

**Grundisburgh & Culpho Parish Council**  
**Minutes of a Meeting of the Council held on Monday 14th March, 2016**  
**in the Parish Rooms, Grundisburgh.**

NOTICES had been posted according with regulations.

Present: - Messrs.S.Barnett, G.Caryer (in the chair), C.Doyle, J.Dunnett, D.Higgins, P.Kendall, J.Lapsley, R.Youngman, N.Wilcock, Miss.V.Barker, Mrs.J.Bignell, Mrs.S.Grahn, Mrs.A.Willetts, and 5 members of the public.

**1. Apologies for absence** Mr.C.Doyle Mr.J.Lapsley, District Councillor A.Fryatt

**2. Declarations of Interest** No interests were declared.

**3. Minutes.** The minutes of a Meeting of the Council held on the 11th January, 2016 had been circulated and were therefore taken as read. It was proposed by Mr.Kendall seconded by Mrs.Willetts, that these minutes be signed by the Chairman as a true record. They were approved 12 members voting for with 1 member abstaining.

**4. To deal with any urgent matters arising from the minutes not covered by this agenda.**

**4.1 Defibrillator Report** Mr.Higgins presented his report - see Appendix "A". Funding, at the moment, was not available. It was agreed that this should be discussed at the May meeting of the council and in the meantime installation costs should be ascertained, SALC should be asked for advice and the Parish Rooms Trustees asked if they would be willing for a defibrillator to be installed on the Parish Room wall.

**4.2 Village Green Memorial Seat** The Clerk had written to the family of the late Mrs.Deacon accepting their offer of a new seat on the 15th January. He is awaiting their reply.

**4.3 Ablitts Meadow seat** It was agreed that the seat which was replaced by the Hannah Reynolds Memorial Seat on the Village Green could be used to replace the broken seat on Ablitts Meadow.

**4.4 Community Orchard** The Clerk had written to the owner of the land on Top Field adjacent to Little Squeech asking if it could be used as a Community Orchard. He has not received a reply and will enquire again.

**5. Reports from Police and the District & County Councillor on issues pertinent to Grundisburgh & Culpho.**

**5.1. Police Report** The Clerk reported that Kesgrave SNT is being wound up in the recent Police re-organisation and he will attend its final meeting on the 29th March. It is expected that Grundisburgh & Culpho will join Woodbridge SNT but no formal notice has been given.

**5.2 District Councillors Report** In District Councillor's absence the Clerk read his report.

**5.2.1 Amalgamation with Waveney District Council** Suffolk Coastal is investigating the possibility of combining with Waveney District Council. This would create one of the biggest Districts in the country - in terms of geographic area covered. This will be discussed at a joint Cabinet meeting at the same time as this meeting. Hence Mr.Fryatt's absence. The theory is that additional savings could be made combining the teams. The two Councils have been sharing resources for over five years and this has resulted in considerable savings. The next step would be more difficult with the merger of members, Cabinets and Council meetings.

**5.2.2 Council Tax** Residents will have received their Council Tax bills with an explanation as to why Suffolk Coastal has decided to increase their part of the Council Tax for the first time since 2010. It was done reluctantly and after a lot of soul searching.

***District Councillors Report cont...***

**5.2.3 Planning - Site Allocations and Area Specific Policies.** After nearly 18 months of consultation, the last stage in the 2013 Local Plan has been completed. The main thrust of this work is to decide where the developments should take place to meet the Districts defined housing needs for the period to 2027. It will go before full Council on 24<sup>th</sup> March and, if accepted, should be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in May. With a fair wind, it should be adopted in October/ November this year. There is no real impact for Grundisburgh. The housing increase over the period 2010 to 2027 for Grundisburgh is shown as 45. The number of completions and consents granted over the period 2010 to date is 45. Hence no further increase is anticipated. This does not mean that there can be no small scale development but, when adopted, it gives great planning weight to resist any large scale speculative development.

**5.2.4 County Councillors Report** The Clerk will contact the County Councillor who is looking after County Councillor Peter Bellfield's division in his absence and invite him to attend the Annual Parish Meeting.

**6. Public Open Forum** It was proposed by Mr.Higgins seconded by Mr.Dunnett, to unanimous approval, that at future council meetings two Public Open Forums would be held at the beginning and towards the end of the meeting.

Mr.Barnett proposed seconded by Mrs.Bignell, to unanimous approval, that the formal meeting be temporarily suspended and members of the public invited to address the meeting. The following comments were made.

- Mrs.Coomber & Mrs.Ross gave their apologies for their absence at the Annual Parish Meeting.
- It was questioned how the Parish Council could sponsor a planning application, e.g. the demolition of the old village hall and the housing development on the site, to which it may object.
- The Scouts could only offer limited help in the celebrations for the Queen's 90th Birthday.
- Bredfield has installed a defibrillator and could be consulted in the discussions as to whether a defibrillator should be installed in Grundisburgh.

**7. To receive a report from the working party reviewing the Standing Orders**

Mr. Barnett reported the working group had met on 3 occasions so far, the last being 4 days ago. Minutes of the first two and draft minutes of the most recent have been circulated to members. So far a number of specific areas highlighted have been discussed and the Working Group has now started working through the detailed wording of the latest draft Standing Orders. They are also working on a suggested "Mission Statement", as suggested at the last Council meeting, which will be based on one by Tupton Parish Council.

The other actions discussed at the Working Group include a proposed Protocol on Reporting of meetings, the draft of which has been circulated and resulted in the Chairman's statement at the start of this meeting. Two areas for debate were highlighted and discussions followed

The Working Group had looked at two alternative views on the content of Council and Committee Minutes. One being the status quo, the other having the Minutes detail the broad content and context of each debate as well as any outcomes. The members discussed this but there was no consensus. The second point raised was a proposal that according to SALC Officers all Council Committee meetings should be open to the public and have the same public speaking options as main Council meetings. Discussion of details of this included in particular the Planning Committee. Mr. Barnett expressed a view that a more detailed structure for that could include a full committee and a sub-Committee dealing with minor things provided neighbours were contacted and able to respond in some way. It was reported that neighbour letters are always delivered and views taken into account.

**8. Village Resource Date Base consultation** Mr.Barnett reported that 11 responses had been received with 5 offering items that they were willing to be included. All had been replied to but a request was made that verbal ones all from people present in the room were followed up in writing or Email. Mr. Barnett would follow up all others shortly.

## 9. To review and approve arrangements for the Annual Parish Meeting to be held on the 26th April 2016

The arrangements for this year's Annual Parish Meeting were approved.

- Invitation, Agenda & Summary of Accounts - previously circulated to members.
- Annual Report - previously circulated to members.
- Mailing/Distribution - most will be delivered by council members - Culpho residents and some residents living in locations considered too dangerous to be delivered by hand will be posted.
- Grundisburgh News slide show of 2015/2016 photos - Peter Kendall
- Reports: St.Mary's Church, Scouts, New Village Hall
- Buffet Supper arrangements - Grange Farm Shop will provide food and drink, GADS glasses. Helpers on the night will be needed. Mrs.Bignell offered to co-ordinate the catering.

## 10. To receive a Financial Report, approve payments and the proposed 2016/2017 budget.

### 12.1. Grants Application received from EACH

### 12.2 Payment received since the last meeting

National Savings & Investment £153.94 Interest 01/01/2015 - 31/12/2015

**12.3 Budget 2016/2017** The minutes of a meeting of the Finance Sub Committee held on the 19th January, 2016 containing the Committee's recommendations and a proposed budget had been circulated to all Councillors prior to the meeting. The Committee's proposed budget for 2015/2016 recommended that the Clerk's Salary and expenses, annual grants to Churches, Chapel and Youth Club, Charities etc should remain unchanged from the previous financial year.

Mrs.Bignell proposed seconded by Mr.Kendall, to unanimous approval, that the Finance Committee's budget recommendations for the 2016/2017 financial year be approved.

### 12.4 Emergency payments made prior to the meeting under Section 5.7 of Financial Standing Orders

SALC	£12.00	Clerk's information & networking day
Mr.R.Fletcher	£320.00	Village Green Grass Cutting November/December 2015
Anglian Water	£10.96	Allotment water charges
Suffolk Coastal Norse Ltd	£61.44	Dog bags
Suffolk Coastal Norse Ltd	£52.80	Emptying by request St.Mary's wheeled bin
Ipswich Borough Council	£400.00	Replaces lost Cheque No: 102487 14th September, 2015
Voller & Dunnett	£248.71	Renovation of Ablitts Meadow Seat

### 12.5 Ratification of payments made since the last meeting and approved at the time

Mrs.S.Grahn	£29.52	Christmas Walk Refreshments
Suffolk Coastal Norse Ltd	£52.80	Emptying St.Mary's Church trade waste bin
NALC	£30.00	Local Council Award Scheme Registration fee
Mrs.J.Bignell	£35.00	Village Green Christmas Tree
SLCC	£88.00	Annual Subscription
Mr.J.Ager	£515.20	Clerk's Salary December 2015/January 2016
	£56.40	Clerk's Expenses December 2015/January 2016
	£24.46	A4 Paper/C5 envelopes
	£96.00	Laser Printer toner cartridges - 12 cartridges £6.66 each (Dell cartridges cost £50 each) + £10 Tesco voucher to be spent on refreshments for Christmas Walk
HM Revenue & Customs	£257.60	Income Tax
Vertas Group Ltd	£241.32	Playing Field Grass Cutting Qtr 3 Oct - Dec 2015
Mr.B.R.Quinton	£55.30	Duck Food

It was proposed by Mrs.Willetts seconded by Miss Barker, to unanimous approval, that these payments be ratified.

**Financial Report cont...**

**12.6 Other payments requiring approval**

Mr.J.Ager	£443.00	Clerk's Salary February/March 2016
	£50.78	Clerk's Expenses February/March 2016
	£577.00	Office Allowance 2015/2016
1st Grundisburgh Scouts	£300.00	Bus Shelter & Phone Box Cleaning 2015/2016
Vertus Group Ltd	£241.32	Playing Field Grass Cutting Qtr 4 Jan-March 2016 Pay 01/04/2016
SALC	£25.20	Payroll Service - Pay 01/04/2016
HM Revenue & Customs	£246.40	Income Tax Pay 01/04/2016
Voller & Dunnett	£278.00	Renovation of Olde Forge Stores Notice Board

It was proposed by Mrs.Willetts seconded by Mr.Kendall, to unanimous approval, that these payments be ratified.

**12.7 Account Balances as at 14/03/2016.**

Business Tracker Account	£62.26
Current Account	£6,707.98
Post Office Investment account	£20,679.42
VAT to claim	<u>£455.59</u>
TOTAL	£27,905.25

**12.8 Budget Report** attached

**11. Review of the Circumstances and Authorisations leading to the Parish Council's Planning Application for the Demolition of the Existing Village Hall etc (subsequently withdrawn)**

Mr.Higgins read a prepared statement - see Appendix "B". Other members pointed out that in the past planning applications for community assets e.g. the children's play area on the playing field had been applied for in the name of the parish council to take advantage of the reduced fee for parish councils. The money thus saved could be spent on the asset. This application was in that category. The application was made in good faith but the council's permission should have sought prior to the application being submitted. Apologies had been made and the application withdrawn. The Village Hall Management Committee will meet on the 15th March to decide on the next steps forward.

Mr.Higgins requested that an agenda item is placed on next meeting's agenda i.e. *It is proposed that the Parish Council should desist from any 'sponsorship' of any Planning Application in the future, however deserving the cause since it creates a potential conflict of interest and undermines our ability to deal with this and future applications with the required impartiality.*

**12. To receive a Planning Report - Mrs.Willetts reported:**

**12.1 Applications received since last Parish Council Meeting**

DC/16/0148/OUT Demolition of Existing Village Hall and erection of residential development. Subsequently withdrawn.

DC/16/0789/VLA Land at Top Field Barn Farm, Ipswich Road. Variation of legal agreement to enable all 8 affordable dwellings proposed to be made available for rent. It was agreed that the council should make no comments on this application.

DC/16/0845/FUL, DC/16/0846/LBC Rookery Farm, Otley Road, Grundisburgh. Removal of single story side and rear extensions to be replaced with single and two storey extensions and alterations to Rookery Farmhouse. Conversion of Arter's barn into a single dwelling. Conversion of Granary buildings into a holiday let unit. Mrs.Willetts has consulted neighbours who have no objections to this application. It was agreed that the council should make no comments on this application.

***Planning Report cont...***

**12.2 DC/15/2584/FUL – Proposed scheme of alterations to Saddlers Cottage and construction of new single storey dwelling: Saddlers Cottage, Woodbridge Road, Grundisburgh.** This application was refused Mrs. Willetts suggested that the Parish Council write to the District Council expressing concern at the state of Saddlers Cottage, a Grade 2 listed building. She also recommended that the Parish Council express concern at the state of the Old House, a property recognised by District Council as a non-designated heritage asset.

Saddlers has remained empty since the long standing tenant died in 2012. There has been no attempt to sell the cottage and several people have expressed concern about the state of repair of the building. The grassed access next to the cottage, rarely used as the tenant had no car, has been covered in gravel widened and extended to 3 Saddlers Meadow and used by the applicants as an access to their property. This results in vehicles going to 3 Saddlers Meadow passing within a few feet of the listed building contrary to the refusal of planning application C/12/1176.

The Old House has remained open to the elements since before permission C13/0232 dated 13<sup>th</sup> April 2013. The then owners stripped the clay tiles from the roof and did no more, despite the District Council's condition on planning approval to make the building water tight. The next owners erected a high fence along the boundary with Jacqueline Close but despite gaining planning permission for restoration of the Old House and a new dwelling no other work has been done on the site and the Old House is still open to the elements.

Mrs. Willetts proposed seconded by Miss. Barker that the Clerk should write to the District Council expressing the Council's concerns about both properties. This was approved 12 members voting for and one member against.

**12.3 Non-Designated Heritage assets Grundisburgh.** The planning committee met on 25<sup>th</sup> Jan to compile a list of Non Designated Heritage Assets - see Appendix "C". Geoff Caryer, David Higgins, John Lapsley and Ann Willetts walked around the village using the list suggested by Steve Sim in his booklet produced by the Grundisburgh Local History Society in 2013 entitled Grundisburgh's Historic Houses. All the properties are included on a map dated 1850 in 'The History of a Suffolk Village' by Peter Bishop

**12.4 Right to appeal Planning Decisions** A communication had been received from Minster Parish Council seeking support from other Council's for an online petition asking for the right for Parish Council's to appeal planning decisions. They consider that the planning system is unfair. It is one of the few decision-making processes that give no right of appeal to affected third parties. The government should introduce a limited third party right of appeal by giving parish councils a right to appeal planning decisions to the Planning Inspectorate. They maintain that there is a fundamental imbalance in the planning system. Under current rules, if a council refuses a planning application, the applicant is allowed to appeal to the Planning Inspectorate. If a council approves an application, no one has the right to appeal. With the national presumption in favour of sustainable development throwing the planning system into disarray, in the interest of justice, the government should give parish councils the right to appeal planning decisions.

Mrs. Willetts asked the Clerk to circulate the communication to members and urged them to give it their support.

**13. To receive a report from the Council's Roads & Transport Committee** The Clerk reported:

- Post Mill Gardens will be resurfaced 21 March for three days
- Pavements on the main road through Grundisburgh will be resurfaced in May when it is hoped that a sensible alternate routing of traffic while the road is closed will be implemented.
- The Highways Authority has been "chased" regarding the condition of Meeting Lane verge. The Officers dealing with this are both out of office until 18th March and 25th March
- The Clerk will report potholes in the road fronting the Old School and Church and the sinking of the verge near Grange Farm on the B1079.

#### **14. To receive a report from the Chair of the Council's Footpaths & Environment Committee -**

Mrs.Grahn reported:

**14.1 Public Footpaths** The County Council's Rights of Way Department acted very promptly to our request for replacement of a broken step riser at the entrance to Footpath 21 in Half Moon Lane. Grundisburgh. The whole set of steps and handrail has been replaced.

The signs at the entrance to Footpath 13 (Driftway to the Millennium Meadow) and the Little Bealings path needed repair. Mrs.Grahn will inform the Rights of Way department.

**14.2 Litter Pick Saturday 5th March** This was timed to be over the weekend of the national Clean for the Queen event. The posters sent were pretty poor but never-the-less 17 people turned up 5 more than last year. This year the Primary School and the Cubs will also be cleaning up specific areas of the village. Some street signs still need a clean up e.g. Park Rd. If councillors see further signs in need of a clean please report to Sally Grahn.

**14.3 Millennium Walk Signs** The existing signs need replacing.

**14.4 Diamond Jubilee Wood** Mr & Mrs.Burch have invited parishioners to visit the Wood on the 8th May. Tea will be provided.

#### **15. To receive reports from Council representatives to village organisations**

##### **15.1 Village Hall**

*Annual General Meeting* The Village Hall AGM was held on 26<sup>th</sup> January. The main issues identified were as follows:

##### Old Hall

- Heating – as a result of a problem with the temperamental central heating system, Additional maintenance had
- to be undertaken at a cost of £1,328
- Maintenance – basic hall maintenance will continue
- Finance – No issues at present. It was suggested that the management committee could approach the Parish Council for a grant if additional funds were required.

New Hall Project - Peter Kendal distributed a report which detailed progress and provided a draft design for the new hall. His reported also contained the latest results of the survey on what activities might be likely to encourage use of the new hall. The main area of debate on the report was the status of the stage (permanent or removable) and if a separate small committee room was required.

Future Meetings - Committee Meeting 15<sup>th</sup> March. A Report on the new village hall project will be provided to the Annual Parish Meeting on 26<sup>th</sup> April.

##### **15.2 Playing Field**

The Playing Fields Management Committee met on 18<sup>th</sup> January. The main issues are as follows:

*Entrance Road* The committee are still awaiting response from local solicitors and are querying the estimates of legal cost from Fields in Trust.

*Children's Play Equipment* New seats are being fitted to the swings, as the current seats are showing extensive wear. Other maintenance will continue.

*Additional Play Equipment* A meeting with an equipment supplier has taken place and a number of possible additions to facilities are under consideration.

*Working Party* A working party has cleared the overgrown area between the public footpath and housing, adjacent to the play area, as this was being used by rats as a nesting area.

*Future Meetings* Next committee meeting 22 March, AGM will be held in the Pavilion on 12<sup>th</sup> April

## **16. Her Majesty the Queen's 90<sup>th</sup> birthday celebrations**

Mrs.Willetts announced that the draft programme she proposed at the January meeting had now been "firmed up".

- A Flower Festival in St Mary's Church for 3 days starting on Friday 10<sup>th</sup> June. Open from 10:00 to 17:00 except Sunday when it will open from 12:30 to 17:00. Refreshments will be available all day on Friday.
- A Street Party in the Primary School grounds on Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> June at 2:30 for The Lunch Club, The Lyttleton Club and, children of Primary School age and below. To include games and races for the Children followed by tea and entertainment from the school choir and Upbeat and may be more.
- The Dog are also going to have a mini beer and cider festival - plus something "Extra Special"
- A Special Songs of Praise on Sunday 12<sup>th</sup> at 11 o'clock in St Mary's
- Concert at St Mary's on Sunday 12<sup>th</sup> at 7:00pm - A variety of local talent as seen at various Mid Summer Music events. Admission is strictly by ticket only available from £1:00 each
- Firework Display Sunday 12<sup>th</sup> at 9:30pm on The Village Green

**17. Public Open Forum** Mrs.Willetts **proposed** seconded by Mr.Dunnett, to unanimous approval, that the formal meeting be temporarily suspended and members of the public invited to address the meeting. The following comments were raised:

- There were rumours that three substantial houses were to be built on the old village hall site.
- Pot holes were reported at the junction of Woodbridge Road/Gurdon Road but were not large enough to warrant repair. The Highways Authority will continue to monitor the area.

## **18. Any other business**

- Instances of road markings needing re-painting should be reported on line to Customer Services Direct. and parking on pavements should be reported to the police.

## **19. Items for next meeting**

- The Chairman announced that he would not be standing for re-election as Chairman at the May meeting".
- 2016 Council Meeting dates. All meetings to be held in the Parish Rooms except for the July meeting which will be held in St.Botolphs Church, Culpho, May 9, July 11, September 12, November 14. Annual Parish Meeting 26th April - Village Hall

## Reports for a meeting of the Parish Council 14th March, 2016

### Appendix "A" Item 4.1 Defibrillator Report

Further to our discussions at the Parish Council meeting (11/02/2016) I undertook to enquire further into the following aspects of the project:

1. Evidence of the usage of defibrillators
2. Potential sources of funding
3. Electrical facilities required for installation and sustainable operation

#### 1. Evidence of usage

There appears to be little consolidated statistical evidence of the incidence of defibrillator usage and consequential rates of survival success in out-of-hospital cardiac arrest events.

In the UK before mid-summer 2014 there was no systematic arrangement in place to record the number and location of defibrillators; although the British Heart Foundation at that time committed to fund the setup of a national database of public access defibrillators (PADs)<sup>1</sup>. Nevertheless you can find the location of PADs (unclear how comprehensive this list is) in Suffolk, but it provides no statistics of local usage.

#### Studies

**1.a** A recent paper issued by the Resuscitation Council UK is summarised below with some of the key points contained within.<sup>2</sup> It does not directly address the incidence of usage and so I have simply set out below some of the key points for your information.

- Unsurprisingly c80% of out-of-hospital cardiac arrests (OHCA) in England occur at home.
- 20% of all OHCA's are in a shockable rhythm ie. the victim's condition is susceptible to treatment with a defibrillator. This proportion of people could be increased if more cardiac arrest victims received immediate and effective CPR from bystanders.
- The average overall 'survival to hospital discharge' of 28,000 Emergency Medical Services (EMS) treated OHCA in England is 8.6%. This data does not differentiate between the usage of PDAs and the usage of defibrillators brought by the EMS to the scene of the cardiac event.<sup>3</sup>
- One study in the South of England recorded bystander defibrillation in 1.74% of OHCA cases.<sup>4</sup>
- Rates of bystander CPR and PAD use in the UK are believed to be low for the following reasons
  - Failure to recognise cardiac arrest
  - Lack of knowledge of what to do
  - Fear of causing harm or being harmed
  - Fear of being sued
  - Lack of knowledge of the location of PADs
  - No access to a PAD at the time of cardiac arrest
- The total number of cardiac arrests from which the person may have a chance of surviving is unclear, but is unlikely to be less than the number of events in which the EMS attempt resuscitation (c28,000 in 2013).<sup>5</sup>
- The study concludes "...PADs are most likely to be used (and used effectively) in places used or attended by large numbers of people...It makes sense to ensure that all such places have PADs readily available. In other places where cardiac arrests may occur less frequently and be more widely spread out it makes sense to have enough PADs to allow rapid access to a nearby defibrillator for as many cardiac arrest victims as possible"

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<sup>1</sup> However when I spoke to someone at BHF I was advised to obtain the information that I needed from the East of England Ambulance Service, presumably because they were beneficiaries of the BHF funding and were well placed to at least provide some information about the incidence of PAD usage. However the EEAS proved reluctant to answer my several calls and I was eventually advised that they rarely provided this information without receiving a written request. To date I have not received a reply

<sup>2</sup> *Consensus Paper on Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest in England*, Revised 22<sup>nd</sup> Sept 2015

<sup>3</sup> This is significantly lower than in other developed countries eg. North Holland 21%, Seattle 20% and Norway 25% although there are some differences in the ways that this data is compiled.

<sup>4</sup> Deakin CD, Shewry E, Gray H, *Public Access defibrillation remains out of reach for most victims of OHCA. Heart* 2014; 100 p.619-623

<sup>5</sup> The reported incidence of cardiac arrest in Europe is 1 per 1000 of the population per year and the reported level of the same in England is reportedly of a similar magnitude.



**1.b** A more empirical study conducted in the Netherlands (specifically N Holland) and reported in the Journal of the American Heart Association published in 2010, based on evidence gathered by the Academic Medical Centre at the University of Amsterdam between 2006-2009 had the following objective.

*“...to determine whether the actual use of on-site or dispatched automated external defibrillators (AEDs) reduces the time to first shock compared with no AED use and thereby improves survival.”*

I have tried to summarise the evidence and conclusions reached below:

- The study comprised 2833 consecutive patients with a non-traumatic(?) OHCA before EMS arrival through to neurologically intact survival at discharge.
- On-site AED had been applied in 128 of the 2833 cases, a dispatched AED in 478 and no AED in 2227.
- On site AED reduced the time to first shock from 11 to 4.1 minutes. Neurological survival was 49.6% for patients treated with on-site AEDs compared with 14.3% without an AED.
- Dispatched AED use reduced the time from call to first shock to 8.5 minutes. Neurologically intact survival was 17.2% for patients treated with a dispatched AED.
- Each year of the study on-site AEDs saved 3.6 lives per million inhabitants; dispatched AEDs saved 1.2 lives
- The primary conclusion of the study’s authors was: **the use of an onsite AED** (ie. public access defibrillator) **leads to a doubling of neurologically intact survival...the survival benefit of dispatched AED use** (ie. brought by emergency services) **was much smaller than that of on-site AED use.**

#### Comments

The studies summarised above indicate that the use of an on-site defibrillator can lead to a substantial reduction in time to first shock and therefore to the doubling of neurologically intact survival after OHCA to 50%. On site defibrillators are used mainly in non-residential areas ie. locations where higher numbers of potential victims congregate eg. shopping malls, cinema complexes, sports clubs, schools, train/bus stations, multiple-employee locations etc.

Clearly in the case of Grundisburgh the PC will want to make a judgement as to whether the time spent retrieving a PAD from a site adjacent to The Green represents a significantly faster response to an individual cardiac event within the parish than can be provided by the local ambulance/paramedic response from Ipswich hospital. In the initial paper provided to the previous PC meeting there was reference to the critical timescale which indicated a consensus of medical opinion that the chances of victim survival falls around 7 to10% with every minute that defibrillation is delayed.

Several important considerations need to be taken into account here. 1) that immediate CPR is a vital component of the process of sustaining the life prospects of a cardiac victim while a PAD is being fetched. Since the vast majority of cardiac events occur in domestic circumstances it may be that there will frequently not be two or more ‘bystanders’ present to simultaneously put both processes into effect. In such cases it is widely recommended that CPR should take precedent after a call to the emergency services has been made. 2) that the PC may feel that a better use of the funds might alternatively be investing in CPR training programmes for volunteers within the village boundaries. On the other hand the PC, if it chooses to purchase a defibrillator, will likely also want to sponsor some CPR training and organise a very thorough awareness campaign designed to spread a wider understanding of the availability, whereabouts and usage of the village PAD. 3) that defibrillators are only part of the resuscitation process and are not appropriate for use with patients who are not exhibiting a shock susceptible ventricular fibrillation. While there is no danger of applying a shock to a victim of cardiac arrest for whom an electrical shock is not appropriate (the AED automatically assesses this and not the bystander) the number of people who are susceptible to this form of treatment is in the region of 20% of all OHCA’s.

## 2. Potential Funding

- The BHF received a £1m grant from the Dept. of Health for 2015/16 which they allocated to applications received from villages such as ours and had exhausted the funds donated within 3 mths of the start of the scheme ie. by December 2015/November 2015. Subsequent to our last meeting I was advised by them that they had a waiting list of 200+ villages who had already applied and that they had decided to cease the distribution of application forms until a) they knew what, if any, funding they were likely to receive for 2016/17 and b) they had substantially reduced the length of the current waiting list which would be operated on a first come first served basis.

I have also contacted the Community HeartBeat Trust which is a charity specifically dedicated to the distribution of PADs to local communities in partnership with local ambulance trusts, however they have no funds themselves but are willing to help with identifying other possible sources of funding and CPR training initiatives.

The East of England Co-op no longer runs its Every Minute Counts scheme which has contributed to the installation of c100 PADs in 'hard to reach towns and villages' in Suffolk in addition to installing defibrillators on many of their stores (eg Woodbridge and Wickham Market). They suggest that we could seek some funding via their community token schemes, but these are really schemes for good causes adjacent to the locations of their stores.

I hope to be able to report further on on-going enquiries with SCC Localities Fund, the Community Foundation Charity, BT and the East Anglian Ambulance Service.

Additionally Councillor Doyle has advised that there are two ladies in the village who to his knowledge are eager to undertake a charitable sponsored marathon run with proceeds donated to the "defibrillator fund"

## 3. Installation and Maintenance of a Defibrillator

Cavin Doyle has also kindly offered to install the defibrillator, its protective cabinet and associated wiring free of charge, assuming that we can obtain the permission of the owners to use the western flank wall of the Parish Rooms.

Cavin advises that the defibrillator and associated apparatus (to include a security light above the installation) is a relatively straightforward piece of electrical work; the power cable would be hardwired to an internal ring circuit necessitating drilling through the wall and some consequential internal refurbishment to plaster work etc.

The apparatus requires uninterrupted connection to a 240V mains electrical supply to provide a constant charge to power an internal light (only activated when the cabinet door is opened), a thermostat and heater (to control the temperature of the cabinet in cold weather). Running costs are minimal, estimated at most as c£5pa.

There are inevitably on-going replacement costs arising from consumable components eg. a battery life of 3 to 5 yrs contingent upon usage and electronic pads replaced every 2 to 3 years irrespective of usage. Clearly the PC, in the event of a decision to install an AED, will need to take responsibility for the cost and routine testing of the equipment.

If the Council decides to operate with an open access cabinet in preference to a cabinet securitised by a digital lock, (see reference in previous paper), then as previously proposed a security light above the apparatus will provide a measure of additional security and facilitate access to the AED for those unfamiliar with the immediate location.

## 4. Conclusion

In determining the cost to benefit ratio of the installation of an AED adjacent to the village green, the Council will necessarily have to weigh the following key considerations:

- the likely frequency of usage which could (hopefully) be not at all in the next five years or more down to the first day after its installation

- it should be recognised that AEDs are only practicable in c1 in 5 cases of cardiac arrest. CPR (with appropriate training) remains the pre-eminent treatment in all instances of sudden cardiac arrest for maintaining blood flow and the supply of oxygen to the brain. However only a defibrillator will return a heart to its normal rhythm.
- the perceived benefits of potentially being able to provide defibrillation to a victim significantly sooner than the emergency services could reasonably be expected to arrive on site

My recommendation is that on balance we should proceed with the project on the basis of the information provided in this and the previous paper submitted to consecutive meetings of the PC, irrespective of whether we can obtain any charitable funding.

DMH  
07/03/16

**Appendix "B" 11. Review of the Circumstances and Authorisations leading to the Parish Council's Planning Application for the Demolition of the Existing Village Hall etc (subsequently withdrawn)**

Why Should We be Considering this Issue Now when Some May Consider that There has been Sufficient Explanation Given Already?

Well, because the events surrounding the PC's submission of a Planning Application for a development for which it has no responsibility has been characterised as simply due to a misunderstanding.

However it is difficult to explain these events simply at that superficial level and it is critically important that as a Council we establish a clear understanding of the facts so that we can demonstrate to the community that we represent that we have behaved with honesty, integrity and impartiality. To be perceived as perhaps seeking to brush some inconvenient 'facts under the carpet' would damage our credibility and reputation and we would not be fulfilling our duty to the parish.

It was surprising to me that I had to ask for this agenda item to be included, because it did not appear in the draft agenda (and perhaps here I should point out that it does not appear in the agenda that has been posted on the board on the Green). I had reasonably expected that the Chairman and/or Clerk would have wanted to make a statement to clarify fully the circumstances leading to the submission of this planning application and why the pursuit of transparency had not been their first consideration.

It should also be pointed out that while there has been much to and fro by e-mail a good number of the members of the PC have been excluded from most of these discussions by virtue of restricting circulation lists to only those who are involved with the Planning Committee (since Mr Caryer's first e-mail dated the 13 Feb through to the 6th March the remainder of the PC have been, in effect, excluded from these communications). This might be perceived as an attempt to keep the issue as low profile as possible

Nevertheless I am conscious that it has been a matter of concern, quite legitimately, for more than just the members of the PC. There has also been much disquiet amongst residents.

Beyond this I felt the need to press for the inclusion of this subject on the agenda for the following reasons:

- I have failed to elicit answers from the Chairman on several key issues that remain unclear despite requests to this effect
- Although Councillor Kendall has properly apologised to the other members of the PC by e-mail for his responsibility in "breaching procedure" since he "assumed" the endorsement of the PC, it seems improbable that he would have been the only member who knew that this unauthorised application was being processed. If it was the case that he was the only person who knew that this process was underway, then he will have to explain how the application came to have the name of the PC and its Clerk as applicant without their knowledge and, by inference, without their authority (apparently a breach of SO 28.1.3). I doubt whether he did this in isolation, more likely with the passive consent of those involved, but we need to ascertain the facts and seek further clarification by seeking more candid explanations than provided to date.
- Was the submission of the Planning Application simply a convenient coincidence of misunderstandings, or a failure of process, or a conscious breach of Standing Orders and established practice, and did one or more members of the Council chose to turn a blind eye to events in the interests of expediting a successful application? Some of these possible scenarios may amount to a neglect of duty likely to bring the reputation of the PC into disrepute.
- Whatever or whoever is eventually determined to be responsible for this series of events how can Planning Applications be submitted in the name of the PC without any scrutiny or authority? How can we make sure that this does not happen again? Is this clearly a breach of rules or are the rules vague and open to misinterpretation or are the limits of authority really not clearly specified?

- How can a council sensibly find itself in a position where it has effectively emasculated its own Standing Committee and was seemingly prepared to permit a bogus planning application falsely submitted in its own name to be sustained without proper authorisation (before it was withdrawn).

One last comment, this is not a discussion about whether or not there should be more or fewer houses, social housing or more up-market private housing built on the site of the current village hall. Nor is it in any way to suggest that the VHMC is wrong in seeking to maximise the funds that it may accrue from the sale of the site. It is in the public's interest that they should do this. On the other hand it is the responsibility of the PC to consider via the scrutiny and recommendation of its own Planning Committee whether or not the proposed development is appropriate in terms of its own frame of reference. There is a potential conflict of interest between those members of the PC who also have responsibilities for the village hall project. Confusion over these roles can, perhaps already has, lead to a blurring of a clear understanding as to what is the right and proper course of action.

Since I have banged on for a little while, perhaps I should now again invite The Chairman to make a statement about the circumstances of the application.. Before we request answers from the protagonists to the questions that currently remain unanswered.

DMH

14/03/2016

## Appendix "C" Planning - Non-Designated Heritage assets Grundisburgh.

*The first group of properties listed below are all within the Grundisburgh and Burgh Conservation Area. The heart of the village of Grundisburgh is its Village Green, which is pleasantly surrounded by properties from various periods, notably St Mary's Church and the 'Old School'. Although there has been significant development in Grundisburgh since World War 2, the heart of the village has been largely unchanged since the mid-19th century.*

### **Group 1 All with addresses The Green, Grundisburgh, IP13 6TA**

Parish Rooms (5) (formerly known as the Village Club and Reading Room). Originally used as a school room, the need ceased when the Board School was built next to the church and in 1876, Mr Brampton Gurdon granted permission for the new use as a Reading Room.

The Coach House (6) Now a private house, it was formerly builders premises.

Willow Cottage (7) was a sweet shop until 1918 and subsequently home to the shoemaker, who had a shop to the rear fronting the main road (where the blank window in Forge Stores now is). This house may also have been the original police house.

The Dog (9) The last remaining pub in the village, The Dog was also home to the village doctor's surgery for a couple of years in the mid 1980s. The Dog was very popular with USAF personnel from Debach and a book of reminiscences "The More We are Together" describes the first trip to the Dog in 1942 by men building Debach airfield and the fact that they drank the pub completely dry. Mr Watson, the publican, was one of the very few people in Grundisburgh who owned a new car in the 1940s. The Dog was extensively modernized around 1990 to provide the open interior that can now be seen.

Dog Cottages 1&3 (10) Originally four cottages, one housing a sweet and tobacco shop. Although having a brick frontage, the cottages are of traditional timber frame construction.

Purbrook House (11) Listed Grade 11, Aug 1988 as The Village Butchers and Butcher's House. This is a classic Georgian style house, but the site has a much longer history dating back several hundred years. For much of the 20th century it was home to the village butchers. The old slaughter house stood at the far end of the garden until the 1990s.

Bridge House (12) Listed Grade 11, Aug 1988 Bridge House is a three-bay timber frame house of traditional oak frame construction with wattle and daub infill. Documents describing the house go back to 1743

Constable and Gainsborough Cottages (13) These brick cottages fronting the village green were in the same ownership as Bridge House until all three were sold at auction in 1911. Constable Cottage was formerly the home of Mr. Gray, the village policeman. Gainsborough Cottage was the home of Mr. Lambert, the village shoemaker, who had a workshop fronting Meeting Lane at the rear during the early part of the 20th century, before he moved to Willow Cottage. Gainsborough Cottage was also home for a period to Miss Leggett's dressmakers.

The Holme (14) formerly the village children's home and accommodated between 15 and 24 orphaned or destitute children aged from about 3 to 14. The home was opened in May 1908. The home closed in 1938 and in 1940/1 the house was taken over by the army and a number of soldiers billeted there. It was also run as a nursing home during the 2nd world war.

The Old Bakery (15) In 1841 it was the baker's shop. In the early 20th century the property was the the corn chandler and coal merchant, with a coal yard at the rear with its entrance from Meeting Lane. The house had a large open door through which wheat, maize and flour was sold.

Folly Cottage (16) Listed Grade 11, Aug 1988 In the mid 19th century Folly Cottage was two cottages, one occupied by a carpenter and wheelwright, the other a small shop selling bread, milk and other commodities. In the 1930s a sweet shop opened there which also sold fireworks.

The Gables (1) Listed Grade 11, Aug 1988 The Gables/ William's Store. The white brick shop front hides a much older timber framed house behind. This older part was originally built in the 16th century and is later mentioned in the Hearth Tax records of 1674. The 16th century house has ceiling beams and walls made of vertical studs and plaster. The Williams family have run the stores since 1969.

Rose Cottage Stoney Road IP13 6RA Listed Grade 11, Aug 1988 early C19<sup>th</sup>

The Old School (2) IP13 6 TA/NF Listed Grade 11, Aug 1988 The old school was built in 1875 with four classrooms and a room where woodwork was taught to boys, and later a small addition was equipped as a kitchen for girls to learn cookery. The village school moved to its new site in Meeting Lane in 1989. The old school was converted to flats for rent by older village residents and houses were built behind it for young families in the early 1990s.

Ford House (4) Listed Grade 11, Aug 1988 Old Rectory Stables (now Ford House)

This red-brick Victorian building with its crenellations, which was converted to residential use in the mid 1980s, was originally the stables built in 1847 for the village rectory. It had a self-contained flat on the first floor for the stableman.

The Old Rectory, IP13 6TB converted into two dwellings in early 1980's without affecting the integrity of the original building.

*The second group of properties are also included within the conservation area.*

**Group 2 with addresses Woodbridge Road Grundisburgh IP13 6UF**

Basts (60) Listed Grade 11\* March 1966 Around 1485 the original house was demolished and replaced by a twin gabled building that currently forms the east-end of the present house. In 1510 a substantial extension to the west side of the house was completed. In 1765, the barn was probably built. The house remains much as it was built with only relatively minor structural changes.

Thatched Cottage (54) Listed Grade 11 Aug 1988 Timber framed with colourwashed render and thatched roof, remembered as one of the village sweet shops, and was still trading as recently as the 1960s.

Hillview Cottage, Royal Cottage Woodbridge Road group of cottages adjacent to Thatched Cottage

Half Moon House (53) On the junction with Woodbridge Road and Half Moon Lane stands the former Half Moon public house, owned by the Cobbolds in the 19th century. When the Half Moon closed in the 1980s it was converted to residential use.

**Group 2 with addresses Woodbridge Road Grundisburgh IP13 6UD**

Grundisburgh House (58) Listed Grade 11 March 1966 Mid C19. White Flemish bond brick with a slate roof Two storeys.

Saddlers Cottage (59) Listed Grade 11 May 1984 C17. Timber framed with colourwashed render and thatched roof. Single storey with attic.

The Cottage (56) A thatched cottage standing on the junction with the B1079 and the road that leads into the centre of the village. In the mid 19th century a general builders employing several 10s of men. For many years in Victorian times the home of a retired ambassador.

Finndale House (55) Listed Grade 11 March 1966 George Lyttleton moved here immediately after World War II on his retirement as an Eton housemaster. He became a Woodbridge School governor but is best known for his weekly correspondence with publisher Rupert Hart Davis, which has been published in six volumes. His wife Pamela started the Golden Club for older residents, now renamed after her, and one of the daughters Rose ran a riding stables at Finndale House in the late 1940s. The only son Humphrey was the world famous trumpeter and broadcaster.

Meadow Side

**Group 2 with addresses Half Moon Lane Grundisburgh IP13 6UE**

Rose Cottage and adjoining Old House, which has already been recognised by SCDC as a non-designated heritage asset within the conservation area, on the east side of Half Moon Lane.

Half Moon cottages (51) No 4 Half Moon Cottage, now called Cattleys, is located on the west side of Half Moon Lane at the junction with Jacqueline Close. There were originally five cottages in the vicinity of the Half Moon Inn, in addition to Rustic Cottage, together with a sawmill and wood yard. Nos 3 and 4 Half Moon Cottages would appear to have been originally one two storey building, possibly a farmhouse, constructed of a timber frame, clad in wattle and plaster and with a substantial chimney stack 6ft 9in square, having inglenook fireplaces on opposite sides. The inglenooks were built with curved backs, a feature which has been noted in some other properties in this part of Suffolk, suggesting a local tradition dating back to the late 17th century. The brick two storey cottages, Nos 1 and 2, have the appearance of having been built in the early part of the 19th century (supported by the inclusion of bricks dated 1835) and these abut the northern end of No 3. It is likely that at some time in the 18th century, the main building was split to form two dwellings. This was not done simply, with part of a first floor bedroom in No 3 overhanging part of the sitting room of No 4. At this time, sanitary facilities were provided by a pair of 2 seater closets in the back gardens, which were still shown on the 1927 Ordnance Survey map and continued in use for many years. There was a well in the back of No 4 which supplied water to the group of cottages and which was referred to in the Notice of auction in September 1888.

It would seem that this settlement to the south-east of the village was used as an industrial area for a long period. The yard to the rear of No 4 was used for industrial purposes for the best part of 200 years, carrying on the trades of cooper, basket maker and sieve keeper. The workshop was used for joinery until the late 1980s.

Rustic Cottage (52) This cottage is situated in a corner of Grundisburgh which changed very little in the 100 years prior to the new development up Jacqueline Close and on Lyttleton Meadow. Red brick with a pantiled roof, the deeds of Rustic Cottage show that it was two cottages until the late eighteenth century. In 1927 there were a number of outbuildings including a wheelwright's shop, saw pit and benches, wood drying buildings and a forge. The owner was a wheelwright, undertaker, carpenter and builder. All these buildings were pulled down in the 1980s leaving the house, a brick built garage at the rear and a brick and timber building fronting Half Moon Lane, formerly a furniture workshop and showroom, now living accommodation. The appearance of the

cottage has changed little in the past century, save for a brick wall along the road replacing the rustic fencing which gave the property its name.

*The third group of properties, also included within the conservation area, extend from the Village Green up the main road towards the Village Hall.*

**Group 3 with addresses The Street, Grundisburgh IP136TD**

Forge House (17) The site now occupied by the extension in front of the house was formerly the location of a forge which is now at the East Anglian Museum of Rural Life at Stowmarket.

For much of the second half of the 19th century and into the early part of the 20th, the forge was run by John Crapnell who lived in Forge House with his wife Amy and their eight children. The forge is said to have been a busy place where people congregated to watch Mr Crapnell shoeing horses, or putting tyres on wheels using the turntable outside.

Bon-Accord Cottage, a fish shop was run from this house adjacent to the forge. Operated for many years by a Vick Ketteringham the small shop was popular as a wonderfully warm meeting place in winter and no-one wanted to queue outside.

Portland House (19) formerly known as Sydney House. In 1841 this was occupied by Fanny and James Pottle, landscape gardener employed at Grundisburgh Hall. The gardens, greenhouses and vinery had been laid out by Mr Pottle with a wide variety of fruit and nut trees. In the 1880s it was bought by Mr John Dunnett who was a retired grocer from Elmswell. For a time he ran a coal business from the house. John Dunnett was for many years chairman of the Parish Council (great-grandfather of John Dunnett who followed in his footsteps as council chairman almost a century later).

Thistleton (20) Listed Grade 11 Aug 1988 Built in C16<sup>th</sup> A typical thatched Suffolk cottage, Thistleton was totally restored by Roy Dunnett, a former chairman of the Parish Council, during the 1970s and further extended during the 1990s.

Post Office (21) The current Post Office was originally two cottages (of several in a row running at 90 degrees to the road) owned by Sydney Dunnett, son of John. In the south cottage lived Mr Leech, a thatcher. His garden and meadow across the street now form the village allotments. The end dwelling was originally a bakery. The Post Office transferred there from what is now Williams' Stores in around 1952, and was run by Mrs Nel Dunnett.

Brookland, previously known as Barley Mow (23) corner Maltings Lane Pub/off license. Although known as one of Grundisburgh's five public houses, it has also been said that it was an 'off-license' only, selling beer and porter, and that people would take their own mugs and drink in the nearby meadow. It was also said that you could get drunk at the Barley Mow for fourpence, for the beer was cheaper and stronger than at the Dog where it cost a penny ha'penny a pint.

Red Cottage (24) Built between 1806 and 1809.

Daisy Cottage (25) was run as 'Bricklayers Arms' in 1841 closed by 1861

Hillingdon (26) Was bought in mid 19th century by Henry Manby of Basts for his future retirement.

Red House (27) In 1841 Red House was the home of Sam Collins the Baptist Pastor, his wife Sarah and their eight children. Charles Cotton, who also owned Red Cottage in the early 20th century, sold petrol from the pump in the front 'garden' and is believed to have been the first person in the village to own a car.

Bramley Cottage (28)

Greenbank (29) In 1841 was the home of Edward Acton, surgeon. It was owned in the 1970s by Harry Lock, Chairman of the Parish Council, and subsequently divided into Greenbank North and South when Mr. Lock had Highbank built in the garden.

**Group3 with addresses Rosehill IP13 6TG**

Chestnuts (30) In 1841 was the home of William Steggall, surgeon.

Little Rosehill (31) Although it is now a private house, for 59 years from 1912 to 1971 the property was owned by the Baptists and was referred to as the Manse. Records for this house go back to at least 1877. The house was referred to as Portland Villa in 1901. Although occupied by a Baptist minister in the 19th century, a conveyance in October 1912 to Grundisburgh Strict Baptist Chapel Trustees is the first document clearly linking ownership of the property to the Baptists. The Manse was sold in 1971 and by 1972 is referred to as Little Rosehill.

**Group3 with address Rosehill IP13 6TD**

Barn Farmhouse Listed Grade 11 Aug 1988 C15 or C16. Timber-framed with colourwashed render and pantile roof. Single storey with attic. Small hall house. from where the village's herd of dairy cows made their journey to and from the water meadows adjacent to Basts until the early 1990s.

**Group3 with address Post Mill Gardens IP13 6UR the only 2 properties not included in the conservation area.**



Post Mill Gardens is named after the Old Post Mill, now converted to a house  
The Round House , where Henry Forsdick was the miller in 1841, he also owned the Old Bakery (15) in the centre of the village.  
Mill Cottage

***The forth group of properties extend along Park Road and Lower Road***

**Group4 with address Park Road IP13 6TP**

Park Road runs alongside the park of Grundisburgh Hall, from Ipswich Road to the junction of Lower Road and Chapel Lane. The first house,

Pound House (32) at the junction with Ipswich Road, is probably the oldest. By the time the village was mapped by the Ordnance survey in 1816-20, a building was already standing on the site. The cottage is complete with a hotchpotch of outbuildings which were once the carpentry and joinery workshops to the Grundisburgh Estate.

The Old Police House (35) which stands next to the emergency entrance to the Playing Field on the north side of Park Road, was built at the very end of the second world war, to a design which can be recognized in many Suffolk villages. The only house in Park Road not owned by Lord Cranworth, it has been occupied over the years by a succession of village policemen. . In the late 1980s the Police House was de-commissioned and sold to private buyers.

Nos 9 and 10, perhaps created by dividing the single dwelling which was recorded on the site by the Ordnance Survey in the second decade of the 19th century.

**Group4 with addresses Lower Road IP13 6UN**

Rosemaree and Windmill Cottage (36) , Built about 1800. Windmill Cottage was originally two dwellings, and the earliest deeds describe them as “all those three tenements or cottages with the yards, gardens and appurtenances.

Firs (37)

Rose Cottage (38) was once a pair of old cottages, set back from the road, up the hill.

Fen Close (39), Records show cottage was sold in 1818

**Group4 with addresses Lower Road IP13 6UJ**

1&2 Brook Cottages C16<sup>th</sup>

**Group4 with address Lower Road IP13 6UH**

Westhorpe Cottages (41) C16<sup>th</sup>

**Group4 with addresses Lower Road IP13 6UQ**

Hawthorn Cottage (42) Formerly known as Hawes Farm it had up to 30 to 40 acres of land. The original farmhouse was timber framed and had three bedrooms, dairy, back kitchen, living room and parlour. It was extended in the late 1980s.

Driftway Cottage (45) Lower Plantation Farm C 16<sup>th</sup>

Fenn Cottage which was once called Thatch Farm, and dates back to the late 1600s. Originally, before recent extensions, it had three bedrooms, and downstairs a dairy, back kitchen, living room and parlour, all of which are heavily beamed. The thatch on the roof was replaced with tiles around 1925.

**Group4 with addresses Chapel Road IP13 6XL**

Baptist Chapel (48) In 1798 the present building was built at a cost of £400 on the site of an earlier meeting house by John Thompson, a farmer living at Culpho Hall. In July 1798 Grundisburgh Baptist Church was formed with 43 people, and John Thompson was ordained pastor. He ministered to its community until he died 28 years later. His successor was Pastor Collins.

The Chapel is built of Leicestershire red bricks, laid in Flemish bond. Within 12 years of the main chapel being built, a vestry-cum-schoolroom was added on the south side, set back about 4 feet. Further small extensions followed including a scullery, coal house and gents toilet. The main roof of clay pantiles was renewed around 1930 under the stewardship of a committee chaired by Lord Cranworth.

Crest Cottage (49) formerly Sun Inn 1840.

Hill Cottage (50) maternity nursing home 2<sup>nd</sup> WW

I sent the above list with a covering letter to Tony Fryatt for his comments. He in turn sent it to Robert Scrimgeour, Senior Design and Conservation Officer, for comment I attach his comments.

**From:** Robert Scrimgeour

**Sent:** 16 February 2016 16:54

**To:** Tony Fryatt

**Subject:** RE: Non Designated Heritage assets

Hallo Tony – this does look to have been a very worthwhile exercise for which the authors and initiators should be commended. They are in the forefront of creating their own local list and this will be something that we wish to encourage more widely across the District.

My comments on the contents are:

- The list does seem to focus primarily on the conservation area, but not exclusively. Ideally, the local list should be for the whole village and the wider parish so that other features can be picked up such as bridges, waymarkers, pumps, shelters, military structures and so on that may be isolated features in the countryside.
- The list does seem to be building-focussed and may omit features like the ones described above and which may also include some landscapes, parkland or gardens of local significance, for example.
- I do find it confusing to have listed buildings included on a list that is headed Non Designated Heritage Assets. The listed buildings - albeit highlighted in red - should not be on this list but on a separate one (as Gt Bealings did).
- Has the survey used the SCDC adopted criteria for identifying NDHAs? This wasn't quite clear to me. Of course our criteria do not need to be used but I suggest that ensuring alignment of parish local lists with the adopted criteria will be mutually beneficial.
- I really don't know Grundisburgh well enough to comment on the contents of the list but I am always happy to do a tour of these with the compilers if advice is wanted from the conservation service.
- Will the owners of the properties have an opportunity to be asked if they want to be included/removed from the list? This opportunity was offered in Gt Bealings and the parish will need to be clear about the mechanism for doing this.
- As long as the parish understands that this is their local list and not ours then I believe that this project will be successfully concluded.

Hope that helps – thanks, Robert

I think it is clear that although we are on the right lines there is a long way to go. The Listed buildings were included on the List as it helped to show the historical importance of a group of buildings. Though there is a need to look at the wider village, the parish boundary not just the village envelope it would seem sensible to produce an approved list for this area quickly, as this is the area where there is a presumption in favour of development. Landscape features, such as the Millennium Meadow, Playing Field, Bowling Green, Water Meadows adj to Basts could be included. The Planning Committee included most of the properties for their group value historically and age rather than any of the other criteria set out by SCDC.