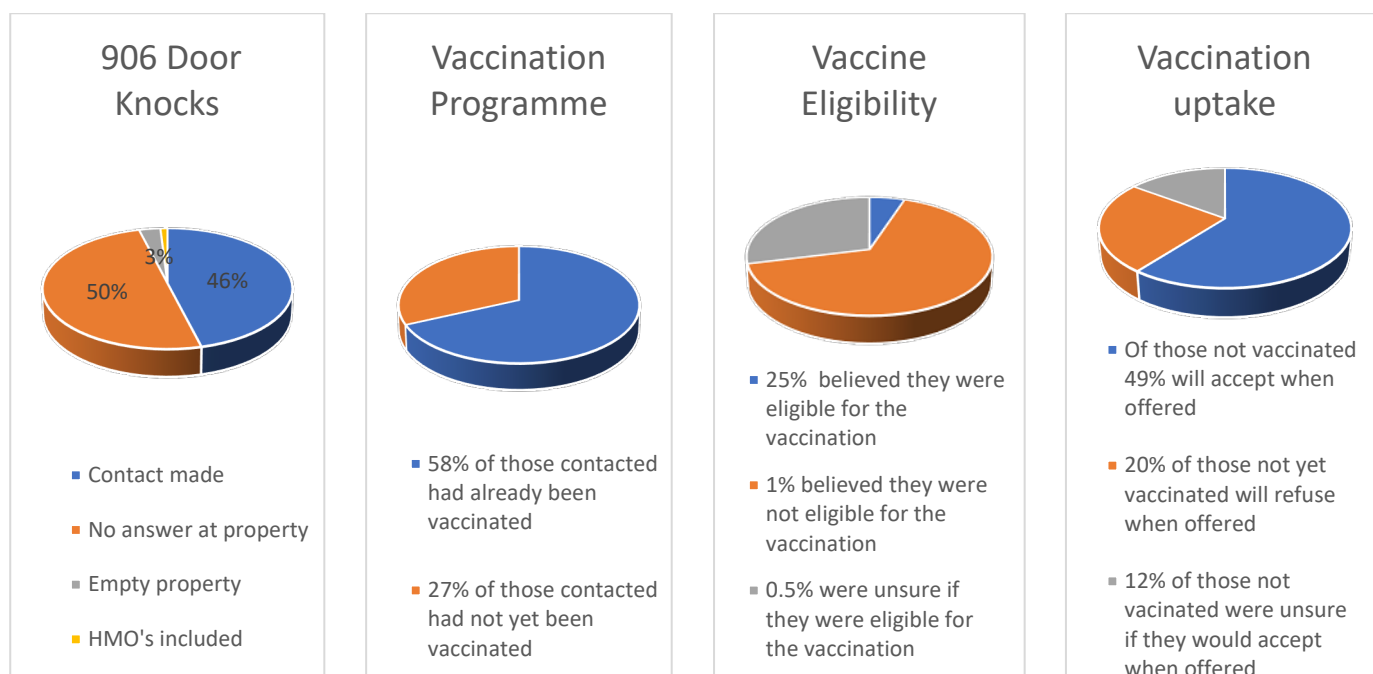
COMMUNITY CHAMPIONS: Increasing COVID-19 vaccination take-up



Commencing 21st April 2021, Community Champions and COVID (now termed Community) Marshals made doorstep calls on 906 residents focussing on the areas where uptake of the vaccine had been particularly low. This was a precursor to the CCG's new mobile COVID Vaccination Bus operated by NHC&C partners, in association with the PCN, bringing health into the heart of the community.

This was a targeted outreach project to raise awareness within areas where it had been identified that they currently had the lowest uptake of vaccine in the county. Due to GDPR restraints we did not want to access the names of the individuals concerned and therefore it was agreed to door knock all residents in the area. Using this approach, we felt that we would be able to either speak those who had not taken up the offer of a vaccine or be able to spread the information further by word of mouth.

It also proved to be a good opportunity to connect the precursor to the roving vaccination bus whilst giving people the opportunity to discuss any concerns they may have face to face and for us to understand those issues.



Reasons cited for not wanting the vaccine included:

- Concern about the potential side-effects following the vaccine. Information had been taken from various areas including TV, Internet and social media,

- Some would not have the vaccine but would not give a reason why.
- Some people stated they were healthy and did not believe they needed it.

The Champions discussed these concerns with the residents and encouraged them to visit the vaccine bus. Bus leaflets were left with location and timing details.

SUMMARY

The Community Champions' Programme is successful in raising awareness of the COVID-19 vaccine in both our more deprived wards and within our multi-cultural communities. It also played a part in the introduction of our new Community Champions to our residents.

By having the vaccination bus brought to the community regularly means the uptake exceeded the goals with over 100% of vaccine capacity taken up.

In addition to this the Community Champions gained a wealth of information from the residents around their attitudes and understanding to their health. By sharing this insight, we will enable the Borough Council and Health Partners to improve their engagement with some of our hardest to reach and least responsive residents who are living in one of our most deprived wards with the lowest health outcomes.

The Borough Council through this outreach project acknowledge the increased working partnerships with the CCG NHS PCN and Health colleagues and will continue to develop this for the future.

I Had Mine (Lana, Nev and Ana – local residents and Community Champions)



Community Champions – VCSE Outreach

VCSE Partner: DIAL	Name of Outreach: Community Health Engagement Workers (CHEWs) Summary: 2 x workers were provided to gain trust with disengaged individuals with high needs to support them into appointments and support services.
<p>To identify individuals requiring support, the CHEWs attended local food banks, community groups, and hosted pop-up events and received referrals from the Department of Work and Pensions, General Practitioners, and other support services.</p> <p>In total, over 2,500 contacts were made by CHEWs, with 10% becoming ongoing cases which were supported into voluntary or statutory services.</p> <p>90% of resident engaged with by the service were in the target group of people living with a physical or learning need.</p>	
<p>Case study</p> <p><i>A young lady visited DIAL's employment support as she had been offered a job at a care home she could not accept as she had not been vaccinated. The reason for her hesitancy was needle anxiety, the CHEW listened to her concerns, booked the vaccination, and attended with her to offer emotional support.</i></p> <p><i>Other examples include but are not limited to, supporting residents to attend cervical screening, mental health appointments, breast screening, drug and alcohol support meetings.</i></p>	

VCSE Partner: Shrublands Youth & Adult Trust	Name of Outreach: Community Checkers Summary: During the early stages of the pandemic, Shrubland's Youth and Adult Centre provided Community Checkers to knock on the door of all Gorleston addresses to identify the needs of the residents. The checkers offered advice on COVID-19 testing and vaccinations and helped identify isolation and social issues.
<p>Over 800 residents discussed a wide variety of issues, and by using their knowledge of Gorleston facilities, the Community Checkers were able to de-escalate issues that may not have normally reached professionals if they were not given support on their doorstep.</p>	

Case study

The Community Checkers met a retired resident whose partner recently passed away. She was lacking social engagement and activities and suffering from depression. The Community Checkers were able to signpost her to local craft groups, exercise classes and friendship groups at a local church, she now feels part of the community and her mental health has improved.

VCSE Partner: Citizens Advice Great Yarmouth**Name of Outreach: Community Outreach**

Summary: Migrant workers and Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) residents were identified as key cohorts with the project due to their higher COVID-19 infections, lower vaccination rates, and prevalent hesitancy accessing health services. With a history of high engagement with migrant workers and a diverse workforce reflective of the makeup of the local migrant population, Citizens Advice were well placed to begin work with this seldom heard community within the Community Champions' Programme.

Norfolk Citizens Advice (Great Yarmouth) workers identified the most effective methods to engage with residents and promote their services, including developing working relationships with local recruitment agencies, coffee shops, and convenience stores to ensure health messages were delivered in settings where people were trusted in migrant and BAME communities.

The work of Citizens Advice within the Community Champions' Programme led to a greater understanding of the diversity within our migrant community, such as the different linguistic patterns within the local Portuguese community, which enabled workers to develop more targeted and relevant communications through trusted communicators.

Another key finding came when clients became untrusting when asked about their nationality. While it was an aim of the project to understand local demographics further, when this came at the expense of connecting with people who required support, asking for client's nationality was discontinued. This led to a change in approach, with workers focussing on supporting residents to fix their problems, during which the client's nationality would often come up. If their nationality was not clear, there had been no loss in support.

The success of the vaccination clinics at St. George's Theatre, which had been publicised using key learning and contacts made by the Citizens Advice project, is a key indicator of the better understanding and further reach into the local migrant and BAME community. The Community Outreach team were able to reach to 1,200 residents through the project.

Case study

A non-English-speaking resident engages with the outreach team with some minor concerns. During what became a 20-day isolation period, the client was assisted by the Citizens Advice outreach team to get groceries, medicines, reschedule GP appointments, and obtain financial support from the DWP Household Support Fund. The client was also advised of their employment rights during isolation.

VCSE Partner: Access Community Trust	Name of Outreach: Community Circles – Youth Health Champions – Summary: The Access Community Trust (ACT) operates a Community Circles initiative and gave full wrap-around support for 377 marginalised residents, with issues ranging from access to children, mental health needs, or difficulty booking a vaccine.
<p>Referrals for support came from residents walking in at Steam House Café (a local café offering mental health support ran by ACT), statutory bodies, and signposting from other VCSE organisations. The Community Circles programme offered short-term, mid-term and long-term support for individuals, including support into statutory services.</p> <p>Through the programme, 43 peer mentors were trained from service users using the ‘five ways to wellbeing’ approach. By training existing service users, ACT Community Circles produced a group of peer mentors who were able to understand deeply the needs of other service users and feel empowered to help.</p> <p>After identifying the need for engaging younger residents, ACT recruited 10 Youth Health Champions who will be trained to support peer mentors and drive the priorities of the programme.</p>	
<p>Case study</p> <p><i>A resident suffering from ADHD, anxiety and depression was referred by his GP to the Steam House Café. After building up trust with support workers at the café, the resident explains he is facing a relationship breakdown, delay in his benefits, and loss of access to his children. The Community Circles team supplied essential food to the resident and supported him to make an application for benefits, register with a new GP, make a housing application, and receive a COVID-19 vaccination. By having his basic needs met by the wraparound support of the Community Circles programme, the resident regained the capacity to have constructive conversations with his ex-partner, regain access to his children and secure sustainable accommodation.</i></p>	

URN: 22-083

Subject: Housing Revenue Account Outturn 2021/22

Report to: Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee

Report by: HRA Service Accountant

SUBJECT MATTER

This report presents the following:

- The draft outturn position for the Housing Revenue Account for the 2021/22 financial year, which has been used to inform the production of the statutory account for audit and subsequent approval
- Details of the more significant year-end variances compared to the current budget for 2021/22
- Details of 2021/22 budget underspends requested to be carried forward to 2022/23.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee recommend to Council the following:

1. The outturn position for the Housing Revenue Account for 2021/22 as included in the report and appendices
2. The updated 2022/23 HRA revenue and expenditure budget as detailed at Appendix C
3. The updated 2022/23 HRA capital programme and associated financing of the as detailed within the report and at Appendix D.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. There is a statutory requirement to maintain a Housing Revenue Account (HRA) and that account must not show a deficit. The HRA is a separate (ring fenced) account of the Council covering income and expenditure relating to its role as landlord. Under the self-financing arrangements for local authorities, the HRA records the costs of management and maintenance of the Council's dwellings and the related income from rents and other charges. The Government provides guidance on what should be included in the HRA to protect Council tenants.

- 1.2. Although there is not a requirement for a similar separation of capital expenditure, the capital programme as it relates to the HRA is separately monitored. This report outlines the full 2021/22 financial year's outturn.
- 1.3. The position as reported has been used to inform the publication of the draft statement of account which are subject to external audit review ahead of approval by the Audit and Risk Committee by the statutory deadline.

2. HRA Outturn 2021/22

- 2.1. The Housing Revenue Accounts annual outturn reflects a surplus of £824k, against a budget deficit of £2.784m, resulting in a variance of £3.408m.
- 2.2. The 2021/22 £3.408m outturn variance is largely due to the reduced requirement of revenue to fund capital, following project slippages, cost efficiencies and a reduced Affordable housing receipt requirement following the revision on the Right to Buy retention agreement. This has also resulted in reduced borrowing and therefore reduced interest payable.
- 2.3. The 2021/22 financial year has also reflected significant increases in rent income, this is largely due to reduced Right to Buy sales in the current and prior year, as well as increased additions being introduced into the HRA's affordable housing stock.
- 2.4. A summary of the outturn position for the HRA is included at Appendix A, table 1 below provides details of the year end variances of the income & expenditure account.

Table 1 – HRA Income and Expenditure Outturn Variances 2021/22

Table 1	Budget £000	Outturn £000	Variance £000	Comments
Dwelling Rents	(21,495)	(22,398)	(903)	Increased dwelling rental income due to reduced Right to Buy sales in year, along with increased Affordable stock.
Charges for services and facilities	(1,366)	(1,201)	165	Income received from services and facilities have continued to be impacted by COVID. Enhanced tenancy management charge revised to reflect reduction in staff costs.
Income Total	(22,861)	(23,599)	(738)	
Repairs & Maintenance	9,257	8,541	(716)	Revenue void budgets such as standard void repairs and cleaning & clearance have reflected an underspend of £137k. Asset team costs have also reflected an underspend in year of £318k. This is following part of the Asset team returning to the Council, along with vacancies internally. Asbestos testing is underspent by £114k. This is partly due to asbestos works being included

Table 1	Budget £000	Outturn £000	Variance £000	Comments
				<p>within other capital programmes, such as kitchen and bathroom completions.</p> <p>Major and minor adaptations are underspend £119k, this budget has been requested to be carried forward to allow for backlogged works to be completed in 2022/23.</p> <p>Revenue heating repair costs are underspent by £242k. This is due to reduced demand, following increased completion of capital heating works within the stock.</p> <p>Planned large repairs are overspent by £430k. This area experienced high demand in 2021/22, with all jobs being reviewed to ensure value for money is being achieved.</p>
Supervision and Management	2,729	2,782	53	<p>Increased utility and energy bills reflecting the current market (55k).</p> <p>Savings in year relating to staff car allowance charges (£23k).</p> <p>Overspend includes abortive costs relating to an Affordable Housing scheme, which was unsuccessful during the planning stage (£100k).</p>
Supervision and Management (Direct Employee)	2,807	3,118	311	<p>Overspend as a result of the IAS19 adjustment (£320k).</p> <p>IAS19 requires services to recognise pension costs for employees as provided by the Council's Actuary. These IAS19 addition pension charges do not impact on the yearend position as they are reversed as part of the Pension contribution line at below.</p>
Rents Rates & Taxes - e.g. Council tax, utility charges	284	355	71	<p>Budget overspend as a result of increased empty dwelling rate charges (£25k), along with increased insurance charges following additional perils being added to the Council's policy (£55k).</p>
Depreciation	3,738	3,965	227	<p>Deprecation increased following increased additions in prior years.</p>
HRA revenue contribution to capital expenditure	3,561	2,138	(1,423)	<p>Reduced requirement of revenue to fund capital in year. This is due to capital project slippages, cost efficiencies and a reduced Affordable housing receipt requirement following the revision on the Right to Buy retention agreement.</p>
HRA Interest Payable on Loans	2,945	2,584	(361)	<p>Underspend due to reduced borrowing in year following the reprofiling of the Affordable Housing programme.</p>
Contribution to Pension Reserves	513	(359)	(872)	<p>Budget based on estimates provided in year. Credit reflects IAS19 pension adjustment.</p>

Table 1	Budget £000	Outturn £000	Variance £000	Comments
Earmarked Reserves (Middlegate)	(30)	(79)	(49)	Earmarked reserve to support Middlegate regeneration review spend.
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	150	101	(49)	The bad debt provision has increase by £101k in year, but has reflected a reduced provision increase than budgeted.
Expenditure Total	25,954	23,146	(2,808)	

3. Capital Programme Financing 2021/22

3.1. Appendix B provides details of the outturn on the HRA capital programme 2021/22 along with the explanations for the variances. Table 2 below provides a summary of the outturn position, along with the corresponding impact on the 2021/22 capital financing within the HRA.

Table 2 – Current HRA Capital Programme Financing 2021/22

Table 2	Forecast £000	Budget £000	Outturn £000	Variance £000
Kitchens & Bathrooms	2,869	2,869	2,403	(466)
Windows & Doors	647	647	184	(463)
Planned Maintenance	642	642	559	(83)
Energy Efficiency Improvements	973	1,173	926	(247)
Specific Planned Projects	756	756	394	(362)
Empty Properties	1,035	785	1,367	582
New Affordable Housing - Right to Buy receipts	1,800	3,648	950	(2,698)
Additional Housing	125	500	15	(485)
Neighbourhood Plans	91	91	4	(87)
Housing Transformation Budget	207	607	169	(438)
Keysafe Installation	60	0	29	29
De-carbonisation	828	1,978	782	(1,196)
Non Dwelling Improvements	0	0	13	13
Total Expenditure	10,033	13,696	7,795	(5,901)
Financing:				
Borrowing	1,925	4,148	950	3,198
Capital Receipts	1,338	2,227	729	1,498
Revenue	3,012	3,563	2,030	1,533

Table 2	Forecast £000	Budget £000	Outturn £000	Variance £000
Depreciation	3,738	3,738	3,965	(227)
Capital Grant Contribution	0	0	85	(85)
Capital Contribution	20	20	36	(16)
Total Financing	10,033	13,696	7,795	5,901

- 3.2. Capital improvements have continued to be impacted by the currently COVID pandemic, delaying some programmes due to access restrictions and reduced resource, along with enduring the impact of material prices rises as a result of current market conditions. Although many programmes have completed successfully completed programmed works in year, some budgets are requested to be carried forward to support 2022/23 programmes. Capital underspends identified to be carried forward into 2022/23, total £2,851k. A summary of the changes can be found in the table 3 below. An updated programme is included at Appendix D, whilst the underspends have been carried forward into 2022/23, the programme for affordable housing will be reviewed in year and the profiles updated accordingly.
- 3.3. In addition to the above, the HRA has also been subject to further changes in year, resulting in changes to programme timetables, along with changes of resource available going forward in order to undertake some exciting new developments throughout the Borough.
- 3.4. Earlier in the financial year the Council was successful in bidding and securing £1.6m of grant funding under the Social Housing Decarbonisation fund (SHDF). As a result of this, External Wall Installation programmes had been postponed within 2021/22, in order to profile for a wider programme to be developed in 2022/23. The grant, along with a contribution from GYBC, will be used to support a project targeting a total of 85 properties, 74 Social Housing dwellings and 11 Privately owned homes, across a number of terraced streets in the Borough. Works aim to provide the needed fabric improvements, improving the energy performance of the buildings, as well as improving the quality of life for the tenants. A further carry forward request of £1.015m is requested to support the Councils contribution.
- 3.5. Within the 2021/22 financial year, the Council also submitted a bid to the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities for part of £10m of funding, to support estate regeneration. The Council bid and was awarded £858k. This funding is budgeted to support works to improve leisure and recreation facilities on the Middlegate estate. Works have begun on site, with site completion planned within 2022/23.
- 3.6. Furthermore, The Council was also successful in securing both Homes England and Brownfield land release grant funding, to support the development of 18 new one-bedroom affordable homes at Jubilee Court, Great Yarmouth. This project is budgeted at £3.4m and is being delivered using both the grant and Right to Buy receipts providing some valuable additions to the Great Yarmouth's affordable housing stock.

- 3.7. With effect from 1 April 2021, the regulations around the use of Retained Right to Buy receipts have changed, allowing 1-4-1 receipts to be used to fund 40% of the cost of building/acquiring new Council homes. Prior to this, it has been restricted to 30%. The time frame of which receipts must be spent has also been revised. Receipts are now required to be spent within five years from the sale of the dwelling, not three years.
- 3.8. The above changes have impacted the profile spend of receipts, therefore adjusting the budget requirement for 2021/22 onwards. The Council is currently ahead of its minimum required receipt spend, with the Affordable housing programme currently budgeted to utilise its receipts until 2024/25.
- 3.9. The 2021/22 financial year has reflected lower Right to Buy completions in comparison to market conditions pre-pandemic. This decline appears to be an ongoing result of the pandemic.
- 3.10. Reduced Right to Buy sales impacts on the availability of capital receipts to fund the capital programme each year. As a result of reduced receipts in year, the HRA is reliant on revenue contributions to fund the remaining capital programme and has increased its proportion of revenue contribution.
- 3.11. Total receipts from Right to Buy sales in year equaled £729k, with £351k financing the 40% contribution to new Affordable Housing and the remaining £378k being utilised to fund the capital programme.

4. 2021/22 Budget to be carried forward into 2022/23

- 4.1. Appendix C and D provide the revised position of both the revenue and capital 2022/23 programmes incorporating the 2021/22 carried forward budgets detailed below. Table 3 provides a summary of the 2021/22 budgets required to be carried forward to 2022/23.
- 4.2. As part of approving the updated capital programme for 2022/23, it is recommended that an addition of £125k be added to the Housing transformation project budget to ensure that there is sufficient capacity to deliver the project. Whilst the original project budget did make an allowance for the project implementation resource, during the planning stage of the project it has become evident that the expectation to deliver the project by existing officer resource will not be sufficient given the scope of the review. Without the adequate resource and capacity there is a risk that there would be a detrimental impact on the projected delivery timescales and the ability to deliver innovative and fresh solutions to the project and delivery of the service. The updated capital programme at Appendix D reflects the additional resource required.

Table 3 - Forecasted Requests to Carry forward capital budgets

Project	Budget 2021/22	C/Fwd Budget Amendment	Reason for change:	Financing from:
Housing Transformation Budget	607	438	Capital Budget carried forward to support the implementation and	HRA Revenue

Project	Budget 2021/22	C/Fwd Budget Amendment	Reason for change:	Financing from:
			development of the Housing IT system.	
Additional Housing	500	485	Programmed expenditure reprofiled due to staff capacity being diverted to other projects including 18 new homes at Jubilee Court	HRA Borrowing
De-Carbonisation	1,032	1,015	Capital Budget to support decarbonisation strategy following the successful SHDF bid within 2022/23.	HRA Revenue
Improvement windows & doors	647	467	Capital Budget to support the replacement of aged, glazed screens within communal areas.	HRA Revenue
Neighbourhood Planned works – Stair Enclosures	91	86	Capital Budget to support the improvement of communal doors.	HRA Revenue
Specific Planned Projects – Whole Housing Improvements	756	360	Capital Budget required to support improvements to single skinned dwellings.	HRA Revenue
Revenue Adaptions	378	119	Programme delays due to the pandemic. Carry forward request to address back log of outstanding works.	HRA Revenue
	4,011	2,970		

5. Right To Buy (RTB) Summary 2021/22

- 5.1. Right to Buy sale completions in 2021/22 have reflected a slight increase from the prior year, with a total of 18 completions, but continue to remain lower than the pre 2020/21 numbers (2018/29 – 50, 2019/20 – 27).
- 5.2. The Council have successfully added 7 properties into its available stock, purchased from the open market in 2021/22, along with introducing a six bed dwelling as a result of the conversion of two three bed properties, into the single unit.
- 5.3. The Council is responsible for managing stock of 5,776 dwellings as at the 31 March 2022 (5,787 in 2020/21). Table 4 shows a summary on the movement and breakdown of the Housing Stock during 2021/22.

Table 4 – HRA Housing Stock summary 2021/22

	2020/21	2021/22
Stock as at 1 April	5,774	5,787
Less:		
Sales	-9	-18

	2020/21	2021/22
Conversions	0	-1
Demolished	0	0
Add		
New dwellings	0	0
Repurchase/Purchase	22	8
Stock as at 31 March	5,787	5,776

Summary of Housing Stock		
Houses	2,249	2,237
Flats and Maisonettes	2,639	2,637
Bungalows	899	902
	5,787	5,776

6. HRA Reserve balances

- 6.1. As a result of the 2021/22 reduced deficit in year, the HRA is holding a higher balance moving into 2022/23 than originally anticipated, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5 – HRA Reserves Summary 2021/22

Housing Revenue Account Balances – Movement 2021/22	£000
Opening Balance - 1 April 2021	8,563
Add Expected forecast Surplus/ (Deficit)	(2,205)
Forecast Balance	6,358
Actual Surplus/ (Deficit)	(824)
Balance Carried forward – 1 April 2022 (subject to Audit)	9,387

7. Conclusion

- 7.1. The Housing Revenue Accounts annual outturn reflects a surplus of £824k, against a budget deficit of £2.784m, resulting in a variance of £3.408m. The impact of the 2021/22 surplus, means that the HRA will carry forward £9.387m of reserves into 2022/23.
- 7.2. Right to Buy sale completions in 2021/22 have reflected a slight increase from the prior year, with a total of 18 completions, but continue to remain lower than the pre 2020/21 numbers. Overall the HRA's lettable stock totals 5,776 as at 31st March 2022.
- 7.3. Due to the some capital programme slippage, capital budget totalling £2.851m and revenue budgets of £119k are requested to be carried forward to support 2022/23 programmes.

8. Financial Implications and Risks

- 8.1. The detail within the report highlights the significant variances for the 2021/22 financial year, including a full year review of the HRA revenue and capital budgets

- 8.2. The position as reported, has been used to inform the publication of the draft statement of account, which are subject to external audit review ahead of approval by the Audit and Risk Committee by the statutory deadline.

9. Background Papers

Areas of consideration: e.g. does this report raise any of the following issues and if so how have these been considered/mitigated against?

Area for consideration	Comment
Monitoring Officer Consultation:	
Section 151 Officer Consultation:	
Existing Council Policies:	
Financial Implications (including VAT and tax):	
Legal Implications (including human rights):	
Risk Implications:	
Equality Issues/EQIA assessment:	
Crime & Disorder:	
Every Child Matters:	

Appendix A - HRA Income and Expenditure 2021/22

	Forecast	Budget £000	Outturn £000	Variance £000
Dwellings Rents	(21,665)	(21,495)	(22,398)	(903)
Non Dwelling rents	(275)	(275)	(251)	24
Interest & Investment income	(15)	(15)	(0)	15
Charges for services and facilities	(1,366)	(1,366)	(1,201)	165
Total Income	(23,321)	(23,151)	(23,850)	(699)
Repairs & Maintenance	9,021	9,257	8,541	(716)
Supervision and Management (Direct Employee)	2,684	2,807	3,118	311
Supervision and Management	2,873	2,729	2,782	53
Rents Rates & Taxes	397	284	355	71
Depreciation	3,738	3,738	3,965	227
Total Expenditure	18,713	18,815	18,761	(54)
HRA Interest Payable	2,790	2,946	2,584	(362)
Capital Grants & Contributions receivable	(20)	(20)	(120)	(100)
Operating income and expenditure	2,770	2,926	2,464	(262)
Capital expenditure funded by the HRA	3,410	3,561	2,138	(1,423)
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	150	150	101	(49)
Transfers (from)/to Earmarked Reserves	(30)	(30)	(79)	(49)
Contribution to Pension Reserves	513	513	(359)	(872)
Total Movement on the HRA	4,043	4,194	1,801	(2,393)
Deficit/(Surplus) for the year	2,205	2,784	(824)	(3,408)
Bfwd HRA Reserves Balance (01 Apr)	8,563	8,563	8,563	0
Deficit/(Surplus) for the year	(2,205)	(2,784)	824	(3,408)
Cfwd HRA Reserves Balance (31 Mar)	6,358	5,779	9,387	3,408

Appendix B - HRA Capital Programme Outturn Variances 2021/22

	Budget £000	Outturn £000	Variance £000	Reason
Kitchens & Bathrooms	2,869	2,403	(466)	Void Kitchen and bathroom improvement spend has exceeded its budget provision for 2021/22 by £244k. Planned kitchen and bathroom spend reflected an underspend in year of £710k. Following pandemic restrictions, the Council experienced increased requirements of kitchen and bathrooms, identified once receiving the dwellings through the void process. The planned kitchen and bathroom programme was reduced in year in order to mitigate the overspend.
Improvement Programme Windows and Doors	647	184	(463)	Programmed Window and Doors have experience delays due programme slippage and resource restrictions. Budget underspend requested to be carried forward to support outstanding communal stairwell screen replacements, alongside further ancillary works to various estates within the Borough.
Planned Maintenance	642	559	(83)	Rewires programme is reflecting a £172k underspend. Planned rewiring works continue to suffer from restricted access availability but are continuing to address the dwellings in need. Capital adaptations works have resulted in a £61k overspend, with the programme aiming to deliver its backlog of work from prior years.
Energy Efficiency Improvements	1,173	926	(247)	Heating works have reflected an underspend of £247k in year, with the 3 rd party contractor delivering the works required below the budget provided. The budget saving is being utilised to support areas of overspend.
Specific Planned Projects	756	394	(362)	Whole house and empty property programmes have experienced delays due to additional time being required to individually prepare and tender each project. Approximately 11 dwellings have been completed in year, with the remaining budget underspend being requested to carry forward into 2022/23, to support improvements to dwellings built using single skinned construction.
Empty Properties	785	1,367	582	Following pandemic restrictions, the Council experienced increased dwellings requiring refurbishment, identified once receiving the dwellings through the void

	Budget £000	Outturn £000	Variance £000	Reason
				process. Overspend in year is being mitigated by savings delivered in other capital programmes such as capital heating budgets.
Additional Housing	500	15	(485)	Schemes are currently still undergoing the project planning process. Budget underspend of £485k is requested to be carried forward into 2022/23.
New Affordable Housing - Right to Buy receipts	3,648	950	(2,698)	Three properties have been purchased off the open market in 2021/22, as part of the planned scheme using Right to Buy retained receipts. Following the revision of the 1-4-1 receipt retention agreement, spend reflects the reduced budget requirement. The Council continues to be ahead of its receipt requirements for 2021/22 & 2022/23.
Decarbonisation	1,978	782	(1,196)	External wall insulation (EWI) and roofing budget allocations are underspent by £1,196k collectively. The external wall installation budget was postponed in year to support the works programmed to be delivered within 2022/23, alongside the SHDF grant funding. Roofing underspend of £194k, as a result of cost efficiencies delivered by the Asset team and the Council being conscious of ongoing material price rises. Overall budget of £1,015k has been requested to be carried forward.
Neighbourhood Plans	91	4	(87)	Underspend of £87k in year, due to the reprofiling of the programme to deliver electronic door systems to communal areas going forward, ensuring they are effective for all tenants. Budget requested to be carried forward into 2022/23.
Housing Transformation Budget	607	169	(438)	Delay to programme has resulted in reprofile of spend. Remaining budget is requested to be carried forward.
Key safe Installation	0	29	29	Spend supported additional works to replace key safes within Housing.
Non Dwelling Improvements	0	13	13	Spend incurred on completion of the ongoing grant funded Middlegate Plays areas project.
	13,696	7,795	(5,901)	

Appendix C – Revised 2022/23 HRA Income and Expenditure

	Original Budget £000	Revised Budget £000	Variance £000
Dwellings Rents	(22,983)	(22,983)	0
Non Dwelling rents	(276)	(276)	0
Interest & Investment income	(16)	(16)	0
Charges for services and facilities	(1,284)	(1,284)	0
Total Income	(24,559)	(24,559)	0
Repairs & Maintenance	9,615	9,734	119
Supervision and Management (Direct Employee)	3,080	3,080	0
Supervision and Management	2,842	2,842	0
Rents Rates & Taxes	330	330	0
Depreciation	3,849	3,849	0
Total Expenditure	19,716	19,716	119
HRA Interest Payable	2,846	2,856	10
Capital Grants & Contributions receivable	(20)	(3,184)	(3,164)
Operating income and expenditure	2,826	(328)	(3,154)
Capital expenditure funded by the HRA	3,031	8,329	5,298
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	150	150	0
Transfers (from)/to Earmarked Reserves	(60)	(60)	0
Contribution to Pension Reserves	571	(200)	(771)
Total Movement on the HRA	3,692	8,219	4,527
Deficit/(Surplus) for the year	1,675	3,048	1,492
Bfwd HRA Reserves Balance (01 Apr)	9,387	9,387	0
Deficit/(Surplus) for the year	(1,675)	(3,048)	1,492
Cfwd HRA Reserves Balance (31 Mar)	7,712	6,339	(1,492)

Appendix D - Revised 2022/23 HRA Capital programme

Capital programme	Original budget £000	Revised budget £000	Variance £000
Kitchens & Bathrooms	2,161	2,161	0
Windows & Doors	455	922	467
Planned Maintenance	595	595	0
Energy Efficiency Improvements	1,173	1,173	0
Specific Planned Projects	846	1,206	360
Empty Properties	800	800	0
New Affordable Housing - Right to Buy receipts	600	2,725	2,125
New Affordable Housing – Additional Non 1-4-1 Provision	500	985	485
Decarbonisation	1,675	2,690	1,015
Neighbourhood Plans	91	177	86
Housing Transformation Budget	0	563*	563
Non Dwelling Improvements *(1)	0	846	846
Total Expenditure	8,896	14,843	5,947
Financing:			
Borrowing	1,100	1,769	669
Capital Receipts	896	896	0
Revenue	3,031	5,145	2,114
Depreciation	3,849	3,849	0
Capital Grant Contribution *(2)	0	3,164	3,164
Capital Contribution	20	20	0
Total Financing	8,896	14,843	5,947

*Additional recommended as outlined in the report.

(1) Middlegate Play area project

(2) Grant breakdown includes:

- Middlegate play areas grant funding £858k
- 18 Affordable units, Homes England grant
- 18 Affordable units, Brownfield grant
- SHDF External Wall Installation Grant £1.6m

URN: 22-112

Subject: **Rough Sleeping Accommodation Placement Policy**

Report to: **ELT** **22 June 2022**
Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee **14 July 2022**

Report by: **Nicola Turner, Housing Director**

SUBJECT MATTER/RECOMMENDATIONS

This report seeks approval of a new placement policy which sets out how the Council will use homes provided specifically to meet the needs of rough sleepers and those at risk of rough sleeping.

Recommendations:

That Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee:

- 1. Adopt the Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme Placement Policy**

1. Introduction

- 1.1 On 30 July 2020, Council approved the Rough Sleeping Strategy and Action Plan 2020. The strategy and action plan set out the Council's approach to delivering a sustained reduction in rough sleeping across the borough. The action plan included an action in relation to the provision of additional supported housing for rough sleepers with low support needs or those at risk of rough sleeping who have never held a tenancy through the delivery of a Transitional Housing Scheme. A report seeking approval to deliver the Transitional Housing Scheme was considered by this Committee in May.
- 1.2 Subsequently to the development of the Rough Sleeping Strategy and Action Plan, the need for a scheme to meet the needs of rough sleepers with high/complex needs was identified and the Council successfully bid for capital and revenue funding via Homes England and the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme (RSAP) to deliver a Housing First scheme of five homes to meet this need. All five properties for this scheme have now been

acquired and the first two residents have moved in, with Access Community Trust managing the homes and delivering the support following a tender process.

- 1.2 Residents of the Housing First scheme and, if the bid is successful, the Transitional Housing Scheme will only remain for two years (three in exceptional circumstances) in their accommodation as part of their pathway to settled accommodation. The RSAP funded properties are held in the General Fund and form part of the Council's temporary accommodation provision. The properties are let using non-secure tenancies to relieve homelessness.
- 1.3 DLUHC guidance on the Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme strongly encourages that where RSAP funded properties are let using non-secure tenancies there is a policy to set out how the properties will be offered to rough sleepers in the greatest need. The guidance identifies key areas such a policy should address. A Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme Placement Policy has therefore been produced in accordance with the requirements of the guidance, the policy is attached.

2. Placement Policy

- 2.1 The Placement Policy sets out:

- Who is eligible for a RSAP funded property
- How decisions will be made between eligible individuals as to who will be offered a property

In making decisions as to which eligible individual will be offered a particular property a risk-based approach is used, (section 3.3 of the policy) reflecting an individual risk assessment for each property, the risk assessment of the individual which takes into account their needs for accommodation and any vulnerabilities they have and the impact of the placement on the individual and their immediate neighbours.

Decisions will be made by a panel of officers.

- 2.2 Appendix A of the placement policy provides the specific prioritisation criteria for the Housing First scheme reflecting the fact that the scheme is designed to meet the needs of individuals with complex/high needs. Appendix B provides the prioritisation criteria for the Transitional Housing Scheme should the RSAP grant bid be successful.

3. Financial Implications

- 3.1 There are no financial implications associated with the adoption of the Placement Policy.

4. Risk Implications

- 4.1 The Placement Policy sets out who is eligible for RSAP funded properties and how decisions will be made between eligible individuals for a specific property. It will ensure a consistent and fair approach to decision making. The policy has an appeal

process should an individual disagree with the decision not to offer them a particular property.

- 4.2 The policy ensures a risk-based approach reflecting both the location and type of property and any risk factors, vulnerabilities or accommodation requirements of the individual. This approach will ensure the effective management of the homes and also provide the individual placed in a RSAP property with the best opportunity to make a successful transition to settled accommodation.

5.1 Legal Implications

- 5.1 The Council has a statutory duty to both prevent and relieve homelessness in accordance with Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996 and the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017, these acts provide a range of duties and powers to secure accommodation to relieve homelessness.
- 5.2 The Placement Policy reflects the ability of the Council to use its powers to extend the relief duty beyond the 56 statutory days for those whom the Council would not have a statutory main homelessness duty. The use of this power ensures that all those accommodated in the RSAP properties can stay for up to two years (three in exceptional circumstances) irrespective of whether they are owed a full homeless duty.
- 5.3 An offer of a RSAP funded property is not an allocation of social housing under Part 6 of the Housing Act 1996 and therefore the occupation of these properties sits outside of the Council's Housing Allocation scheme.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The Council has been successful in obtaining capital and revenue funding from the Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme to deliver the Housing First Scheme to meet the needs of rough sleepers and individuals at risk of rough sleeping with complex/high needs. A further bid to the programme will, if successful, deliver a Transitional Housing Scheme to meet the needs of rough sleepers and those at risk of rough sleeping with low/medium needs.

The Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme Placement Policy identifies who will be eligible for homes funded through the programme as well as how decisions will be made between eligible individuals for a particular property using a risk-based approach.

7. Background Papers

- Rough Sleeping Strategy and Action Plan 2020 – Policy and Resources Committee 28 July 2020
- Acquisition of Property for Transitional Housing - Policy and Resources Committee 22 September 2020 and Council 29 September 2020
- Acquisition of Property for Transitional Housing Scheme – Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee 8 November 2021 (confidential report)

- Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme Bid – Transitional Housing Scheme – Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee 19 May 2022 and Council 23 June 2022
-

Areas of consideration: e.g. does this report raise any of the following issues and if so how have these been considered/mitigated against?

Area for consideration	Comment
Monitoring Officer Consultation:	Via ELT
Section 151 Officer Consultation:	Via ELT
Existing Council Policies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy 2018-2023 • Rough Sleeping Strategy and Action Plan 2020 • Safeguarding Policy
Financial Implications (including VAT and tax):	None
Legal Implications (including human rights):	Discussed in report
Risk Implications:	Discussed in report
Equality Issues/EQIA assessment:	The needs of individuals who are rough sleepers or at risk of rough sleeping with protected characteristics have been considered in the development of the placement policy.
Crime & Disorder:	None in relation to the adoption of the policy.
Every Child Matters:	Not applicable



Rough Sleeper Accommodation Programme (RSAP) Placement Policy

Date	10 May 2022
Document Status	Draft

Contents

1.	Introduction	2
2.	RSAP Properties	2
3.	Prioritisation Process	4
4.	Right of Appeal	5
5.	Review and Monitoring	5
	Appendix A – Housing Led Support Scheme	7
	Appendix B - Transitional Housing Scheme	7

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Great Yarmouth Borough Council's current Allocation Scheme was approved in November 2018. A new Housing Allocation Scheme has been produced and will be implemented during 2022.
- 1.2 This policy sets out how homes within schemes provided with funding through the Rough Sleeping Accommodation Programme (RSAP) which is funded by Homes England and the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities will be allocated.
- 1.3 The homes delivered through RSAP funding will be held within the General Fund and occupied using Non-Secure Tenancies as the accommodation forms part of the Council's temporary accommodation portfolio. The placement of an individual in one of the homes does not constitute an allocation under Part 6 of the Housing Act 1996. This policy therefore sits outside of the Council's Housing Allocations Policy and explains how decisions will be made as to who is eligible to be offered a non-secure tenancy of one of the RSAP funded homes.

2. RSAP Properties

- 2.1 The RSAP programme provides capital funding to deliver bespoke accommodation which will be available for up to two years (three in exceptional circumstances) for: Rough sleepers or those at risk of rough sleeping and homelessness.

The Council has received capital grant funding to provide the RSAP properties and revenue funding up to 31 March 2025 (subject to a satisfactory review which extends the revenue funding from 1 April 2024) to provide a dedicated support service to RSAP properties to enable the residents to address their support needs and prepare them for independent and settled accommodation as part of a pathway approach.

- 2.2 The Council will offer non-secure tenancies to residents of RSAP properties in accordance with the discharge of its homeless duties under Part 7 of the Housing Act

1996 as amended by the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017. Individuals will be placed into RSAP properties as part of the Council's duties to relieve homelessness, with this accommodation being provided for longer than the 56 days of a relief duty where there would be no main duty owed to the individual (not priority need or who are considered intentionally homeless) as well as individuals owed the main duty. In most cases, a placement will be in accordance with the relief duties upon the Council, however, the RSAP properties will also be used to prevent homelessness for an individual who has previously been a rough sleeper or is at risk of homelessness and rough sleeping through the provision of temporary accommodation.

- 2.3 An offer of a non-secure tenancy of a RSAP property is not a final offer of accommodation and cannot be used to discharge any final duty owed to an individual in accordance with homelessness legislation.
- 2.4 Where an individual has been placed into a RSAP property under the relief duty, if they are not owed a main duty at the end of 56 days, prior to the expiry of the 56-day relief duty they shall be notified that the Council is extending the relief duty for the period of their occupancy of the RSAP property.
- 2.5 Throughout the individual's occupation of the RSAP property, there will be a regular review and updating of the individual's Personalised Housing Plan as part of their ongoing support.
- 2.6 As part of the occupation of the RSAP properties, support workers will work with residents to identify their pathway to settled independent accommodation at the end of their two year stay. Where a resident has been in a RSAP property for 20 months but is not ready to move on, it will be considered as to whether it is appropriate for their stay in the property to be extended. Exceptional reasons for extending the period of occupation include, but are not limited to:
 - The resident has a number of support needs which can only continue to be met through remaining in their current accommodation and should they leave, they will be unable to sustain the occupation of their new home
 - A suitable property which meets the needs of the individual is in short supply within the housing stock (social or private rented homes) and an extension is required to ensure only one move is made into suitable accommodation which is affordable and sustainable for the individual.
- 2.7 In accordance with Part 6 of the Housing Act 1996, residents of RSAP properties who are homeless, have a priority need, a local connection and who are not intentionally homeless, will be entitled to reasonable preference for rehousing through the Council's Housing Allocations Scheme where they qualify to join the Council's list.
- 2.8 Where an individual moves to another RSAP property, the offer of an alternative non-secure tenancy of a RSAP property will not bring the relief duty to an end.
- 2.9 The relief duty will end if:
 - The individual is made a Part 6 offer of accommodation in accordance with the Council's Housing Allocations Scheme and that offer is considered a

suitable offer of accommodation in accordance with Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996.

- The individual is made an offer of suitable accommodation in accordance with Part 7 of the Housing Act 1996 – with such offer being a private rented tenancy of at least 12 months.
- It is determined that the individual is no longer homeless as they have secured alternative accommodation.

2.10 Where an individual's non-secure tenancy is ended by the individual either providing notice to end their tenancy or abandoning the property, the Council shall determine whether or not the Council's relief duty to that individual has ended, this will be based on the individual circumstances of the case. The Council will make all reasonable efforts to contact the individual to advise as to the status of the Council's relief duty to them.

2.11 Where an individual's non-secure tenancy is ended by the Council due to a breach of the terms of the non-secure tenancy, the Council shall separately determine where or not the Council's relief duty to that individual has ended, this will be based on the individual circumstances of the case.

3. Prioritisation Process

3.1 Each RSAP accommodation scheme will have an individual prioritisation criteria which will set out which individuals will be prioritised for RSAP properties within that scheme. See Appendices A and B for more details.

3.2 Only the following individuals will be able to be accommodated in a RSAP property:

- Individuals who have made a homeless application to the Council as they are:
 - A rough sleeper
 - Are homeless and are at risk of rough sleeping
 - Are at risk of homelessness and rough sleeping
 - Are a former rough sleeper or individual at risk of rough sleeping who are currently residing in supported housing but need to move to access an alternative form of supported housing which better meets their needs and will be at risk of homelessness if they are not accommodated
 - Have a local connection to Great Yarmouth¹ or no local connection to another area

3.3 At least 15 days before a RSAP property is available for occupation, the RSAP panel will meet to allocate the RSAP property. The RSAP panel will consist of the Rough Sleeping and Pathway Coordinator, Housing Options Service Manager and Communities Manager. The RSAP panel are responsible for all decisions as to who will be allocated a RSAP property from a list of all eligible individuals (see 3.2). In deciding who will be offered a vacancy, the panel will have reference to the

¹ Local Connection in accordance with Section 199 of the Housing Act 1996 is residence of 6 months out of the previous 12 months, 3 years out of the previous 5 years, employment within the borough, family connections (family member has been resident for 5 years) or special circumstances

applicable scheme prioritisation criteria set out at Appendices A and B and will also consider:

- The Risk Assessment for the property
- The individual's Risk Assessment and any vulnerability of the individual
- The type and size of the property
- The location of the property
- Current demographics of the immediate neighbourhood
- Known anti-social behaviour issues in the immediate neighbourhood
- Impact of the placement on the individual and their immediate neighbours

Following consideration of the above, if the panel consider that an individual cannot be accommodated within the current vacancy, the individual will be deemed to be non-eligible and the property shall be offered to the next individual in priority order who it is determined can be accommodated within the property. A record of all decisions and the reason for the decision as to which individual has been/has not been offered a property will be kept.

In considering suitability, where there are shared areas within a scheme or there are a number of RSAP properties in the same/adjoining buildings, this shall be taken into account.

The panel shall be quorate if two of the three members are in attendance. Any panel member can designate an alternate to attend in their absence.

The support worker for the RSAP scheme will identify prior to the panel meeting if there are any particular sensitivities relating to the mix of residents (where there is more than one property in the building) which the panel should take into account.

4. Right of Appeal

- 4.1 Where more than one individual is being considered for a RSAP property, all eligible individuals will be notified of the vacancy. Unsuccessful applicants will be advised of the reason they were not offered the property. Where an individual is not offered a vacancy which is available, they can request an appeal of the decision
- 4.2 All appeal requests must be made within 5 working days of the panel meeting, setting out the reason(s) the individual does not agree with the need for the scheme. Individuals upon request will be supported by the Rough Sleeping Team to make an appeal request.
- 4.3 Appeal requests will be considered by the RSAP Panel within 5 working days and the individual notified of the outcome of their appeal in writing within 1 working day of the appeal being considered.

5. Review and Monitoring

- 5.1 This policy will be reviewed after 12 months or earlier if required. The number of placements made in accordance with this policy and the priority of each individual placed in a RSAP accommodation scheme property will be monitored. This information will be used to review the effectiveness of this policy. The initial review shall take place after 12 months.

Appendix A – Housing Led Support Scheme (Housing First Scheme)

This RSAP scheme provides access to self-contained properties for identified individuals with multiple, co-existing or additional needs, including a history of rough sleeping. Their needs are such that routine and available housing pathways have already failed or are unavailable due to individuals' identified risks and/or needs.

This scheme has one full time equivalent support worker to support five residents of the properties reflecting their high support need.

Eligible individuals must meet the criteria in Section 3 of this policy. Individuals will be prioritised for the scheme if they have a history of rough sleeping and a minimum of two of the following:

- a) Challenging behaviour
- b) A client risk assessment that prevents them from accessing existing housing provision
- c) Chronic mental illness
- d) Recurrent use of alcohol and/or abuse of drugs which significantly impacts on their ability to access existing housing provision.

In deciding between two individuals who both meet the above criteria the deciding factor will be, in order of priority:

1. The willingness of the individual to engage with the support worker
2. The complexity of their needs
3. The period of time they have been rough sleeping now or previously.

In exceptional cases where an individual meets two or more of the above criteria but who does not have a history of rough sleeping and where otherwise a property will remain empty, any individual who has a support need and who meets the criteria at section 3.2 can be accommodated.

Appendix B - Transitional Housing Scheme

This RSAP scheme provides access to self-contained homes for identified individuals with low to medium support needs, including a history of rough sleeping/homelessness. Their needs are such that they would not currently be able to sustain a tenancy without additional tailored support and require accommodation where they can develop and build the necessary skills to do this. As part of the support, residents will be supported to identify barriers to employment – paid or unpaid/voluntary.

This scheme has a support worker during office hours only to support the residents of the scheme.

Eligible individuals must meet the criteria in Section 3 of this policy. Individuals will be prioritised for the scheme if they have a history of rough sleeping or are at risk of rough sleeping and have:

- a) a client risk assessment which identifies them as having low to medium support needs
- b) stable mental health, whether that be medicated or supported in the community with the appropriate services
- c) no alcohol or drug misuse issues which significantly impact on their ability to engage with services and support
- d) the ability to move towards a settled home with the appropriate package of tenancy readiness

In deciding between two individuals who both meet the above criteria the deciding factor will be, in order of priority:

1. The individual is currently rough sleeping
2. The individual is at risk of rough sleeping
3. The willingness of the individual to engage with the support worker.

Subject **Community Housing Fund Update**

Report to **ELT**

22 June 2022

Housing & Neighbourhoods Committee

14 July 2022

Report by: **Sue Bolan – Enabling & Empty Homes Officer**



SUBJECT MATTER/RECOMMENDATIONS

This report is to provide members with an update on the Community Housing Fund and the community land trusts established in the borough.

Recommendations

That Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee

- **Note the contents of the report**
- **Approve the provision of a “working grant” to existing and new Community Led Housing Organisations as per the Community Housing Fund Policy to support the development of the organisations and housing projects**
- **Approve the amendment to the CLH Loan to allow for properties already holding planning permission or the acquisition of buildings to be eligible for a loan.**

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 In December 2016 Great Yarmouth Borough Council received the first tranche of monies for the Community Housing Fund from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) followed by a second tranche in January 2017, the two amounts totalled £652,770.
- 1.2 On 5th September 2019, this committee approved the Community Housing Fund Policy which continues to provide grants to new organisations to assist in establishing a legal entity and loans to organisations to support schemes to planning application submission.

2. COMMUNITY LED ORGANISATIONS

- 2.1 Following the cessation Hopton CLT there are now three established community land trusts in the borough:
- Flegg CLT
 - Great Yarmouth CLT – also know as Yarmouth Roads.
 - Lothingland CLT

Each organisation has chosen to form as a Community Land Trust (CLT) which enables the organisation to hold land in perpetuity as a community asset.

2.2 FLEGG CLT

Flegg CLT have carried out a housing need assessment and public meeting with the residents of Somerton, which has shown a need for 3 x affordable properties and 2 x small bungalows for sale for residents to downsize to, which in turn will free up larger family properties for the village.

An application for loan funding to support this development is expected in the near future.

The CLT are repeating this exercise in the other member villages, this evidence base will feed into an overall report for the whole CLT area.

The CLT have also been active in approaching new members (as some members have stepped down) and finding potential opportunities in the areas covered by the CLT.

2.3 GREAT YARMOUTH CLT

This group has recently been denied the opportunity to negotiate to purchase a property in the Great Yarmouth town as the owner auctioned the property.

On discussion with the CLT the council has suggested considering expanding its boundaries to allow for further opportunities. The Enabling & Empty Homes Officer, with the Head of Property and Assets, has explored and suggested opportunities to the CLT within the regeneration area of the town centre, encouraging the group to look at properties, which the Council would like to have included in their plans but were unable to, thereby complimenting the aspirations for regeneration. The CLT would like to consider properties to be let to young professionals and those individuals in the intermediate housing market, looking particularly at providing mixed schemes with flats on the upper floors and a community use on the ground floor.

The group is losing key members who will need to be replaced, although this is not expected to be particularly difficult in the town centre.

2.4 LOTHINGLAND

An application for loan funding has been received from Lothingland CLT and will be reviewed on 30th June.

3. SUPPORT AVAILABLE

The support contract with Locality ended in August 2021. Since then, support to the existing and any emerging community led housing groups is provided by the Council, along with more specific support available through the Eastern Community Homes Hub. The hub can provide help to:

- Raise awareness and training for local authorities, their local Council and communities.
- Share expertise and experience of community led housing across all 50 councils and their local councils and communities.
- Support the development of planning and housing policy to enable community led housing.
- Deliver technical advice and support to local councils and communities from inception to completion of community led housing projects.

The hub can provide a level of support for the groups; however, further support is required at particular stages to access surveys and specialist professional advice, it is therefore recommended that a 'working grant' is made available to the groups to support their work until they become self-funding.

It is proposed that a fund of up to £3,000 per year is made available to the groups, on application, this would allow for additional administrative support such as room hire etc as well as purchasing additional technical support to that offered by the hub. Further information on the grant can be found in section 5.4 of the updated Community Housing Fund Policy which is attached to this report.

Further proposed changes to the policy, will allow groups to apply for a CLH Loan for properties where a planning application is already in place. This loan will cover the additional costs of valuations, surveys and associated works to inform purchases. This reflects the fact that not all community led housing schemes will be provided as new build options and ensure there is a consistent approach to supporting community led housing organisations. Further information on the loan can be found in section 5.5 of the updated Community Housing Fund Policy. In addition, the land purchase option will be able to be used to purchase land or buildings.

4. RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 There is a risk to the fund if a request from Government was made to repay unspent funds – this risk is considered to be low, due to the timescale since the original funding was provided.
- 4.2 The inclusion of the new working grants, will decrease the fund on an annual basis with no recuperation, although this timeframe has been reduced following the ending of the Locality contract. Overall, however, the benefits of ensuring the resilience of community led housing groups and ensuring they can access required professional services to develop scheme proposals, is considered to outweigh the impact on the budget.

6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 Legal implications have been considered and NP Law consulted on all paperwork associated with the Community Housing Fund Policy.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The remaining funds total £551,241.68. The budget will recycle as loans repay but will decrease as grants are issued.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Support remains available from Great Yarmouth Borough Council and the Eastern Community Homes Hub to help bring forward community led housing schemes. All CLT's are considering schemes and are each at different stages with Lothingland CLT being the first to make a loan application.

Approval of the proposed changes detailed in the recommendations being the introduction of the working grant and changes to the CLH loan and land purchase support, will further support the development of community led housing in the borough.

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

9.1 Community Housing Fund Policy - Approved by Housing & Neighbourhoods Committee on 5th September 2019 (report under same name).

Areas of consideration: e.g. does this report raise any of the following issues and if so how have these been considered/mitigated against?

AREA FOR CONSIDERATION	COMMENT
Monitoring Officer Consultation:	Via ELT
Section 151 Officer Consultation:	Via ELT
Existing Council Policies:	Community Housing Fund Policy
Financial Implications (including VAT and tax):	Discussed in report
Legal Implications (including human rights):	Discussed in report
Risk Implications:	Discussed in report
Equality Issues/EQIA assessment:	None
Crime & Disorder:	None
Every Child Matters:	None



Community Housing Fund Policy 2022

Author	Susan Bolan
Date	June 2022
Document Status	Draft for Approval
For Review	June 2027

Contents

1. Introduction.....	6
2. Scope of Policy	6
3. Policy Aims	7
4. Relevant Legislation.....	7
5. Application Requirements	7
6. Delegated Decisions	10
7. Monitoring and Review.....	11

1. Introduction

1.1 In December 2016 GYBC received the first tranche of the Community Housing Fund followed by a second tranche in January 2017, the two amounts totalled £652,770.

1.2 The objectives of the Community Housing Fund are to:

- increase housing supply in England by increasing the number of additional homes delivered by the community-led housing sector
- provide housing that is affordable at local income levels and remains so in perpetuity
- deliver a lasting legacy for the community-led housing sector in the form of an effective and financially self-sustaining body of expertise within the house building industry in England.

2. Scope of Policy

2.1 This policy sets out the Council's approach to using the Community Housing Fund monies to assist the establishment of CLHOs and those CLHOs to bring forward sites to deliver affordable housing through the provision of grants and loans.

3. Policy Aims

3.1 The aim of this policy is to increase the number of CLHOs, and the supply of additional affordable housing developed through CLHOs. The council will achieve this by:

- providing 'start-up' funding to facilitate the creation of new CLHOs to be established across the borough
- establishing clear criteria for how grant and loan funding to support CLHOs will be considered and awarded.

4. Relevant Legislation

Housing and Regeneration Act 2008

Localism Act 2011

Co-operative and Communities Benefit Societies Act 2014

Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015

Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017

5. Application Requirements

5.1 The fund will be allocated to activities which support the establishment of CLHOs and the preparation of planning applications and pre-development costs. This will allow funding to be provided to several projects. The funds available are not sufficient to fund an entire development, nor would it be beneficial or fair to put the remaining funds into one project.

5.2 Applications will be accepted from any Community Led Housing Organisation operating in the Great Yarmouth Borough Council area which is formally constituted as a Community Land Trust (CLT), co-operative or other form of community led housing structure.

5.3 Start up Grant

A 'start up' grant of £5,000 is available for new Community Led Housing Organisations. This is for the CLHO set up costs, including legal fees, and to assist in the development of an investment ready business plan. Only one application for this grant is permitted per group.

Expected items to be covered include but are not limited to (indicative costs):

- legal fees (£1250+VAT)
- purchase of Model Rules (£325)
- registration with Financial Conduct Authority (£250-£900)
- public meetings preparation (room hire, presentation boards etc) (£500)
- design of logo and promotion literature (£200)
- website design and hosting (£500)
- printing and distribution of promotional leaflets and posters (£250)
- clerking (setting up a bank account, producing minutes, AGM duties) (£250)
- newsletter production (£200)
- membership of CLT or other co-housing network (trustee insurance, legal advice, lobbying representation, members website) (£325).

5.4 Working Grant

Organisations can apply for an annual working grant of £3000 to assist with the running of the group.

This grant can be used to procure technical support in the different areas required to bring forward a community led housing scheme.

This support can be in the form of:

- communication and marketing
- development
- funding
- business planning
- governance
- training specific to the Trustees' role
- surveys
- professional fees incurred to progress schemes

The grant can be applied for on an annual basis and will only be approved where the previous grant funding has been legitimately spent.

Spend will be monitored on an annual basis.

A working grant application will not be approved once a CLHO has a scheme which has been delivered and is occupied as the purpose of the grant is to support CLHO until they are able to cover their own revenue costs from an operational community led housing scheme.

5.5 CLH Loan

Loans are available up to a maximum of £60,000 per application. CLHOs can make applications for more than one loan subject to the approval of the Community Housing Fund Group. The CLHO will be required to sign a loan agreement with Great Yarmouth Borough Council.

Eligible activities for the loan will include:

- feasibility studies
- surveys
- architect fees
- legal fees
- project support
- purchase an option and
- other activities the Community Housing Fund Group deems appropriate.

If the identified scheme has already been granted planning permission the CLHO can make an application for funds to assist those surveys and studies required to inform a purchase.

If planning permission is refused or the CLHO or a Registered Provider does not implement the scheme, the loan is lost and not repayable.

Loans will be administered in staged payments to avoid reclaiming any unspent monies should a scheme not proceed.

The loan term will be 5 years from the date of the agreement to lend. The loan would be repayable immediately if:

- no money is repaid with 28 days of the agreed due date.
- any enforcement notices are not complied with within 7 days.
- breach of the agreement
- insolvency

Loans will be subject to interest if the scheme is given planning consent and proceeds to build or if the purchase completes of a scheme with planning permission. Interest will be charged at 3.6% annually from the date of planning consent or completion of purchase.

The Borough Council reserves the right to reclaim funds where the obligations of the agreement are not met, this may include court action where appropriate.

5.6 Land Purchase

This option makes use of the Borough Council's own funds and is outside the Community Housing Fund budget.

Purchasing land or buildings will be considered on an exceptional basis only where the CLHO is established and will lose the optimum site if it is not purchased quickly and the CLHO will not be able to proceed unless the Council purchases the land or buildings.

The Council will consider purchasing the site following a formal valuation where planning permission has been granted or it is reasonable to expect that planning consent will be issued based on received pre-application enquiry. The CLHO will have a formal right of first refusal to purchase the land/building(s) at the same cost and will reimburse the Council's purchase costs.

5.7 Development Loan

This option makes use of the Borough Council's own funds and is outside the Community Housing Fund budget.

Development loans will be considered where the CLHO is established, and funding is required to support development.

Loans would be available on commercial rates of interest and would be repaid within 5 years.

Financing would be secured against the land.

6. Delegated Decisions

6.1 In order for this policy to be effective delegated authority has been given to key officers within the Council to authorise expenditure.

- For all types of application, the Community Housing Fund Group will assess each application received to be able to make a recommendation.
- If agreed, the recommendation will be made to provide funding including details on amount of funding and type (grant or loan).
- Delegated authority has been given to Strategic Directors in consultation with the Section 151 Officer to approve allocation of funds.

6.2 Applications for land (and building) purchases will be reviewed by Executive Leadership Team and will then require committee approval:

- Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee if purchase is over £50K
- Policy and Resources Committee if purchase is over £100K.

7. Monitoring and Review

The policy will be monitored and be subject to review within 3 years.

URN: 22-038

Subject: Council Housing Compliance and Performance – six monthly update
June 2022

Report to: Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee, 14th July 2022

Report by: Russell Heath, Resident Engagement Officer
Chris Furlong, Housing Asset Director

SUBJECT MATTER/RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper provides a six-monthly compliance and performance update in relation to the Council's housing stock.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That Committee:

1. Are asked to note the contents of the report and the work in progress to address areas of poor performance.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 On 15 July 2021, committee considered a report which set out the Council's compliance and performance for its housing stock for the 2020/21 financial year. This information provided a benchmark for the ongoing monitoring and scrutiny by committee of compliance and performance through six monthly reports. This report provides the position for the 2021/22 financial year.
- 1.2 The Council maintains 5766 homes across 341 sites. These include a range of property types from family houses to single-person flats, and vary widely in age.

2.0 Regulatory Compliance

- 2.1 The table below provides updated information on the Council's compliance against each of the Consumer Standards and the Rent Standard. Compliance is RAG rated to

identify where the Council is fully compliant (green), compliant but there is a need for further improvement (amber) and where the Council is non-compliant (red). The current position is shown below, along with the position reported in November 2021:

Standard	Sub area	Current Rating June 22	Previous Rating November 21
Neighbourhood and community			
	Neighbourhood management	Fully Met	Fully Met
	Local area co-operation	Fully Met	Fully Met
	Anti-social behaviour	Fully Met	Fully Met
	Overall rating	Fully Met	Fully Met
Tenancy			
	Allocations and mutual exchanges	Fully Met	Fully Met
	Tenure	Fully Met	Fully Met
	Overall rating	Fully Met	Fully Met
Home			
	Quality of Accommodation	Non-compliant in one area	Not compliant in one area
	Repairs and maintenance	Non-compliant in one area	Met - improvement required
	Overall rating	Non-compliant (two areas)	Met - improvement required
Tenant involvement and empowerment			
	Customer service, choice and complaints	Fully Met	Fully Met
	Involvement and empowerment	Fully Met	Met - improvement required
	Understanding diverse needs	Met - improvement required	Met - improvement required
	Overall rating	Fully Met	Fully Met
Rent Standard			
	Setting rents	Fully Met	Fully Met

- 2.2 The Council's compliance against the requirements of the five regulatory standards has changed over the last six months resulting in some non-compliance against the home standard. The assessment also recognises some areas where progress has been made and where further improvement is required. Further information on the changes is provided below:

Home Standard

This standard relates to the standard of homes and delivery of a cost-effective repairs and maintenance service. There has been a change in the overall rating to non-compliant as outlined below:

Quality of Accommodation

- A temporary decrease in the number of homes meeting the Decent Homes Standard from 93% to 85% over the past year. This is a result of not delivering improvements to components in line with the Decent Homes Standard timeframe, largely due to Covid restrictions.
- The reasons behind the decrease for last year are variable and include:
 - An underspend of £2 million last year (21/22) due to the reduced work programme resulting from Covid and challenges gaining access to complete works
 - Difficulties with contracting to complete works. Capacity of contractors has reduced following the pandemic
 - The main component impacting decency is windows and doors accounting for 8% of all homes under management (469 homes)
 - There are 135 boilers (2% of all homes under management) requiring an upgrade. All have up to date gas safety certificates and working efficiently
- To increase the number of homes meeting the standard the following actions are being taken:
 - The programme this year includes bathroom and kitchen replacements, upgrading windows and doors with a focus on fire doors., Last year's underspend is being rolled over into this year's programme. This is expected to have a positive impact.
 - Development of a revised Asset Management Strategy setting out the investment priorities for the service with a focus on meeting the Decent Homes Standard
 - Stock condition Surveys are planned for the autumn to make sure the council is able to effectively plan for the future and continue to make sure all homes meet the relevant standards
 - A 5-year capital investment programme to be developed to achieve and maintain 100% compliance. The programme will prioritise those homes which do not currently meet the relevant standards and those that may fall below it over time

Repairs and Maintenance

- Most areas are fully compliant, however the following need attention:
 - the timely completion of fire safety remedial works. Currently, the Council has identified 179 outstanding actions resulting from Fire Risk Assessments. Almost all these outstanding actions are low risk and the

Council has no high-rise accommodation. The 8 priority 1 and 2 actions (higher risk) should be completed by the time this committee meets in July

- the management of Legionella. An independent review was undertaken by Morgan Lambert last year that identified the current risk assessments were not sufficient to manage water hygiene in sheltered schemes communal areas
- the frequency of EICR inspections. The council has identified 207 homes with an outstanding electrical safety check (over 5 years) – again this has been impacted by the difficulty of inspecting during the pandemic and subsequent levels of demand on contractors
- the overall management of compliance data and monitoring
- To ensure that the Council is fully compliant with key resident safety requirements the following actions are being taken:
 - Legionella - The Council is in the process of implementing the recommendations from the external report including updating the risk assessments that were identified as not being sufficient. Assurance can be provided that testing is being carried out regularly in line with the requirements
 - Fire risk assessments – a more robust process of monitoring is in place to make sure all outstanding actions are completed and where completion has occurred evidence is clearly provided to sign off the actions. The majority of actions relate to checks and further investigation which are in progress
 - EICR inspections – all outstanding checks will be completed during the financial year. A current programme of checks is in place with 99.74% of homes with a valid certificate
- Further work over the next six months will strengthen our approach
 - There is an ongoing audit of compliance that will set the parameters for an overall review of compliance including fire safety management
 - A new singular management system for all compliance programmes and remedial works will be introduced
 - The development of a suite of performance measures across the whole of property compliance to be monitored and reported. This will improve identification of any slippage in meeting requirements and support quick address. It will also monitor, and track resolution of remedial works identified through fire risk assessments

Tenant Involvement and Empowerment

This standard requires landlords to provide choices, information and communication which reflects the diverse needs of tenants, to have a clear approach to complaint handling and provide wide opportunities for tenant involvement and influence. Since the last report the new Resident Engagement strategy has been approved with associated action plan. As a result, the status has changed to ‘fully met’.

Involvement and Empowerment

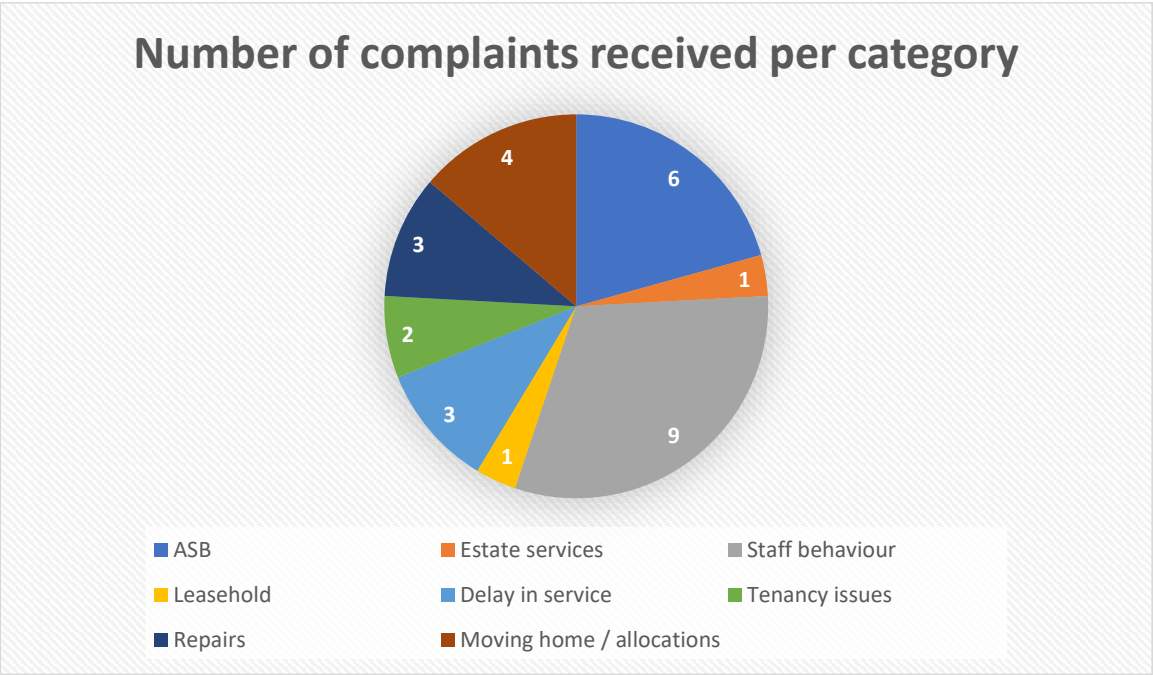
This has changed to fully met (Green). The new Resident Engagement Strategy has been adopted and progress is being made to strengthen the tenant voice. At the previous committee meeting, members received an update on the progress of obtaining views on services and the outcomes and changes as a result as part of the approach to increase insight.

Understanding diverse needs

There is no change in the status (amber) however progress is being made on the introduction of a new IT system that will enable more effective use of data to the benefit of service improvement.

3.0 Complaint Handling

- 3.1 For the last financial year, 89 Stage one and Stage two complaints have been recorded for Tenancy Services, Rent, Assets and Repairs in addition to 15 compliments.
- 3.2 Complaints relating to the Housing Service for stage one numbered 31, the categories of complaints received relating to Tenancy Services, Income Team, Leasehold and Estate Services

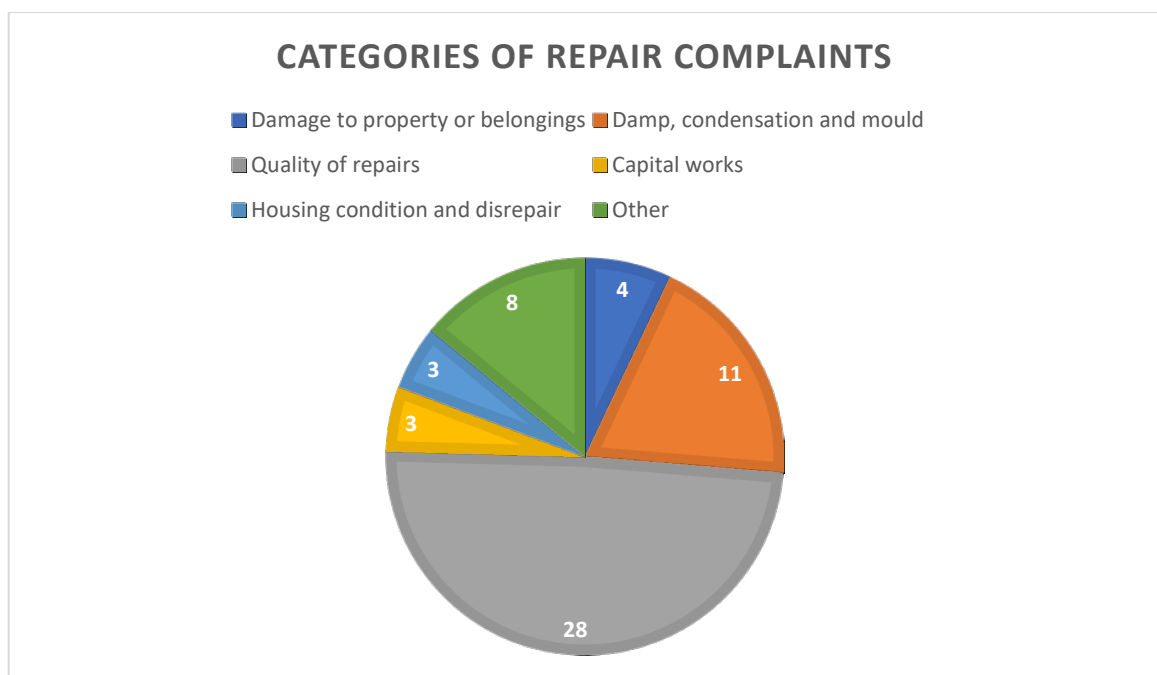


3.3 In responding to complaints, the Council continues to capture and implement identified improvements to the Housing Service and its processes or procedures. Recent examples of learning from complaints include:

- Being clearer when a complaint is treated as a service request to avoid confusion
- Improving information for garage licensees on contacting the tenancy team
- Improving the use of noise monitors to support cases where the noise is loud but too short a duration to be captured using noise app
- Change in process when visiting to inspect cases of damp and mould
- Improvement to process of RTB applications

3.4 There has been an increase in compliments (15) following a renewed focus on recording these over the past year. Compliments support us to recognise individuals and teams on delivering great customer service as well as enabling the service to learn from what is done well. Compliments received relate to Estates and Tenancy team members.

3.5 The number of complaints recorded relating to the repairs service was 58. The breakdown of categories of complaints is shown below:



4.0 Financial Implications

4.1 There are no financial implications in relation to this report.

5.0 Risk Implications

5.1 The Council remains focused on ensuring it is compliant with the regulatory requirements for social housing. The most significant risk with maintaining compliance relates to the Home Standard reflecting the need to ensure the Council's Homes are safe, well maintained and meet the Decent Homes Standard. The Asset Management Strategy for 2022- 2027 is currently being written and anticipated to be considered by the Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee in September. The Strategy will prioritise meeting the following requirements:

- Decent Homes Standards and any amendments
- Building Safety Bill
- Fire Safety Bill
- Government targets for carbon neutral new homes by 2025 and carbon reduction schemes in our current homes
- Smart technology – extending home automation to asset components

A review of the overall management of compliance is being undertaken including a compliance audit. A programme of works alongside performance measures will be introduced.

These actions, alongside the immediate pieces of work will provide a clear plan to achieve full compliance.

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 The report provides evidence and context on the changes to the councils' compliance with the consumer standards. The report identifies that in relation to the Home Standard there are areas where further improvement is required to ensure compliance and progress is being made.

Additional audits are in progress that further consider the Council's compliance with the consumer standards which are shortly due to be completed. At this point the Council will make a decision on whether self referral to the Regulator will be required. Members will be updated accordingly.

6.2 Background Papers

Council Housing Compliance and Performance report – 15 July 2021 and 8 November 2021 for the Housing and Neighbourhoods Committee

Areas of consideration: e.g. does this report raise any of the following issues and if so how have these been considered/mitigated against?

Area for consideration	Comment
Monitoring Officer Consultation:	Via ELT

Section 151 Officer Consultation:	Via ELT
Existing Council Policies:	Tenancy Policy, Housing Allocations Scheme, Void Policy, Social Housing Tenancy Fraud Policy, Rechargeable Repairs Policy
Financial Implications (including VAT and tax):	None associated with the report.
Legal Implications (including human rights):	No legal implications associated with the report.
Risk Implications:	Set out in the report.
Equality Issues/EQIA assessment:	None
Crime & Disorder:	None
Every Child Matters:	None