

BOROUGH COUNCIL OF KING'S LYNN & WEST NORFOLK

ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY PANEL

Minutes from the Meeting of the Environment and Community Panel held on Tuesday, 27th February, 2024 at 4.30 pm in the Town Hall, Saturday Market Place, King's Lynn

PRESENT: Councillors Collop (Chair), Bartrum, Bhondi, Bland, Bullen, Colwell (substitute for Ratcliffe), Devulapalli, Sandell and Ware.

PORTFOLIO HOLDERS:

Councillor de Whalley – Portfolio Holder for Biodiversity and Climate Change

Councillor Rust – Portfolio Holder for People and Communities

Councillor Squire – Portfolio Holder for Environment and Coastal

OFFICERS:

Martin Chisholm – Assistant Director

Barry Brandford – Waste and Recycling Manager

Claire Wiggs – Ecology Officer

BY INVITATION:

Representatives from Freebridge Community Housing

Representatives from the RSPB

EC74: APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Barclay, Humphrey, Kunes and Ratcliffe.

EC75: MINUTES

RESOLVED: The Minutes from the previous meeting were agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

EC76: DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

EC77: URGENT BUSINESS

There was none.

EC78: MEMBERS PRESENT PURSUANT TO STANDING ORDER 34

There was none.

EC79: CHAIR'S CORRESPONDENCE

There was none.

EC80: UPDATE FROM FREEBRIDGE COMMUNITY HOUSING ON FUTURE PLANS IN RELATION TO DECARBONISATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

[Click here to view the recording of this item on You Tube.](#)

Representatives from Freebridge Community Housing gave a presentation to the Panel, a copy of which is attached.

The Chair thanked the officers for the update and invited questions and comments from the Panel, as summarised below.

Councillor Colwell commented he was excited about the plans for Dairy Way as it was in his Ward, and he would like to be involved as required. He suggested consideration of a Dementia Trail for Dairy Way.

In response to a question from Councillor Colwell, it was explained that 50% of the Freebridge Housing Stock homes currently met energy efficiency standard B and C.

Representatives from Freebridge explained that they had additional support available for tenants such as winter warmer packs and details of the wider offers and initiatives were available upon request.

Councillor Bullen asked for further information on the improvements to vehicle systems and it was explained that a smart scheduling system to reduce journey times and group jobs together by location was being used.

Councillor Bullen referred to bat, bird and bee boxes and asked if these were used by Freebridge. Officers from Freebridge were certainly interested in this idea and agreed to liaise with Councillor Bullen.

Representatives from Freebridge Community Housing explained that they would be engaging with Stakeholders and carrying out consultation on the plans for Dairy Way. They were also keen to engage local Schools.

The Vice Chair, Councillor Devulapalli, referred to retrofitting insulation and asked if Freebridge would consider retrofitting insulation to all homes in one go. It was explained that it was more efficient and less disruptive to tenants to complete one house at a time and there was a limited budget to carryout insulation throughout the stock, so the priority was on the worst performing homes first.

In response to a question, it was explained that for new builds, options such as rainwater harvesting could be looked at alongside available technology for dealing with surface water.

The Portfolio Holder for People and Communities, Councillor Rust, thanked Freebridge Community Housing for attending the meeting and looked forward to seeing more information and being involved in the plans for Dairy Way.

RESOLVED: The Panel noted the update.

EC81: **RSPB PRESENTATION ON EAST ATLANTIC FLYWAY UNESCO SHORTLISTING**

[Click here to view the recording of this item on You Tube.](#)

Councillor de Whalley, the Portfolio Holder for Biodiversity and Climate Change introduced the representatives from the RSPB.

Representatives from the RSPB gave a presentation to the Panel, a copy of which is attached.

The Chair thanked the RSPB for the update and invited questions and comments from the Panel, as summarised below.

Councillor Bullen asked what the Borough Council could do to support the process. He was also concerned about the Wash Barrage proposals and the effect this could have on the World Heritage Site shortlisting. It was explained that the East Coast Flyway covered lots of Local Authority Areas and it was hoped that a declaration of support could be drawn up that organisations could sign up to. The RSPB were also optimistic that, because of the funding available, organisation contributions would be quite modest.

Councillor Colwell asked if the project could be at risk if affected by habitat destroyers such as the Wisbech Incinerator, Wash Barrier and Sewage Storm overflow. It was explained that the biggest threat to the designation was the Wash Barrier as the installation of this would destroy the habitat and mean that the area would not become a World Heritage Site.

In response to further questions, it was explained that designation would bring many opportunities, including tourism, and this would need to be managed to ensure that the landscape remained valuable. It was explained that there would be consultation and engagement processes to go through.

RESOLVED: The Panel noted the update.

EC82: **WASTE UPDATE**

[Click here to view the recording of this item on You Tube.](#)

The Waste and Recycling Manager provided an update on waste management and recycling for the Borough and the Government's 'Simpler Recycling' reforms.

The Panel was provided with information on the impact Covid had on collection rates. It was explained that the food waste collection service was disrupted during Covid and had restarted in July 2021. Levels were now coming back to normal, post Covid, with the exception of food waste collection. Work was being carried out to promote and increase take up of the food waste collection service.

The Waste and Recycling Manager circulated the revised bin calendar that would be circulated and included additional information on the food waste collection service. He explained that in March the Council would be promoting Food Waste Collection Week and would carry out engagement in schools, distribute caddies, starter kits and provide information to residents.

The Chair thanked the Waste and Recycling Officer for the update and invited questions and comments from the Panel, as summarised below.

Councillor Colwell explained that customer habits had changed post-Covid, and with the cost of living crisis, people were being more savvy, meaning they may be wasting less. He also asked if consideration could be given to placing recycling bins in the town centre next to waste bins so visitors to the town had the option to recycle.

Councillor Colwell also commended the small electrical items and battery collection service and hoped that this would continue to be promoted.

Councillor Colwell also referred to the Wisbech Incinerator and explained that more of our waste needed to be diverted away from this, so it was important to promote recycling opportunities in the Borough.

In response to a question from the Vice Chair, Councillor Devulapalli, it was explained that the Council had a good relationship with the company that processed food waste for the Borough.

In response to questions from Councillor Ware, it was confirmed that food waste did need to be presented in the caddy for collection, but any bag could be used as a caddy liner, it did not have to be recyclable.

Councillor Ware asked for clarification on what was recyclable, and the Waste and Recycling Manager explained that packaging was often printed with recycling information on it.

The Waste and Recycling Manager informed the Panel that 16% of recycling collected wasn't recyclable and this included a large amount of used nappies, which had to be removed by hand. Any contaminants not removed could impact the price received and could result in prosecution if contaminated recycling was exported.

Councillor Collop asked if food waste caddy liners would be made available to residents. The Waste and Recycling Manager explained that a small amount would be made available for Food Waste Recycling Week, but the Council would encourage residents to use left over packaging or bags found around the house, to line their food caddy.

In response to a question from the Vice Chair, Councillor Devulapalli, the Waste and Recycling Manager explained that garden waste was collected separately to food waste and garden waste was composted locally.

The Waste and Recycling Manager also provided information on glass recycling and explained that it was separated well at the MRF and much of the glass such as Wine Bottles were exported to Countries that produced large amounts of Wine.

Councillor Colwell asked for confirmation if disposable vapes counted as small electrical items and the Waste and Recycling Manager confirmed that they could be recycled via this scheme.

The Panel discussed Deposit Return Schemes and it was explained that these were included in the Government Proposals. The Panel discussed the impact schemes could have on small village shops. It was noted that simple processes were important to increase take up.

The Vice Chair, Councillor Devulapalli encouraged deposit return schemes and refill schemes in supermarkets as a way to reduce the use of single use plastics. She commented that it was all about mindset and culture change and education and promotion was important.

Councillor Bhondi suggested that the Food Waste Scheme should be promoted to Parishes via their newsletters and magazines. The Waste and Recycling Manager explained that a range of communication channels would be used to promote the Food Waste Week in March.

The Portfolio Holder for Environment and Coastal, Councillor Squire thanked the Waste and Recycling Manager for the report and agreed that ways to reduce single use plastics should be investigated. She also explained that a range of promotional material was being prepared for Food Waste Week.

Councillor Squire commented that her aim was to reach over 50% recycling levels in the Borough.

RESOLVED: The Panel noted the update.

EC83: **WORK PROGRAMME AND FORWARD DECISION LIST**

RESOLVED: The Panel's Work Programme was noted.

EC84: **DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING**

The next meeting of the Environment and Community Panel would be held on 9th April 2024 at 4.30pm in the Town Hall, King's Lynn.

The meeting closed at 6.24 pm

Environment & Community Panel

Freebridge Community Housing Update

Net Zero by 2050

As a country we have a commitment to achieve net zero by 2050, and as West Norfolk's largest housing provider Freebridge has a vital role to play in this. Not only in terms of how we run our business, but also in the decisions we make now which will impact our current and future generations.

Collectively, we have the opportunity to do things better than we have done before, and the decisions we make will be made with the consideration of the impact of reducing our carbon footprint.

As part of our journey towards 2050 and becoming a carbon neutral business we have committed to improving the EPC rating of our housing stock to a minimum EPC C by 2030

In order to achieve this target, we are building a retrofit strategy, with the first stage getting underway in 2023.

Research and Improvement

In the past year we have made considerable strides towards achieving our efficiency and sustainability goals.

In 2023 we introduced a new Research and Improvement team to create the strategies and innovations that will lead us towards our Net Zero 2050 target, demonstrating our commitment to long-term improvements and plans for the environment and our tenants' wellbeing.

The Research and Improvement team is dedicated to horizon scanning for opportunities that will aid us in these objectives.

This includes monitoring bills that are currently progressing through Parliament that may affect us and our tenants, the committees in which they're discussed, as well as constantly scanning for funding opportunities that will allow us to bring retrofit works to more of our properties.

Achieving Net Zero

Steps towards achieving Net Zero



Future Homes Standard

New build homes will meet future homes standards and wherever possible will be built with sustainable heating options moving away from fossil fuels as a form of heating.

Where this isn't possible, homes will be built with future proofing in mind in preparation for the transition away from fossil fuels.



Emissions

In addition to reducing our building emissions, we will also reduce the emissions and carbon impact from our fleet vehicles.

This will be achieved through our new scheduling systems and plans to transition from petrol and diesel vehicles to EV's.



Energy

Move the electricity contracts of our sheltered schemes, offices, communal and commercial spaces to suppliers who offer 100% Green renewable tariffs.

Achieving Net Zero

Steps towards achieving Net Zero



Decarbonising

Decarbonisation of our housing stock, office and commercial buildings. Replacing heating systems with low carbon technology while utilising renewable energy generation where possible.



Knowledge

Continuing to educate and train our colleagues giving them the knowledge and skills to make sustainable business decisions, raising their awareness of their own contributions on a personal basis to inform their behaviours and improve their individual carbon footprints.



Upskill

Upskilling our operative team to deliver property retrofit measures to reduce the reliance on specialist external contractors.



Procurement

We will also consider the social value and environmental impact when awarding contracts, working with suppliers to benefit our long-term sustainability strategy.

This further demonstrates our consideration of environmental impact in all our decisions in relation to our assets and resources.

Wave2

What's happened so far?

Having been successful in our Social Housing Decarbonisation Fund Wave 2.1 fund application, this allowed Freebridge to take our first steps on our retrofit journey.

911 Our £2.7 million project, of which 48% is funded by SHDF will improve the energy efficiency of 99 homes between April 2023 and March 2025, reducing the environmental impact these properties have whilst creating warmer and more efficient homes for our tenants.

Taking a fabric first approach we are ensuring that the properties provide the correct levels of insulation prior to installing Low Carbon Heating technology in the form of ASHP's alongside renewable energy generation, Solar PV to reduce the running costs of the new heating systems.



**£2.7million
project, of
48% is
funded by
SHDF**

By the end of Y1

56

**Retrofit surveys will
have taken place**

912

35

**properties will have been
completed by 31st March**



**EPC's that are D & E's should
rise to EPC B's & C's.**

Feedback to far from tenants

913

“Previously I was only being able to afford to heat my living room, with electricity costs of around £8 per day. Since the upgrades I’m now heating my whole home to a constant temperature all day for less than it was previously costing me, my home is now a much more comfortable place to live.”

“I was happy with my existing heating, and it was working well, I wasn’t sure what was proposed would benefit me. I was worried about the disruption that would be caused from the works, all the workmen were kind, friendly and very tidy. My home is now warmer than it has ever been and it’s warm all day and is costing me less than before, thank you. I’m going to tell my neighbours how good the new heating is and they should go for it if they have any concerns.”

Feedback to far from tenants

914

“ I didn’t want any work to be done on my home, I didn’t see the need or want the disruption, I’m not great with technology and didn’t understand how the proposed systems would work, it sounded like it could be very complicated. Freebridge sat with me explained everything in simple terms that were easy to understand as well as what would happen and when. They also allowed me to take my time and not make a final decision until neighbours had theirs installed so I could see how it all worked and how they found the new heating, I’ve only heard positive things and I’m now excited to be having mine completed in the next few weeks.”

“ My whole house is now much warmer than it was before and it is so much easier to keep the temperature consistent, with simple and easy to use controls. The warmer home has really helped with my arthritis which always gets worse when it is cold.”

Next...

Next...

1

While this is the first stage of our retrofit plans we have been continuing to plan for future stages.

Over the past few months, we have been building relationships with external organisations to investigate how we can partner and work together to utilise funding opportunities to help on our retrofit journey.

2

We are hopeful that on top of the Wave 2.1 works, in 24-25 we will also be able to deliver on improving some of worst performing properties in our stock, part funded through the ECO 4 scheme, improving the quality of our stock.

We also continue to work closely with our planned works team to give consideration to how works can improve the efficiency and EPC rating of as many properties as possible through all available avenues.

3

It is anticipated that the SHDF Wave 3 scheme will be announced later this year, we will look to build on the work and learnings from our Wave 2.1 project in order to apply for Wave 3 funding to improve a far greater number of properties.

Works to identify properties likely to be included in an application will start taking place in the next few months.

As we progress towards 2035 we will look to increase the number of properties we retrofit and improve EPC ratings through a mixture of capital funded, grant funded and planned works funds.



Tenant's Homes

Following our full Stock Condition Survey, we will be working on our least energy efficient properties and In the year ahead, to make properties more energy efficient we will

- Delivering a component replacement programme
- Carrying out insulation, roof and heating works
- Fitting window and door replacements
- Ongoing support fund

Support Fund Issued. April 23 - to date (Energy and Food)

£69,285

Energy support during winter plan (1/12/23 - to date)

£18,511

PLUS - Scheme energy support

vouchers issued for food and energy

1322

Introducing Dairy Way



920

**21.87
acres**

3

**Between 1 & 3
hectares New
Wetland
Habitat**

5

**New Native Woodland
& Meadow Grassland
Planting**

**New Habitats
Diverse wildlife**

**Community Access
Access to Nature &
Education catchment,**

Benefits

Habitat and Biodiversity Enhancements Working for Nature & the Environment

At the heart of the strategy would be the creation of new managed native woodland and wetland habitats.

Existing and new landscape features would be incorporated that would benefit and encourage wildlife and strengthen the local ecological and biodiversity eco-systems.

Areas of rich meadow planting within the spaces would further increase biodiversity and encourage pollinators such as bees, beetles, butterflies and moths. There would also be the opportunity of installing bee hives and bird and bat boxes across the site

Connecting People with Nature Health & Wellbeing

Being outside is fun and having access to open spaces, nature and wildlife has major benefits for our physical and mental health and sense of wellbeing.

A new park would provide such a space, that can be enjoyed by the whole community. New footpath walks with interpretation boards will offer a direct connection to nature a space to walk, relax & educate. We would like to look at introducing a new 'natural play space' within the existing Queen Elizabeth Avenue Children's Play Area, and the introduction of a 'Trim Trail' along the existing cycle path encouraging and promoting active lifestyle choices and sense of wellbeing

Benefits

Community & Education Educating for our future

Although subject to planning, there is the potential to delivering a new Community and Education Hub building on the site.

Designed to sit sympathetically within its landscape setting, the building could provide a multi-functional education space, that can be used by schools, local community groups and visitors to explain the background, purpose and environmental benefits of the park and how it is helping to address the challenges to our changing climate.

There is the opportunity of encouraging and involving the community in shaping the park and in the longer-term future management.

Freebridge Community Housing Towards NetZero

The site would provide Freebridge with a significant and diverse range of ways to deliver impact to 'Build Better Futures'.

The land has the right balance of location and criteria for woodland activities that can unlock impact in both carbon reduction, sustainability and community wellbeing. The site also creates a direct opportunity for carbon capture and carbon offsetting through new tree planting, wetland areas and biodiversity and habitat enhancement projects

Through collaboration between business investment into the wellbeing economy and the local community, this underutilised piece of land within the heart of the community provides a unique and exciting opportunity for us to deliver a project that could contribute towards real long-term environmental and community change and benefit.

The land purchase brings a wide range of carbon reduction and community benefits that align with the Freebridge objectives



Any questions?

East Coast Flyway (Humber to the Thames) Potential Natural World Heritage Site



East Coast Flyway

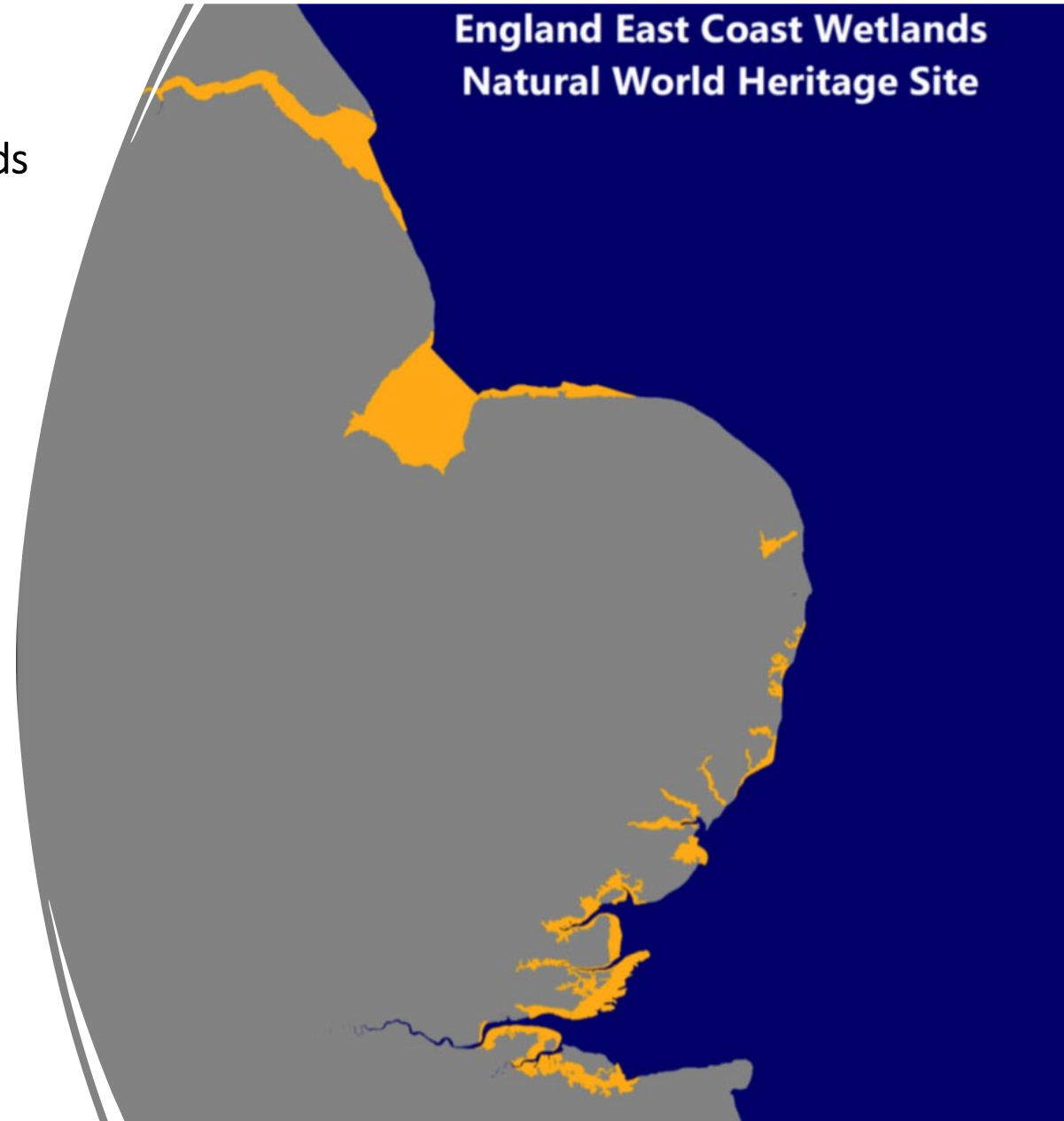
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- Where is it?
 - What is it?
 - Why is it important?
 - Why put it forward as a potential WHS?
 - What does it mean in practice?
 - What are the next steps?



East Atlantic Flyway : England East Coast Wetlands
(Humber-Thames) c.170,000 hectares

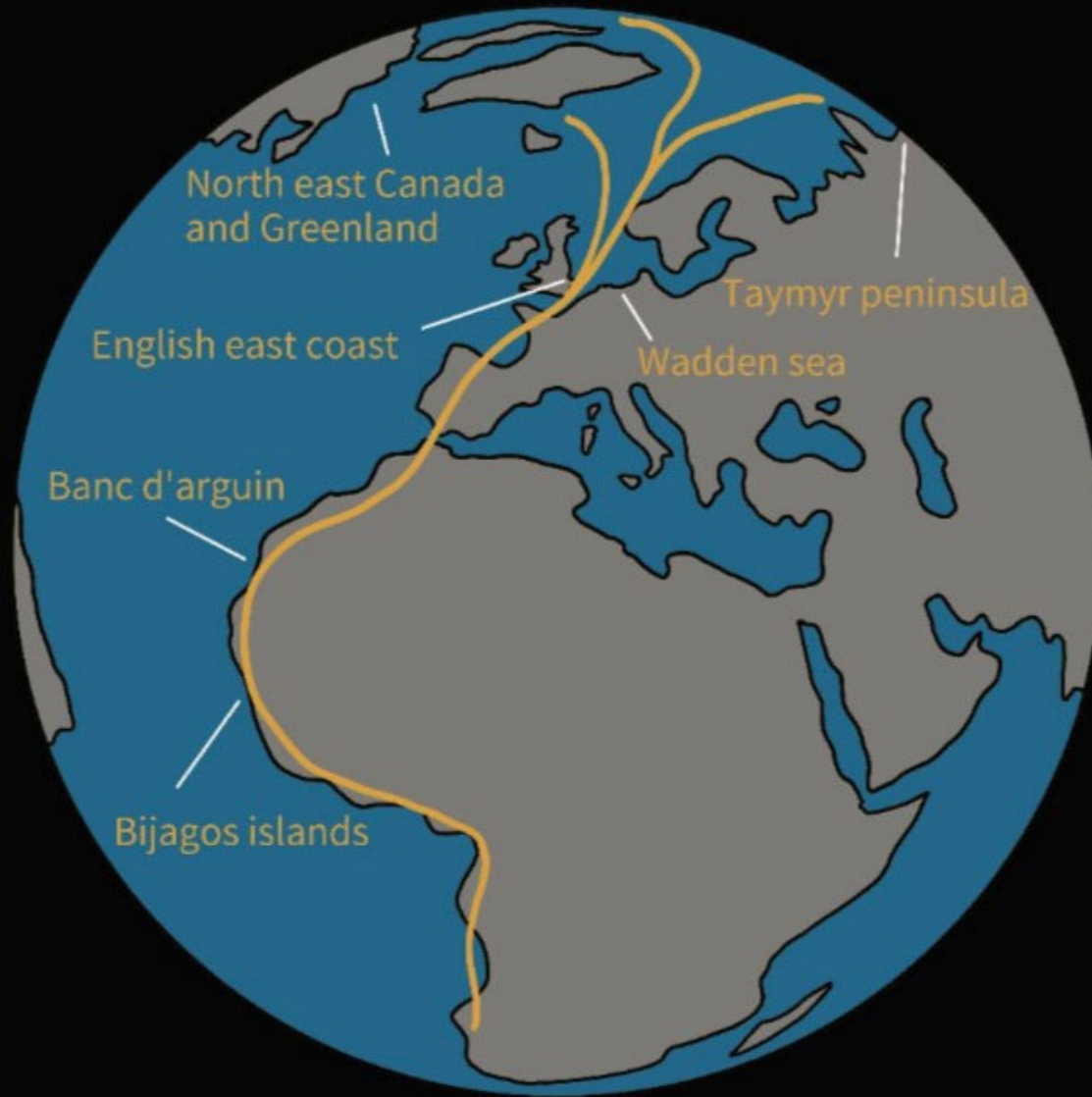
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-
- Added by Government to the UK Tentative List of Potential World Heritage Sites (April 2023) and UNESCO list (September 2023)
 - Shortened name
“East Coast Flyway”





- Humber Estuary 37,630 ha
- Gibraltar Point 422ha
- The Wash 62,044 ha
- North Norfolk Coast 7,862 ha
- Breydon Water 1,206 ha
- Halvergate Marshes 1,433 ha
- Benacre to Eastern Barents 471 ha
- Minsmere to Walberswick 1,998 ha
- Alde-Ore Estuary 2,404 ha
- Deben Estuary 981 ha
- Stour and Orwell Estuaries 3,673 ha
- Hamford Water 3,533 ha
- Colne Estuary 2,720 ha
- Blackwater Estuary 4,403 ha
- Dengie 3,134 ha
- Crouch and Roach Estuaries 1,848 ha
- Foulness 10,942 ha
- Benfleet and Southend Marshes 2,284 ha
- Thames Estuary and Marshes 4,802 ha
- Medway Estuary and Marshes 4,686 ha
- The Swale 6,510 ha



East Atlantic Flyway

- Includes Waddensea and Banc d'Arguin 'Flyway' Natural World Heritage Sites

Why is the East Coast Flyway area important?

- World class complex of coastal wetlands supporting globally important migratory populations on the East Atlantic Flyway
- Mid-way location on the East Atlantic Flyway importance as a staging area as well as for wintering birds (more than 1 million)
- Internationally important for 29 waterbird populations
- Global exemplar in of coastal adaptation and nature conservation management in the face of climate change

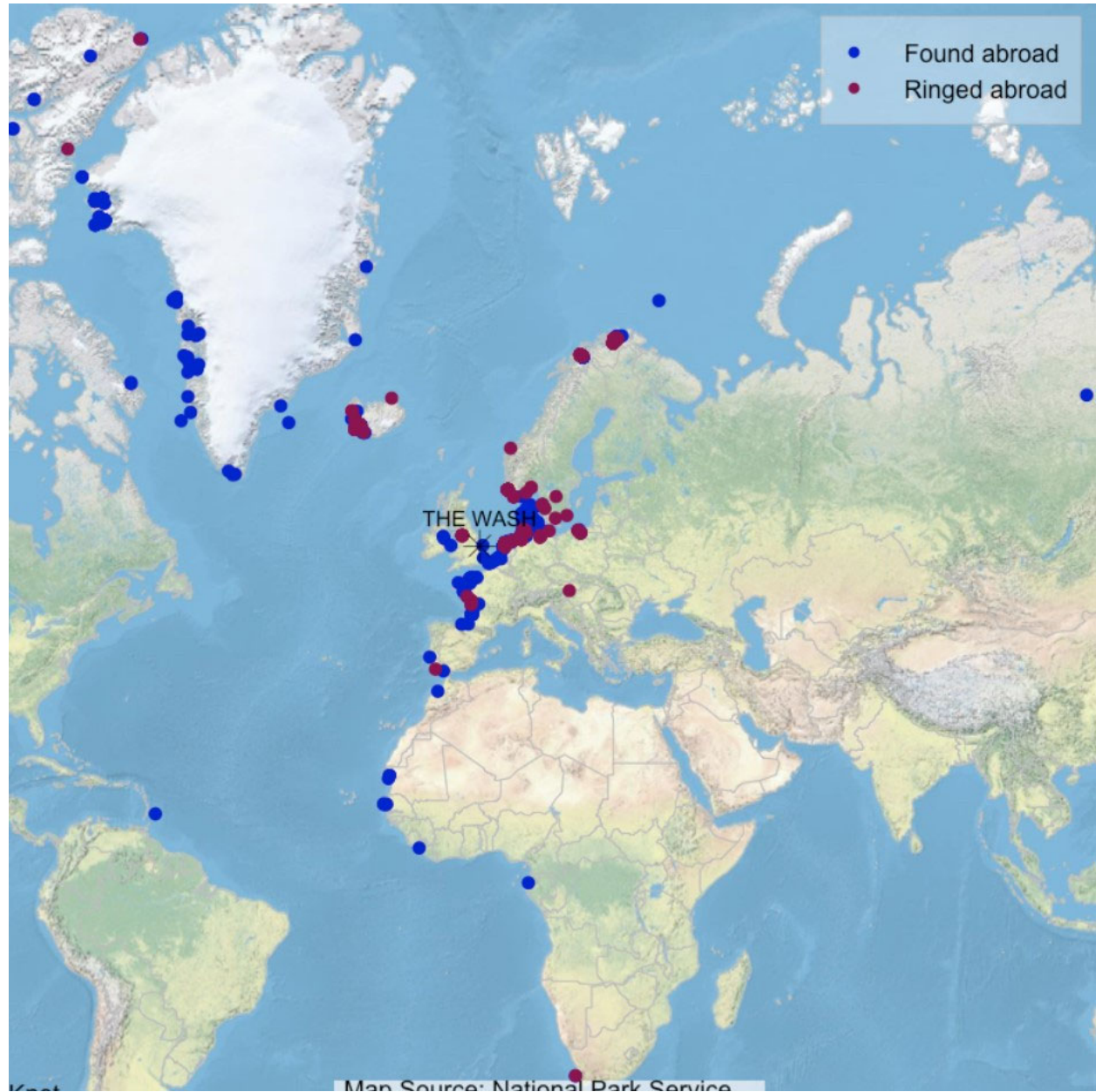




Red knot

- East Coast Flyway
- Supports : 207,000 (average mid winter count 2015-2019)
- Globally important : 63% 'islandica' race

Wash Ringed Knot movements



934



Bar-tailed Godwit
Autumn 2023 tagging
programme

The story of Clive



**A journey of 2000+ miles in 4.5 days
(Snettisham-Birmingham-Ireland- Bay of
Biscay-France-Thames-Snettisham)**

Global Conservation of Tidal mudflats

- UK stopped all land claim for agriculture in the 1980s
- Large scale land claim continued on the East Asia-Australasian Flyway in China and South Korea until c2015 with decision to protect the best remaining areas and recognise as World Heritage Sites
- In South Korea protection through the Tidal Flats Act (2019) with Getbol Korea Tidal Flats WHS (2021)
- Strategic question : With other key Flyway sites inscribed as World Heritage Sites 'What are we doing in the UK?'



UK Context : World Heritage Sites

- **33 World Heritage Sites**

- 28 Cultural
- 4 Natural
- 1 Mixed

936

- **2 Natural Sites (UK Mainland):**

- The Jurassic Coast (Dorset /Devon) (2001)
- Giants Causeway (Northern Ireland) (1986)

- **2 Natural Sites (UKOTs)**

- Gough and Inaccessible Islands (1995)
- Henderson Island (1988)

- **1 Mixed Site**

- St Kilda (1986)



RSPB, WWT and NT

East Atlantic Flyway – England East Coast Wetlands: Potential Natural World Heritage Site

Proposal summary to inform stakeholder consultations and support application for placement on the UK's tentative list

June 2022



Innovative Thinking - Sustainable Solutions



Steps in the Tentative List Application

- Collation of information to base a justification

Review of UNESCO World Heritage Site Criteria

Cultural

- (i)**
to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii)**
to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- (iii)**
to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv)**
to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v)**
to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- (vi)**
to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);

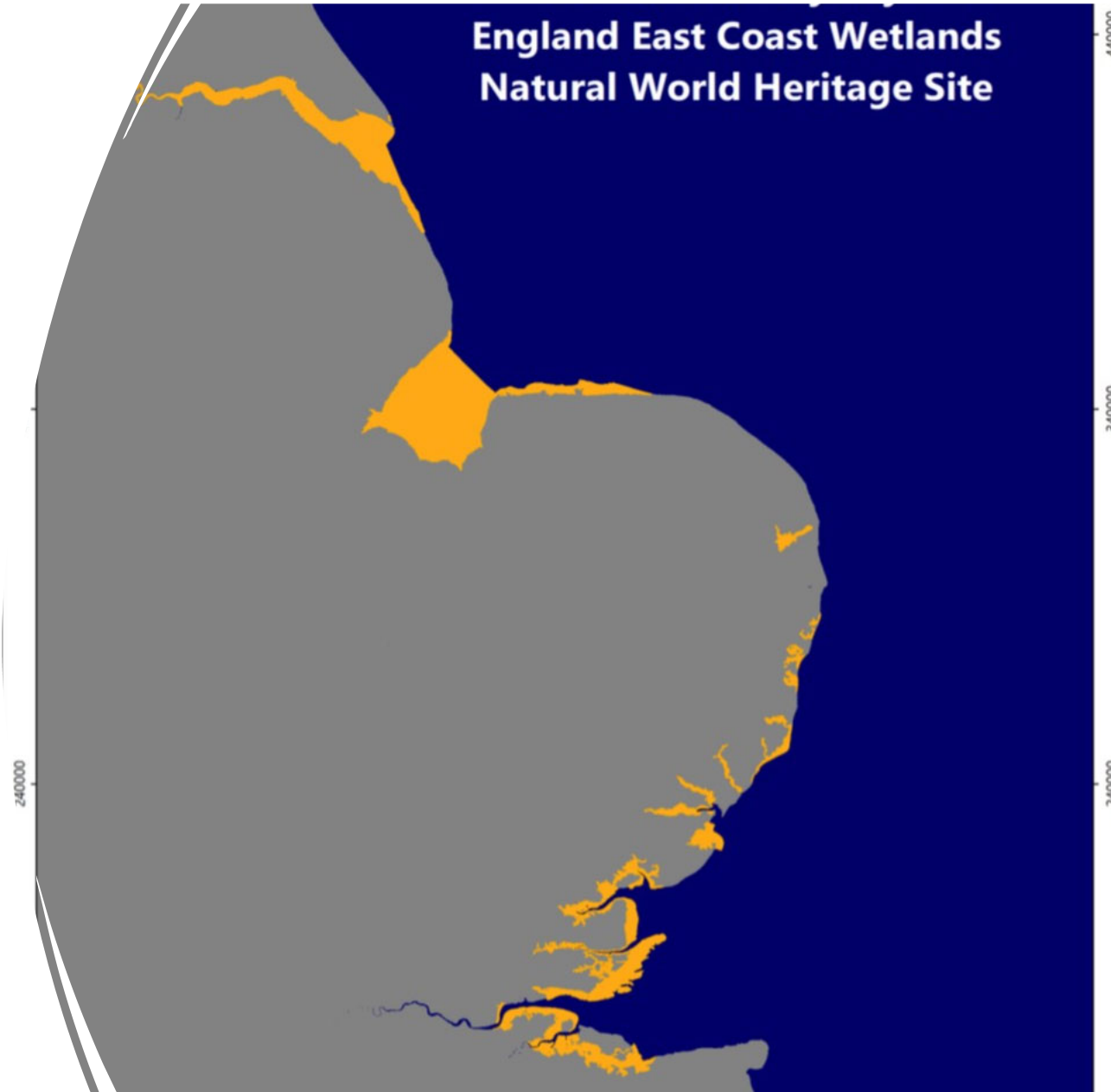
Natural

- (vii)**
to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- (viii)**
to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- (ix)**
to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- (x)**
to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

Determining an 'indicative' boundary

939

- 21 Special Protection Areas (these include 21 Ramsar wetlands and 19 Special Areas of Conservation)
- Major Habitat Restorations (incl Freiston Shore, Wallasea Island)
- 23 managed realignment projects within this area)
- No buffer zone identified



Application to DCMS – RSPB, NT and WWT

- Supportive emails from :
- Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent County Councils
- Coastal Partnership East (North Norfolk, Great Yarmouth, and East Suffolk Councils)
- Babergh District Council
- The Crown Estate



Independent Panel Feedback

- *...very interesting and ambitious natural heritage proposal*
- *... makes a clear and convincing case for the potential to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value.*
- *...an interesting example for how natural heritage sites and their Outstanding Universal Value will need to adapt to climate change.*
- *...provides an opportunity for the UK to develop and demonstrate best practice for coastal adaptation in a changing environment.*
- *...noted the significant efforts that had gone into obtaining council and stakeholder support and were enthused about the potential and ambition of this application, and confident that support would be provided for this process.*
- *...the focus should be on 'realigning' and 'adapting' rather than 'protecting' wetland areas*
- *...suggested that the consideration of Criterion ix could improve the nomination bid.*
- *...Outstanding Universal Value could be refined in relation to other World Heritage site flyways and wetlands.*
- *...consideration as to whether a buffer zone should be included or not.*





942

What does NWHS status mean in practice?



- Bringing people together regulators, stakeholders and communities with a common purpose
- Framework for collaborative working across 21 interconnected internationally important wetlands as part of a single globally important site
- Placing the Outstanding Universal Value at the heart of decision making
- Creating a lever for investment in people, eco-tourism and infrastructure



- More legal protection



Since Tentative Listing

- Reaching out to all 28 Local Authorities, 32 MPs, stakeholders and coastal forums
- Establishing lead contacts in Natural England, Environment Agency and Marine Management Organisation
- Commissioning further work to determine best approach to completing the nomination dossier (and indicative cost) to provide a basis for firming up partnership and funding
- Building contact with the Waddensea Secretariat and the Getbol Korean Tidal Flats (World Heritage Site Promotion Team, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries, KOEM, Local Authorities, Eco-Horizon Institute)

Nomination Timetable

- Nomination Dossier preparation :
2024 –
- UNESCO Preliminary Assessment
: September 2026 (as
recommended by DCMS)
- Nomination and Inscription :
2029



Nomination Preparation : Core work

- Describing why the East Coast Flyway is of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV);
 - Describing site's integrity (i.e. how the whole area links together),
 - Comparing the site with other NWHs and similar locations globally;
 - Setting out the plans for ongoing management and monitoring
 - Communication and consultation
-
- **Supported by studies:**
 - Mapping and data management work to underpin all reviews;
 - Reviewing the history, ecology, geomorphology and evolution of the coastline;
 - Describing the value of the site for migratory birds in regional and global context;
 - Detailing the need for and value of coastal adaptation using case examples along the coast;
 - Valuing the natural capital and societal benefits provided by this site;
 - Examining the productivity and social value of the coastline's benthos and fisheries; and
 - Explaining in more detail how the site will be managed and monitored



Nomination Preparation : Governance

- A lead partnership of organisations;
- A project co-ordinator;
- A technical group; and
- Advisory stakeholder groups.

