

Placemaking Plan for Exmouth Town and Seafront

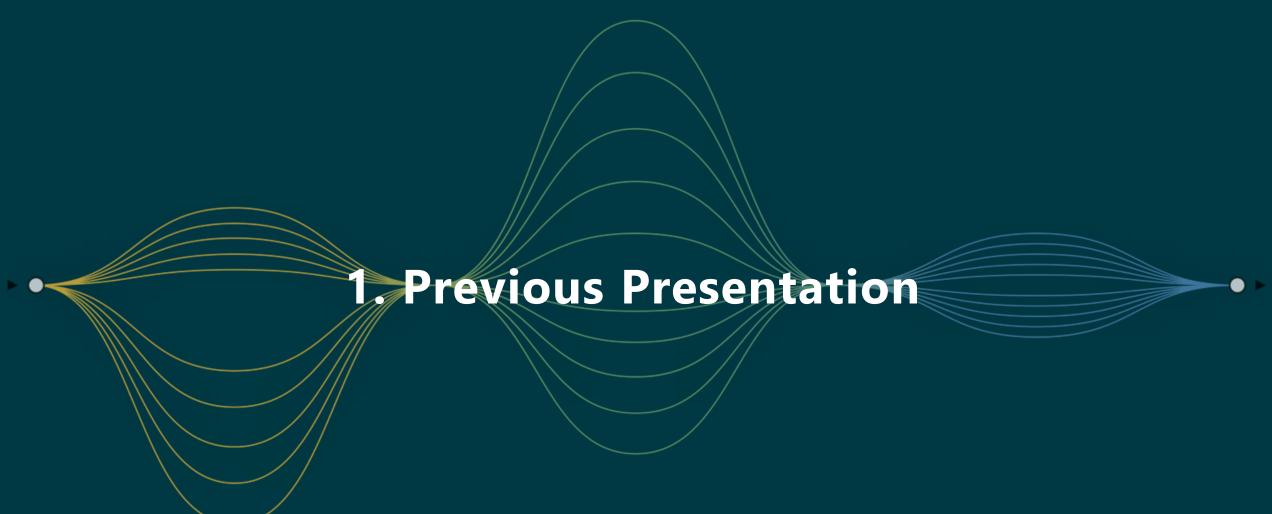
23 January 2024

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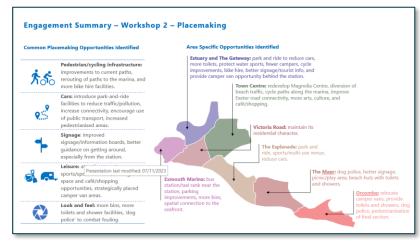




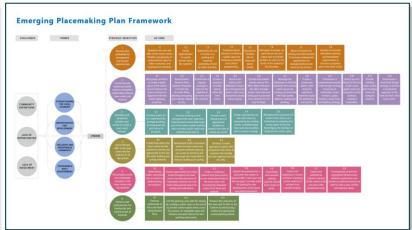


What we discussed at the previous presentation



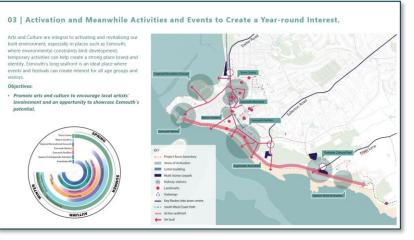












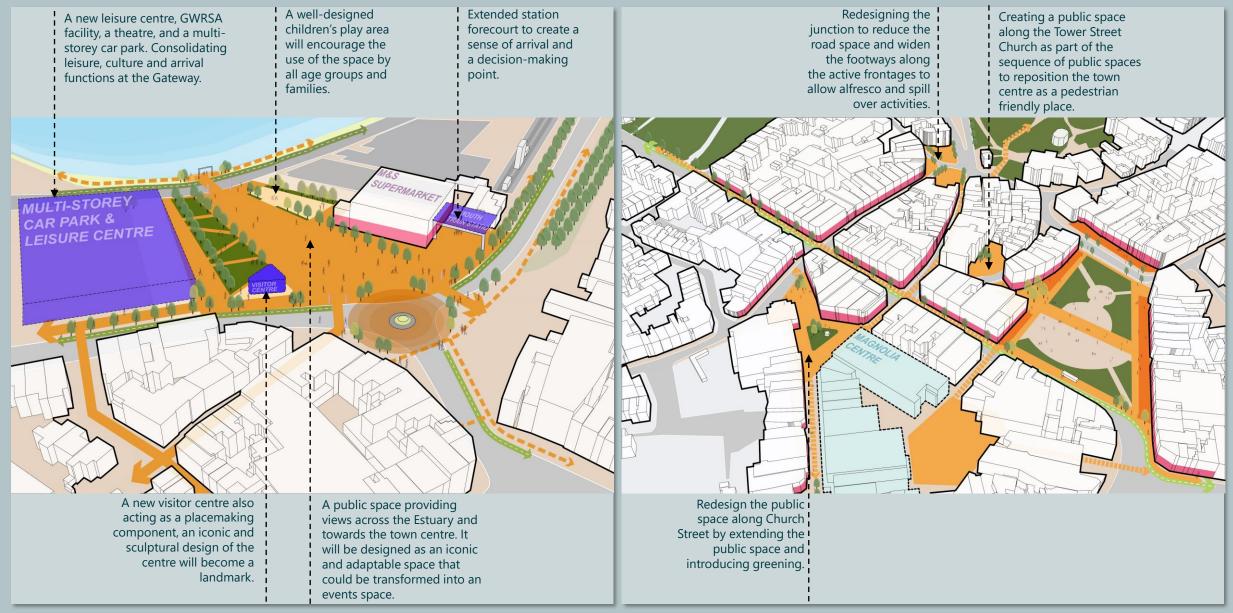






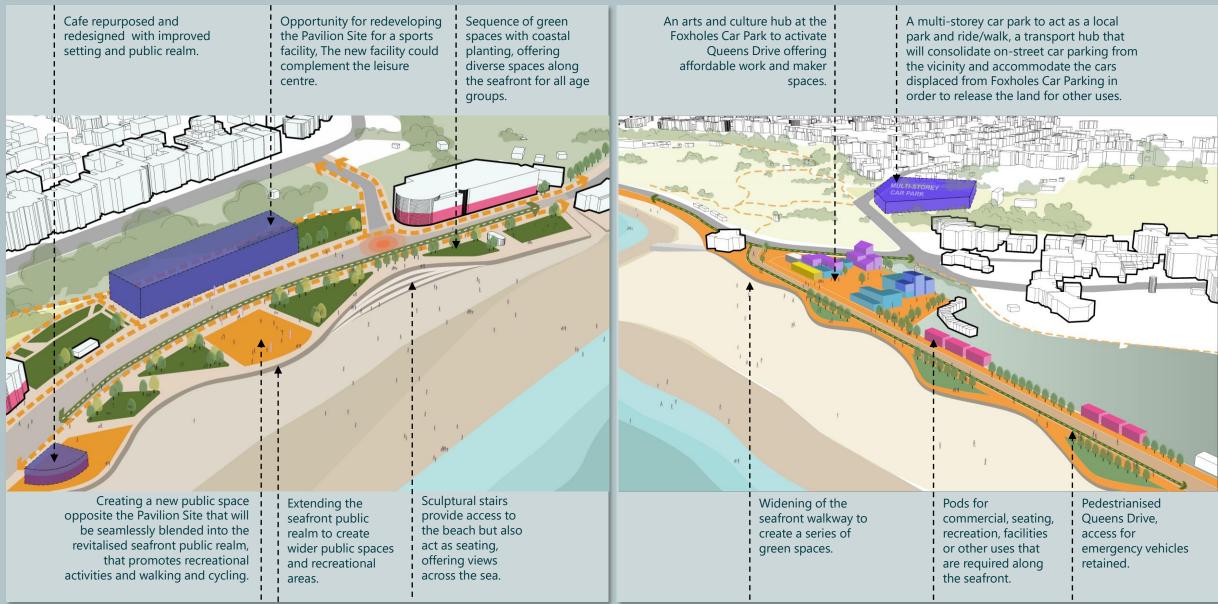
Placemaking Plan Framework





Placemaking Plan Framework





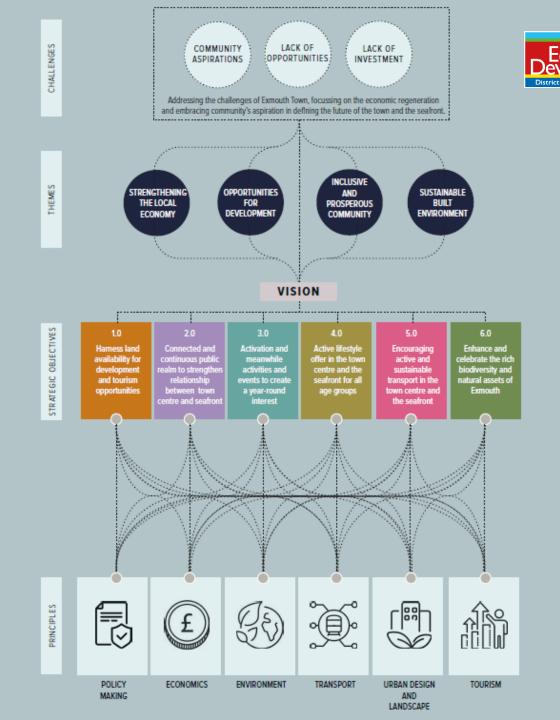




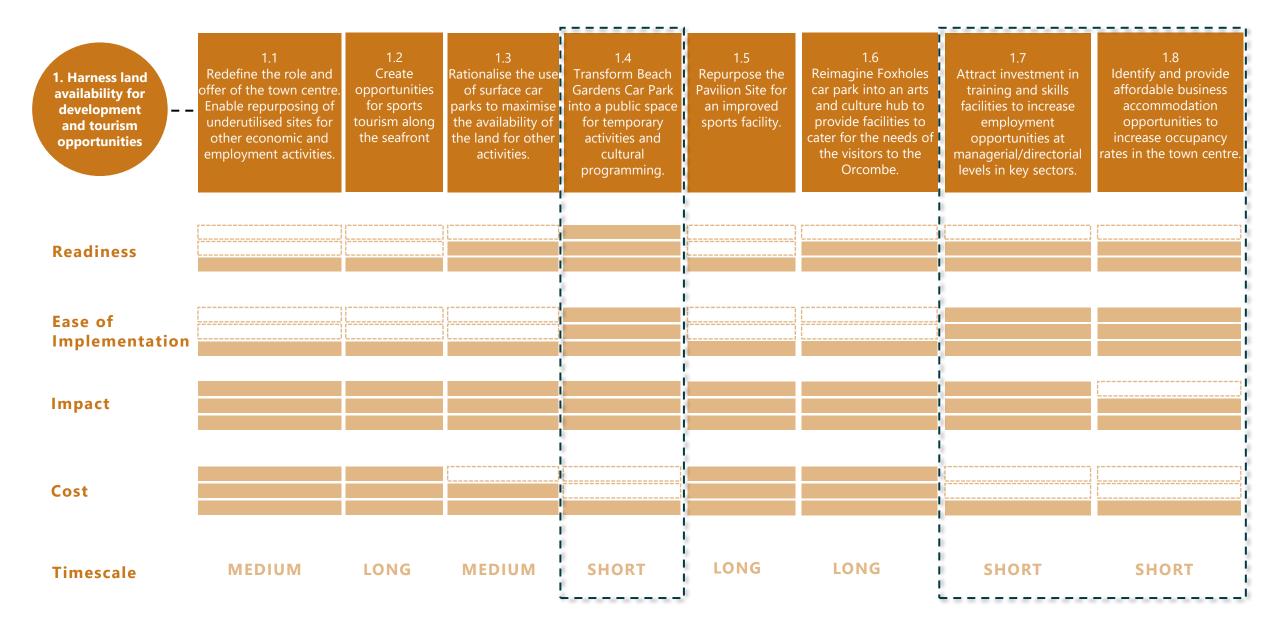
Placemaking Plan Framework

The approach to delivery considers the complexity of all interventions by determining the following parameters:

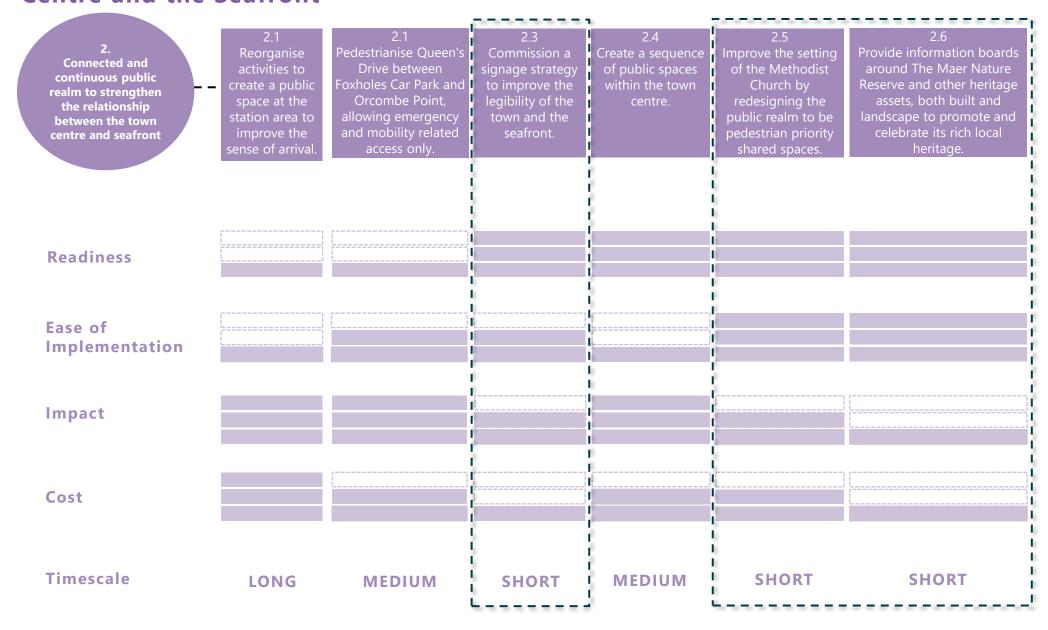
- The readiness and ease of implementation of the interventions are determined by our understanding of the existing condition and its dependency on other initiatives before creating a conducive setting for the specific action to take place.
- Readiness and Ease of Implementation: measured as High, Medium and Low
- The **impact** of the interventions is assessed by their capability to catalyse the transformation and unlock the potential of Exmouth.
- · Impact: measured as High, Medium and Low
- The high-level estimated **costs** indicate the level of investment required, which will help bid for funding and allocate resources to translate the actions into projects.
- · Impact: measured as High, Medium and Low
- The timescale is defined by understanding the readiness of the place for the specific action and funding availability.
- Timescale: measured as short (0-3 yrs), medium (3-8 years), long (8-15 yrs)



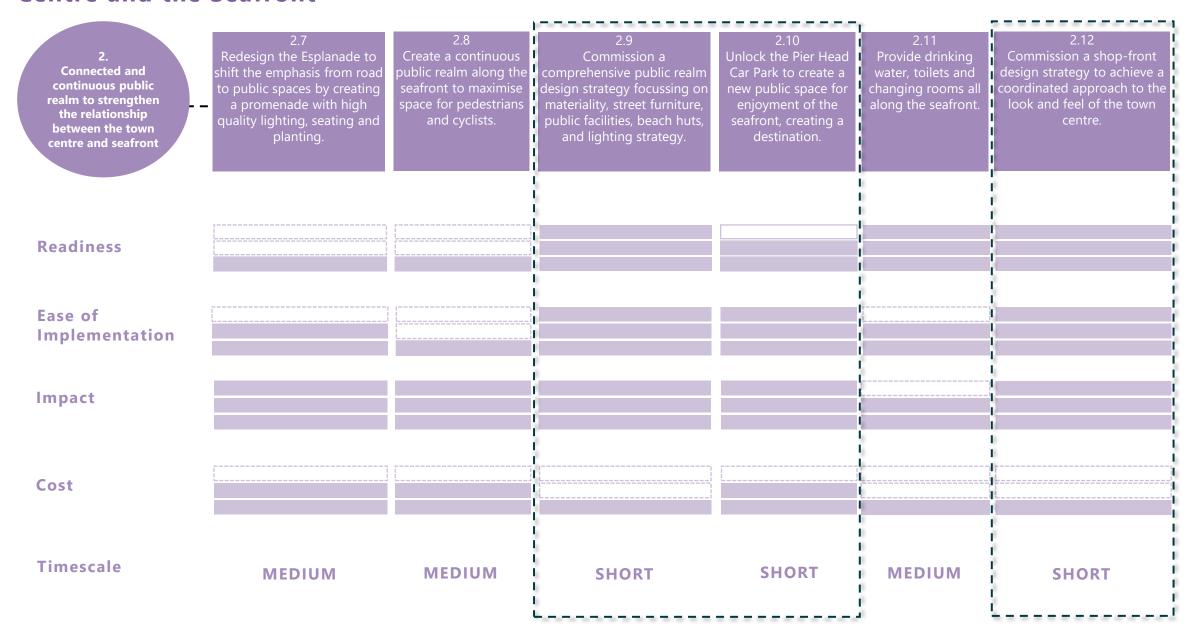
01 | Harness availability of land for development and tourism opportunities



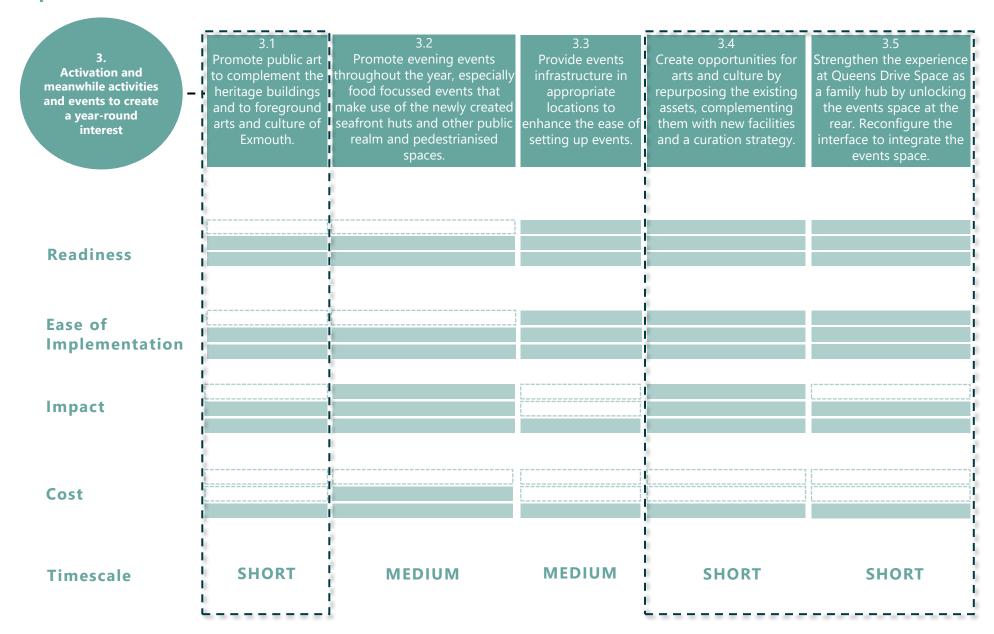
02 | Connected and Continuous Public Realm to Strengthen the Relationship Between the Town Centre and the Seafront



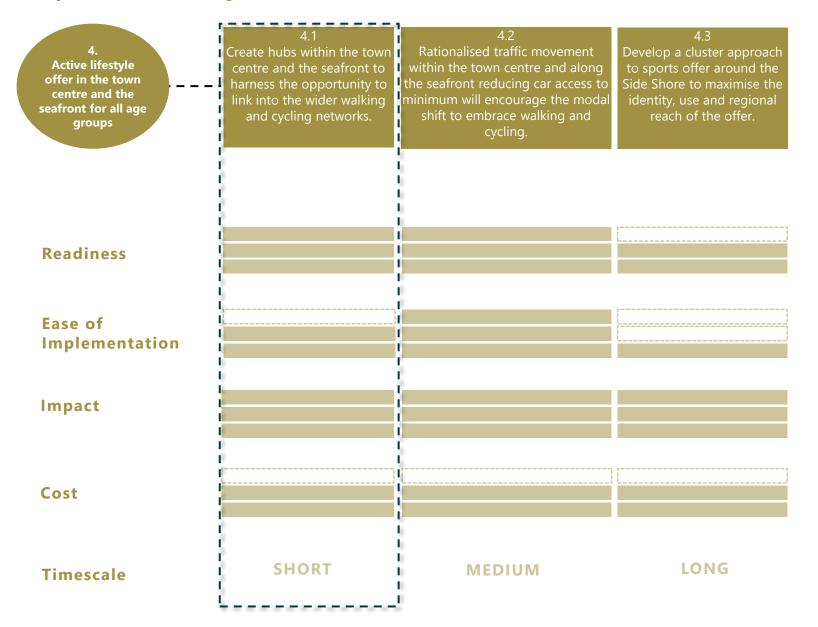
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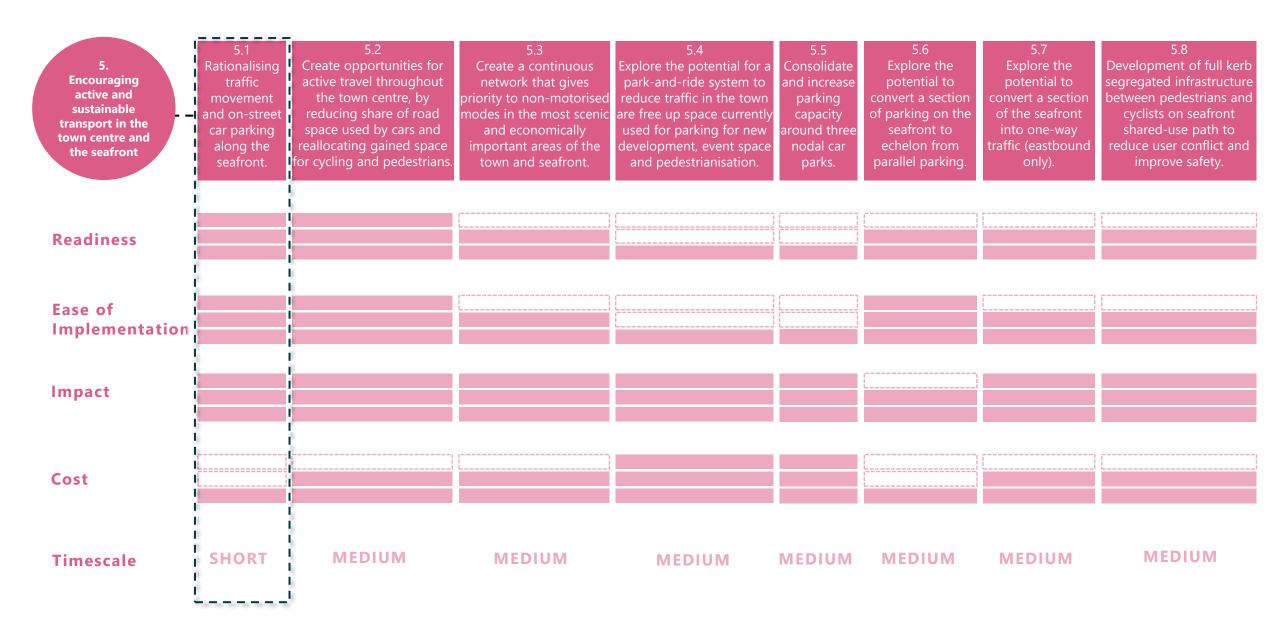
03 | Activation and Meanwhile Activities and Events to Create a Year-round Interest.



04 | Active Lifestyle Offer in the Town Centre and the Seafront for All Age Groups



05 | Encouraging Active and Sustainable Transport in the Town Centre and the Seafront



06 | Enhance and Celebrate the Rich Biodiversity and Natural Assets of Exmouth







Approach to Strategic Outline Business Case (SOBC) and Investment & Funding Strategy

Purpose of the SOBC is to articulate the strategic narrative for:

- The need for <u>short-term interventions</u> in the Exmouth Placemaking Plan
- Why Government and other funding support is needed
- Proposals for what EDDC can invest in to address challenges and barriers in Exmouth.

Purpose of the Investment & Funding Strategy Note is to:

- Understand the existing funding sources applicable to the EPP programme of interventions;
- Explore alignment of EPP interventions with existing and potential funding sources.



SOBC Approach adopts HM Treasury Five Case Model:

- **1. Strategic Case:** rationale for the EPP and alignment with local and central government priorities.
- **2. Economic Case:** appraisal of impacts of ST interventions to determine costs, benefits and value for money.
- **3. Financial Case:** appraisal of ST intervention costs, funding availability and affordability.
- **4. Commercial Case:** outlining potential commercial arrangements and procurement strategy.
- **5. Management Case:** outlining processes and controls to manage the implementation, and track and realise future benefits.

Strategic Outline Business Case: Strategic Case (1)



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- Focus on short-term interventions to be implemented within the next 3 years.
- Strong alignment with EDDC and DCC Plans, as well as UKHMG's Levelling-Up and Regeneration Bill 2023.

		Distri	ict Council
EPP ST interventions	EDDC Plan 21-23	EDDC Local Plan 20-40	DCC Plan 21-25
1. Signage strategy	0	0	0
2. Information boards around the nature reserve and other heritage assets	00	0	0
3. Town hubs linking to cycling and walking routes	00	000	00
4. Pilot study to promote public art	00	0	00
5. Shopfront design strategy	0	0	00
6. Pilot for rationalising traffic movement and on- street parking along seafront	00	00	00
7. Strengthen experience at Queen's Drive	0	0	00
8. Transform Beach Gardens Car Park into public space	000	00	000
9. Transform Pier Head Car Park into public space	000	00	000
10. Comprehensive public realm design strategy	000	000	000
11. Creating opportunities for arts and culture	0	0	00
12. Redesigning public realm at Tower Street Church	0	00	00
13. Study on business occupancy	0	0	00

Strategic Outline Business Case: Strategic Case (2)



The <u>need</u> for change in Exmouth:

1. Lack of economic dynamism, employment opportunities and challenging demographic profile.

Impact of not changing:

1. Lack of economic opportunities, persistent unemployment, low valueadd to the UK economy.

2. Motor vehicle dominated streets and public realm.



 Continued disjointed public realm and walking and cycling infrastructure, more traffic congestion and poorer air quality.

3. Lack of development opportunities, investment and innovation opportunities.



3. Persistent lack of investment and prospects for innovation, inhibiting environment for small-scale as well as larger interventions.

Strategic Outline Business Case: Strategic Case (2)



Key drivers for change in Exmouth:

Macro factors:

- 1. Cost of living crisis
- 2. Potential recession/low growth,
- 3. Changing consumer spend and working patterns,
- 4. The Climate Emergency (net-zero goals and targets),
- 5. Community preferences for open spaces, recreation opportunities and collective experiences.

Exmouth-specific factors:

- 1. The need to unlock the power of place;
- 2. To find 'the right mix' of land and activity uses;
- 3. To create meanwhile opportunities that suit changing social and economic dynamics; and
- 4. To ensure Exmouth's future climate resilience.

Strategic Outline Business Case: Economic Case (1)



Options	Short-term interventions within the option	
Option 1: Do Nothing	- No intervention -	
Option 2: Do Minimum – <i>Improving Wayfinding around Exmouth</i>	 Signage strategy Provide information boards Create town centre hubs 	
Option 3: Do Moderate – Improving quality of place using existing assets	 Promote public art to complement the heritage buildings Commission a shop-front design strategy Rationalising traffic movement Strengthen the experience at Queens Drive Space as a family hub PLUS Option 2 - 	
Option 4: Do Maximum – Creating new spaces and destinations through transformative projects	 Transform Beach Gardens Car Park into a public space Unlock the Pier Head Car Park to create a new public space Commission a comprehensive public realm design strategy Create opportunities for arts and culture by repurposing the existing assets Redesigning public realm at Tower Street Church Study on business occupancy 	
	- PLUS Options 2 and 3 -	

Strategic Outline Business Case: Economic Case (2)

Options alignment with EPP Themes and Critical Success Factors

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Description	Do nothing	Do Minimum	Do Moderate	Do Maximum
EPP Key Themes				
Strengthening the local economy				
Opportunities for development				
Inclusive and prosperous community				
Sustainable built environment				
Critical Success Factors				
Strategic fit and meets local needs				
Potential value for money				
Achievability				
Capacity and capability				
Affordability and cost				
Summary	Not viable	Weakly viable	Viable	Preferred option

Preferred Option – Do Maximum

- Thinking strategically about Exmouth's public realm
- Improves wayfinding and signage
- Maximises the use of Exmouth's car parks
- Rationalises traffic movements and prioritises pedestrians and cyclists
- **Strategic fit:** Strong alignment with District and County Council plans.
- Value for money: Complementarity between options potentially improves the coherence of the town centre and linkages to the seafront.
- Affordability/ cost and Achievability: Potential funding via combination of existing EDDC capital budgets, central government funding, other grants, and local private investors.
- Capacity/ capability: Deliverable in 3-year timeframe provided strong stakeholder expertise and buy-in.

Strategic Outline Business Case: Economic Case (Ba)ve deliberately chosen not to present detailed costs **Summary of Cost-Benefit Appraisal**

@Gerry @Gayatri

and benefits or BCRs as these are for a small set of interventions (4 of 13).





Monetizable benefits

Across 4 of 13 interventions, activating Exmouth's public space and transforming existing assets such as car parks into new areas of active public realm could potentially create:



14-35 net direct jobs, 4-11 indirect and induced jobs (mostly within retail and visitor economy sectors;



Between £257,000 and £640,000 per annum of gross-value added associated with employment creation;



Amenity benefits of £119,258 per ha per annum;



Public health benefits associated with the provision of new cycle infrastructure, including secure cycle parking and a cycle hub.

Non-monetizable benefits across the whole programme of interventions include:

- Attractiveness of seafront and Town increases footfall, visitor spend and increased job opportunities;
- A better place image for Exmouth and potentially greater investment from businesses;
- Labour market and skills generating new jobs for local people;
- Improved accessibility of the town centre and seafront through improved wayfinding and signage;
- Improved connectivity between walking and cycling transport routes;
- Public art enhancing public spaces and contributing to local distinctiveness and sense of place;
- Physical and mental wellbeing benefits from the creation of new public spaces and open space;
- Improved social cohesion and wider community benefits.

Strategic Outline Business Case: Financial Case

@Gerry: How comfortable are you with sharing the initial high-level estimated cost breakdown in a table here?

- Cost estimates based on desktop research, estimates from similar interventions elsewhere in the UK, and engagement with East Devon Council on EDDC employee and running costs.
- Base cost for Do Maximum option: £5.97 million over 2024-2026, with 73% of costs incurred in 2024.
- East Devon Council as the primary funding source via the Council's own capital funding, East Devon Council's Place and Prosperity Fund, UK Levelling Up Fund, and various East Devon programmes under the UK Shared Prosperity Fund.
- Other potential funding sources include:
 - Financial support from Devon County Council
 - Private sector funding, e.g. private investors with interests/operations in Exmouth
 - Grants from the National Lottery and Heritage Funds.

Base Costs for Option 4: Do Maximum	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Capital Costs	£4,119,000	£1,350,000	£0	£5,469,000
Revenue Costs	£167,800	£167,800	£167,800	£503,400
Total	£4,286,800	£1,517,800	£167,800	£5,972,400

Strategic Outline Business Case: Commercial Case

Preferred delivery route: Public ownership model

- Greatest role for EDDC and ability own the implementation process.
- Involves local authorities fully funding capital and operating expenditure, as well as external fees e.g. contractors and consulting services.
- Public realm infrastructure owned by EDDC, with back-office activities also implemented by EDDC or third party.
- Ability to ensure equity of access to the public realm and can incorporate wider social and environmental goals

Considerations:

- Risk mitigation and management of the delivery process
- Reaching agreements on assets not owned by EDDC, or jointly owned by EDDC and DCC

Preferred procurement route:

• Preferred model to be confirmed at next stage of the business case once delivery model also confirmed.

 Preferred route needs to align with key themes and processes in the EDDC Procurement Strategy 2022-2027.

Strategic Procurement Themes

Devolves

Devolv

 Procurement route needs to align to EDDC Contract Standing Orders/Rules to promote good procurement practice, public accountability, commercial enterprise and deter corruption.

Strategic Outline Business Case: Management Case





Project management and governance

- EDDC to promote, administer and manage short-term interventions
- Place & Prosperity Team to lead delivery and collaborate with other EDDC teams to realise project outputs and objectives
- Designated PM within the Place & Prosperity Team.

Project dependencies

- Timely and sufficient funding for interventions
- Appropriate agreements reached where EDDC does not own assets
- Successful selection of consultants
- EDDC staff time for project coordination.

Risk management

- Follow EDDC risk management protocol and systems
- Process: Risk identification, assessment, management and reporting
- Establish a risk register

Role	Responsibilities
Senior Responsible Owner	Owner and PM, who is responsible for overall delivery of the programme of interventions within the EPP.
Steering Group	Council Programme and Exmouth Placemaking Plan oversight
Working Group	Detailed oversight at intervention level
Other teams within EDDC	Support for delivering interventions.

Remaining tasks	Timescales	Delivered by
Strategic outline business case submission and approval	Q1 2024	EDDC
Outline business case and full business case submission and approval	Q2 2024	EDDC
Implementation of ST interventions	2024-2026	EDDC and suppliers

Investment & Funding Strategy Note (1)

Funding type	Funding source	Funding amount and duration
	East Devon County Council – Capital funding	Various
Local authorities	Place and Prosperity Fund (East Devon County Council)	£20mn total, max. £5mn per project
	Devon County Council	Various
	One Public Estate (Devon County Council)	£75,000-£150,000; various durations
	Levelling Up Fund	£15.7mn
Central government	UK Shared Prosperity Fund	£1.8mn; 3 years (2022-2025)
	Community Ownership Fund	£150 million over 4 years; Fund closes in March 2025
	Awards for All England	£300-£20,000; up to 2 years
National Lottery Community Fund	Reaching Communities England	£20,001 +, up to 5 years
	Partnerships	£20,001 +; up to 5 years
Heritage Fund	Grants for Heritage	£3,000-10,000; up to 1 year
Arts Council England	Cultural Investment Fund	£30.2 million total for 2022/3; grant range of £2-5 million (next round expected in Spring 2024); typically up to 3 years
Private funding	Various	Up to £400,000, various durations

Investment & Funding Strategy Note (2)

Key points for short-term interventions

- EDDC and DCC could provide funding within the next 3 years;
- UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) nextmost potential funding source
- Shopfront strategy, Queen's Drive and Beach Gardens Car Park aligned with UKSPF Cultural Programme – EDDC keen to promote cultural/leisure offers.
- Smaller interventions could be suitable for National Lottery funding.

Key points for medium-term interventions

- **EDDC could provide funding** within the next 6 years.
- Place & Prosperity Fund could fund interventions that:
 - redefine the purpose and role of the town centre,
 - · create open spaces within the town centre, and
 - Improve the coherency of the town centre and its links to the seafront.
- Several interventions could be aligned with DCC funding including:
 - rationalising traffic movement within Exmouth
 - · a potential park-and-ride system, and
 - consolidating existing car parking space.
- UK SPF Leisure and Towns Feasibility Programmes, and Active Travel Fund all relevant funding sources.

Investment & Funding Strategy Note (3)

Key points for long-term interventions

- Principal funding sources would need to be EDDC and Devon County Council.
- UK SPF Leisure Programme relevant to:
 - Repurposing Pavilion Site for improved sports facility;
 - Reorganising activities to create a public space at the station area; and
 - Developing a cluster approach to sports offer around the Side Shore.
- Opportunities for interested private investors to explore investment into reimagining Foxholes Car Park into an arts and culture hub.
- Potential for developer contributions such as through
 Section 106 contributions and Community
 Infrastructure Levies.

Conclusions and Next Steps

- Public funding alone may not be sufficient, potential for interventions to be funded through public, private and charitable sources.
- **Swift action is** needed to explore securing funding.
- National Lottery funding is a complementary option to other funding sources.
- EDDC can consider a future role as an enabler and facilitator for leveraging private finance into Exmouth.





Next Steps

Refinement of the Placemaking Plan Delivery Framework Finalise the
Strategic Outline
Business Case of
the selected shortterm actions agreed
by the client team

Finalise the Investment and Funding Strategy

Prepare Development brief and HRA Guidance

> Final Placemaking Plan



