

Appendix B Stakeholder engagement

Draft for public consultation
11 March 2010

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Part 1 – Stakeholder engagement strategy

B1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

B1.1 Introduction

The Environment Agency, as lead authority for the Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (SMP), has produced this draft engagement strategy together with advice and support from our partner local authorities: Tendring District Council, Maldon District Council, Rochford District Council, Southend Borough Council, Suffolk Coastal District Council, Ipswich Borough Council, Babergh District Council, Colchester Borough Council, Chelmsford Borough Council, Suffolk County Council and Essex County Council.

This engagement strategy aims to help us involve partners, stakeholders, coastal communities and the wider public as we take forward our 100 year plan for coastal flood and erosion management.

Along with the communications plan, this draft engagement plan is presented for discussion with the Client Steering Group and Elected Members' Forum. It is a live document that both groups should discuss and update as the Essex and South Suffolk SMP develops.

B1.2 What is a stakeholder engagement strategy?

A stakeholder engagement strategy allows us to plan how we will involve and inform communities, businesses and organisations as we undertake our business of flood and coastal risk management. It is an overarching plan setting out the objectives, methods and forms of engagement, and indicates the participatory and consultative approach we will use to obtain views and examine proposals.

Recognising the large geographical area and its diverse community we are developing an approach to make sure that we involve and inform our partners, key stakeholders, communities, businesses and organisations on the Essex and South Suffolk coast where we are taking forward a Shoreline Management Plan. This engagement strategy aims to set out how and when we will engage with people and how they will be involved throughout the SMP process.

B1.3 What is the aim of this engagement strategy?

To assist us in planning our approach for the delivery of a publicly acceptable, and practicably deliverable SMP for the Essex and South Suffolk

coast that considers, wherever possible, wider social and environmental issues in the context of flood and coastal erosion risk.

In developing our engagement approach we have considered the following:

- 1) What specifically do we need to achieve through the SMP process and how does this link to the objectives of the lead partners?
- 2) Who do we have to consult and who do we need to engage with? How and why should we engage and involve others?
- 3) What are the boundaries of the work in terms of resources, time and what is or isn't within the remit of a SMP?
- 4) What are the timescales for decision-making?
- 5) How will we demonstrate that we have met our objective?

B1.4 What is our main objective?

We need to develop a revised SMP for the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline that is practicably deliverable and considers, wherever possible, wider social and environmental issues in the context of flood and coastal erosion risk.

B1.5 Why do we need to undertake this work?

We need to consider the long-term management of our shoreline for a variety of reasons. There are already many properties at risk from flooding or erosion in the coastal and estuarine flood plain of Essex and South Suffolk. As well as property, the Essex and South Suffolk coast is important for many rural and marine businesses including agriculture, fisheries, tourism, navigation and energy production. Most of the Essex and South Suffolk coast is home to important habitats and species and is designated as a Special Protection Area under the European Birds directive and a Special Area of Conservation under the European Habitats directive.

As a result of climate change and sea level rise, present and future flood and erosion risks are increasing. We must therefore plan ahead to maintain coastal communities, culture, landscape, economies and habitats and wildlife. We may need to adapt and evolve our management approaches over time and SMP's are the appropriate high level tool for planning coastal management activities. SMP's consider coastal management over a 100 year time scale. They aim to work with natural coastal processes and are used to underpin local planning decisions in the built and natural environment by informing local development frameworks.

Revising the existing Shoreline Management Plans by December 2010 is a Government requirement.

B1.6 What other objectives do we have?

The Environment Agency and its local authority partners need to work together to agree how we can jointly develop and deliver a SMP for Essex and South Suffolk. This will allow us, as coastal operating authorities, to reduce flooding and erosion risk to people, property and important habitats through coastal management options around the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline whilst seeking wider environmental and social opportunities wherever possible.

The most appropriate level of stakeholder engagement depends on the characteristics of the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline and the likely risks associated with it, that is, the degree of uncertainty over acceptable policies and contention that might arise. It also depends upon the make up of the community, the number of interested parties and organisations involved with the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline and how we could engage with them.

An approach recommended by the Environment Agency's 'Making Space for Water' project is set out below. This is now an adopted approach for many of our strategies and projects:

1. Engage early to explain that something new is coming and this may mean a change, and that people will be involved throughout the process.
2. Begin to draw out what local communities value and to engage with potential partners who can help or take on some of those criteria/issues.
3. Offer an opportunity to start delivering difficult messages in terms of climate change, sea level rise, limited funds and potential land-use change.
4. Offer circumstances to highlight potential opportunities for enhancing the environment and the criteria that people value locally.
5. Establish the types of stakeholder groups that will be key to developing the plan, and others who need to be involved, but perhaps less frequently.

In theory this approach helps to set the framework for this stakeholder engagement strategy as well as the direction of the SMP in terms of the key issues local communities will want it to consider. Where the SMP cannot deliver a specific issue as part of our approach, we must say so.

B1.7 Why do we need to work with partners, stakeholders, communities and the wider public?

Our engagement throughout the SMP will:

Inform and raise awareness

We want to work with communities, businesses and organisations to raise awareness of flood and erosion risk in Essex and South Suffolk and how we can plan for future uncertainties through the SMP.

Involve others and gather Information

We want to work with people to understand the most acceptable way to manage flood and erosion risk in Essex and South Suffolk. We want people to feel involved in and informed of what is happening on their coast.

Develop partnerships

We want to work with partners to establish where there are wider social and environmental opportunities and how they can be progressed.

We want to work with the key maritime local authorities to deliver a publicly acceptable plan that, as operating authorities, we can all support and implement together.

We should actively seek partners who may be able to assist in developing the plan. We should also encourage those desiring a certain outcome that we are not responsible for to consider developing their own action groups to make it happen.

Engaging a broad range of partners should also be seen as a foundation for future relationships concerning the strategies and projects that will develop from the SMP. Engaging partners is also key in the early stages of data gathering and sharing of information.

B1.8 What are the benefits and constraints of working with others?

In developing this engagement plan we should consider some of the benefits and difficulties of working with others and also what reasons others may have for engaging with us. In doing this we can be mindful of others' agendas and views, and adapt how we involve others accordingly.

We will need to be clear about what others can influence and work with us on. We will need to explain our constraints. For example what an SMP can and can't do, and be clear and consistent in our messages. We will also need to clarify and agree with our operating partners what our role is in terms of flood risk management and the environment, and to understand that our remit differs from the broader role of our local authority partners. This distinction needs to be captured as part of our engagement planning

discussions so we can make sure everyone understands their role in the SMP and helps us manage our expectations and those of others.

B1.9 How will we show that we have met our objectives, and how will we measure progress and success?

The engagement strategy will be a live document that the CSG and EMF should discuss at each meeting, and update whenever necessary.

We will develop an effective feedback mechanism so that all comments and issues raised by those we engage with are recorded, considered, and dealt with appropriately.

We should also take into account how best to feed back to those we have engaged with so we can show how their views have been considered, and where they have influenced the SMP process.

We have conducted a stakeholder analysis to make sure we have identified those we need to involve and inform. We have discussed what their involvement should be, and what their issues could be, so we can tailor our engagement approaches accordingly. We will also assess and analyse the area covered by the SMP to better understand the diversity of the communities involved, making sure that our engagement reflects this information and is inclusive and accessible to all. We will know if we have met our objectives if we can demonstrate we have considered their issues and have overcome their concerns.

We should share the outputs from our approach with people through newsletters or workshops so they receive feedback about their contribution. This will help to share early messages about what the SMP can include in its options and what it cannot. By feeding back these results we can find out which issues other partners may be able to assist with.

B1.10 Who do we have to involve?

We have considered who our stakeholders are by looking at the following 'types' of stakeholder:

Who do we have to talk to? - Statutory partners/consultees

- Environment Agency and local authority partners' staff and officers with coastal remits and interests who are steering the SMP process. These are Tendring District Council, Maldon District Council, Rochford District Council, Southend Borough Council, Suffolk Coastal District Council, Ipswich Borough Council, Babergh District Council, Colchester Borough Council, Chelmsford Borough Council, Suffolk County Council and Essex County Council.

We must be mindful of our own Environment Agency and local authority colleagues as much as our wider partners and other external organisations, groups and individuals. We need to plan who to talk to and when, and make sure there is plenty of early engagement with our own staff so we maximise cross-functional opportunities.

For the Shoreline Management Plan;

- Local Authority members who have a political remit as democratic representatives of the local population and their organisation. For this SMP, these will be members of Tendring District Council, Maldon District Council, Rochford District Council, Southend Borough Council, Suffolk Coastal District Council, Ipswich Borough Council, Babergh District Council, Colchester Borough Council, Chelmsford Borough Council, Suffolk County Council and Essex County Council.
- Natural England as government representatives for conservation, habitats and species

For the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):

- English Heritage as government representatives for the historic environment, including scheduled monuments, listed buildings, historic battlefields and conservation areas

B1.11 Who do we need to involve: key stakeholders

'High level' stakeholders

Those with the most at stake or with significant influence over those they represent. For example:

- parish councils
- landowners, either individuals or organisations
- non-governmental organisations
- specific community/interest groups with a lot at stake
- specific interest groups representing a large local membership
- Private companies with important assets on or near to the coastline

These stakeholders will require the most involvement and therefore several approaches will be needed:

- involving through discussion
- informing through newsletter or websites
- information-gathering through questionnaires and/or workshops

- joint decisions through dialogue and/or partnership.

'Standard level' stakeholders

Those who are interested in the work but may be less affected by the policies. These stakeholders require the least involvement through the following approaches:

- informing through newsletter or websites
- Awareness raising through public events

Examples are the general public and local authorities and organisations/groups outside the SMP boundary.

B1.12 Shoreline Management Plan engagement structure

The SMP pilots trialled several different model approaches for engaging with stakeholders, partners, communities and the public. We have selected the preferred model approach from the SMP guidance, (Appendix A, SMP guidance, 2006).

We are placing greater emphasis on community involvement when preparing all our plans. We will work with organisations and communities at an early stage in the preparation of the Essex and South Suffolk SMP when the Client Steering Group are developing policies, and we will continue to involve them throughout the various stages of the SMP process.

To manage our engagement approach we have selected the following model of four main groups to be involved in the review of the SMP:

- an Elected Members Forum (EMF)
- the Client Steering Group (CSG)
- a Key Stakeholder Group (KSG)
- other stakeholders.

These four groups facilitate varying degrees of stakeholder involvement in the development of the SMP and include all the stakeholder groups discussed above. The membership of these groups for the Essex and South Suffolk SMP is in section B1.17.2.

B1.13 Stakeholder analysis

The Environment Agency and the Client Steering Group and communications staff undertook an analysis of all stakeholders on 24 April 2008. The results of this can be found in section B1.17.2.

Those stakeholders who would be least affected by the SMP policies will be treated as “other stakeholders”. All other organisations on the list will be key stakeholders.

B1.14 How will we engage others?

This has been discussed by the CSG.

The tools we have used:

- what events do we organise, when and how do we publicise them?
- do we use facilitators?
- can we use others' events to promote our work alongside theirs? When are these events and where? Can we share costs and materials to advertise?
- what other staff/partners could come along?
- what other messages/agendas could we include at events? (Floodline etc)
- how does the website work and how will we use it? For example, feedback, e-mails, comments page. Can people contact us through the website? Will we agree to update as and when, or on a regular basis, say every month?

B1.15 Implementing the engagement plan

We have produced feedback forms at different stages of the SMP process to obtain information from all stakeholders, and to find out their level of interest in the SMP. We have used these to obtain comments from stakeholders on the SMP process, and to find out from key stakeholders what they think about the draft policies we are proposing for the Essex and South Suffolk coast.

We are also producing another version of the feedback form to use during the public consultation period from 15 March to 18 June 2010. Copies of this will be available to download from the Environment Agency's website, along with the draft SMP itself, all the appendices and the non-technical summary document. Paper copies of the feedback form will be available for people at our drop in meetings and will also be sent to all stakeholders that we have contact details for: they will be included with the summary documents.

B1.16 How will we review the strategy and share lessons learnt?

Following the public consultation period, we will look at all the comments we have received about our proposed policies, and the CSG and EMF will agree any changes to the draft SMP that they believe are needed. When we have done this, we will write to everyone who sent in comments during the public consultation period to let them know what changes we have made to the draft SMP, and what will happen next in the process. We will also produce a summary of the consultation responses which will be posted on our website and as a PDF on partner websites.

Once all the partner organisations have agreed the final version of the SMP, we will hold another series of public drop-in events to let all stakeholders know what the final plan says. After this, the CSG will agree how to take forward the action plan for implementing the SMP policies and actions. This should happen towards the end of 2010.

B1.17 Supporting Information

B1.17.1 What are the benefits and constraints of working with others?

What's in it for them? Opportunities:

Communities and stakeholders:

- Opportunity to influence a process
- Opportunity to understand their coast and be part of its future
- Opportunity to see wider social and environmental benefits in their area
- Opportunity to challenge views and opinions
- Time to plan

Partners:

- Share in the decision-making process
- Influence the outcomes for their agendas
- Share resources
- Tap into coastal expertise and learning
- Identify and share opportunities for wider benefits
- Deliver an acceptable SMP that's practicable
- Opportunity to build trust with other partners and communities
- Opportunity to understand their coast and engage over it's future
- Time to plan

What's in it for them? Constraints:

Communities and stakeholders

- Opportunity to lobby for other issues
- Vehicle for change or vehicle for status-quo?
- Political tool
- Opportunity to challenge

Partners:

- Opportunity to drive for perverse outcomes
- Opportunities to lobby for other issues
- Political tool
- Drain resources
- Short-term 'v' long-term
- Expectation-raising

What's in it for us?

- Opportunity to influence long term sustainable coastal vision for Essex and South Suffolk
- Opportunity to make our decision-making more open and accountable
- Demonstrate that we can take account of community and partnership visions
- Opportunity to decrease reliance on traditional defences
- Implement 'Making Space for Water' approaches by including wider social and environmental benefits and planning engagement thoroughly.
- Opportunity to engage with communities and help them to own the issues
- Demonstrate that our strategic overview role can be carried out practicably and sensitively with partners.
- Influence long term planning issues in the coastal flood plain of Essex and South Suffolk

Key local issues to be mindful of:

- We have already engaged communities, stakeholders and partners to differing degrees in the Wash SMP that began in 2007 and the recent Norfolk SMP pilot as well as the North Norfolk SMP which is currently being finalised. We should be mindful of learning lessons from those plans and build on the partnerships and relationships we have already made.
- We are already engaged with landowners over the withdrawal of maintenance policy elsewhere in Anglian Region. We need to be mindful that this is a sensitive and contentious issue and treat farmers with due care
- Communities, organisations and businesses are aware of the difficulties in agreeing the adjacent Suffolk SMP. This means many are already aware of the issues we face but some may also have stronger political views.
- Climate change and sea level rise are not considered to be 'fact' by everyone and uncertainty is hard to explain.
- Relationships with some local authorities may be strained given our recent adoption of the coastal strategic overview.
- The argument about nature versus people, for example the recent Mr Boggis case regarding Human Rights to protect property from erosion at Easton Bavents, Suffolk
- Independent groups are forming across the region to lobby for their interests.

Key local opportunities:

- We already have a good understanding of the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline from the previous SMP and the Essex Coastal Habitat Management Plan and Suffolk Coastal Habitat Management Plan. Significant information has been gathered through the Essex Estuary strategies which included the Stour and Orwell, Hamford Water, Colne and Blackwater and the Roach and Crouch.
- Significant stakeholder engagement to date could form an advanced platform for further engagement if managed well.
- Alternative approaches to managing the coast have already been undertaken by various organisations with great success.
- Opportunities for wider environmental and social benefits have been demonstrated at existing managed re-alignment locations.
- Significant links with landowner and common rights holder groups exist.
- Interest for coastal-themed European Interreg funding opportunities is mounting.
- GO-East is considering coastal matters more seriously.
- Independent groups are forming to take forward coastal activities.
- Good history of partnership working with other non-governmental organisations.

B1.17.2 Stakeholder analysis

List of key stakeholders:

Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name
A.M. Gray & Co Ltd	John Gray	Friends of Tendring Way	Pat Cooper	Ferryways	Managing Director
ABP Marine Environmental Research Ltd		Friends of the Earth North and East Essex	Paula Whitney	Field Studies Council	Rachel Moss
Age Concern Essex		Frinton and Walton Heritage Trust	Robin Cooper	Field Studies Council	Steven De'ath
Age Concern Maldon		Frinton and Walton Heritage Trust	Robin Cooper	Fingringhoe Wick Nature Reserve Visitors Centre	
Age Concern Southend		Frinton and Walton Town Council	Terry Allen	Foulness Parish Council	Gary Bickford
Age Concern Suffolk		Frinton Golf Club		Fox's Marina	Giles Rowbotham

Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name
Alresford Parish Council	Cllr Chris Barrett	Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust		Friends of Belstead Brook	Steve Thorpe
Alton Water Sports Centre Ltd		Go East	Margaret Read	Friends of Holywells Park	Hon Secretary
Alton Wildlife		Greenpeace UK		St Osyth Parish Council	Roger Squirrell
Anglian Water	Mark Leggott	Gunfleet Sands Limited		Steeple Bay Holiday Park	
Anglian Water	David Quincey	Hamford Water Wildfowlers Association	Julian Novorol	Stour Estuary Nature Reserve	RSPB
Anglian Water Services Ltd	Gordon Eve	Hanover Housing Association	Julie Lemarrec	Stour Sailing Club	David Shipley
Anglian Wildfowlers Association	Adrian Judge	Harwich Harbour Ferry Services		Suffolk Association of Local Councils	Shona Bendix
Angling Trust		Harwich Haven Authority	John Brien	Suffolk Coastal District Council	Christine Block
Asheldham & Dengie Parish Council	Mrs J Cousins	Harwich International Port Limited	Daren Taylor	Suffolk Coasts and Heaths	Trazar Astley-Reid
Associated British Ports	Jerry Coleman	Harwich Refinery		Suffolk County Council	Jude Plouviez
Assura Group	Mr Simon Gould	Harwich Tourist Information Centre		Suffolk County Council	Jerry Hindle
Babergh District Council	Peter Jones	Haven Gateway Partnership	David Ralph	Suffolk Development Agency	Celia Hodson
Bait Diggers Association/ Colchester Sea Anglers	Mr M Sessions	Help the Aged		Suffolk Fire and Rescue Service	Chief Fire Officer
Baltic Distribution Limited	Robert Crowshaw	Holland Haven Country Park		Suffolk Greenest County	Iain Dunnett
Beacon Hill Leisure Park		In-Tend	Tim Booth	Suffolk Police Authority	Simon Ash

Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name
Bidwells	Timothy Collins	Ipswich Access Group	Robert Self	Suffolk Strategic Partnership Trust	Claire Euston
Blackwater Marina	Mike Lewis	Ipswich Blind Society	John Booty	Suffolk Wildlife Trust	Dorothy Casey
Blackwater Oyster	Alan Bird	Ipswich Borough Council	Richard Sharpe	Southend-on-Sea Visitor Information Centre	
Blackwater Oyster	David Gladwell	Ipswich Building Preservation Trust Ltd	Tom Gondris	St Osyth Holiday Park	
Blackwater Oyster	William Baker	Ipswich Canoe Club	Secretary	The Causeway	Brendan Quinn
Blackwater Oyster	Richard Haward	Ipswich Caribbean Association		Thorrington Parish Council	Kate Miller
Blackwater Wildlife Trust	The Chairman	Ipswich Conservation Advisory Panel	Bob Kindred	Tillingham Wildfowlers Association	Stewart Goulding
BNFL/Sellafield Ltd	Bill Poulson	Ipswich Enterprise Agency	Laura Plant	Tiptree Parish Council	Ronald Ratcliffe
Bradwell Cruising Club	Andy Frankland	Ipswich H.E.A.R.S Scheme	Sarah Gaffer	Titchmarsh Marina	Chris Titchmarsh
Bradwell Power Station	Gemma Balcombe	Ipswich Maritime Trust	Des Pawson	Tollesbury Marina	
Bradwell Power Station	Clive Woods	Ipswich Race Equality Council	Jane Basham	Trimley St Martin Parish Council	Peter Waller
Bradwell-on-Sea Parish Council	Jean Allen	Ipswich Sea Cadets	Secretary	Trimley St Martin Parish Council	Tracey Hunter
Bridge Marsh Island Trust	Chris Wright	Ipswich Waterfront Community Group	Jay Harvey	University of Essex	Graham Underwood
Brightlingsea Action	Mr A Lindley	Ipswich Waterfront Steering Group	Kelvin Campbell	Veolia Water	Debra Wright
Brightlingsea Harbour Commissioners	Bernard Hetherington	Ipswich Wildlife Group	Dave Munday	Wallasea Farms Ltd	

Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name
Brightlingsea Harbour Commissioners	J.S. Partridge	Kent & Essex Fisheries Committee	Joss Wiggins	Walton Community Project	Brenda Page
Brightlingsea Sailing Club	Alice Davis	Kirby Preservation Society	Derek Ladkin	West Mersea Parish Council	Vanessa Capon
Brightlingsea Town Council	Cllr Marion Beckwith	Kirton and Falkenham Parish Council	Jack Cade	West Mersea Yacht Club	Commodore
Brightlingsea Town Council	Terry Hamilton	Landguard Fort	John Clarke	Wetlands and Wildfowl Trust	Maria Senior
British Association of Shooting and Conservation	Mark Greenhough	Levington and Stratton Hall Parish Council	David Long	Wivenhoe Sailing Club	The Chairman
British Canoe Union	Ms Mandy Delaney	Long Distance Walkers Association	John Sparshall	Wivenhoe Town Council	Robert Needham
British Energy Ltd		Maldon District Council	Kwame Nuako	Woolverstone Marina	Trevor Barnes
British Horse Society	Mr Mark Weston	Maldon District Council	Alan Storah	Suffolk Yacht Harbour	Jonathan Dyke
British Trust for Ornithology	Andy Musgrove	Maldon District Council	Roy Read	Sustrans	Alan Morgan
Burnham on Crouch Town Council	Carole Noble	Maldon District Council	Nigel Harmer	Tendring District Council	David Hall
Burnham on Crouch Town Council	Mrs P Calver	Maldon Harbour Commissioners	David Patient	Essex County Council	Kevin Jones
Burnham Tourist Information	Vikie Massey	Maldon Harbour Improvement Commissioners	John Hughes	Essex County Council Mersea Centre for Outdoor Learning	Paul Button
Burnham Yacht Harbour	Tony Pitt	Maldon Tourist Information Centre		Essex County Fire and Rescue	
Business Link East	Graham Robson	Maldon Town Council	Cllr Tony Shrimpton	Essex Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group	Rebecca Inman
C2C	Julian Drury	Maldon Town Council	Cllr Stephen Savage	Essex Institute of Directors	Juliet Price

Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name
Campaign for the Protection of Rural England, Essex	Tony Middleton	Managing Coastal Change	Mike Berry	Essex Joint Wildfowling Clubs	Richard Playle
Chelmondiston Parish Council	John Deacon	Managing Coastal Change	Richard Wrinch	Essex Police	Jim Barker McCardie
Chelmondiston Parish Council	Frances Sewell	Managing Coastal Change	John Gray	Essex Tourism Association Ltd	Carol Jolly
Chelmsford Borough Council	Andy Bestwick	Managing Coastal Change	John Mee	Essex Waterways Ltd	Colin Edmond
Chelmsford Borough Council	Neil Gulliver	Managing Coastal Change	George Partridge	Essex Wildfowling Association	Adrian Judge
Citizens Advice Bureau, Ipswich		Maydays Farms	David Sunnucks	Essex Wildlife Trust	Sarah Allison
Clacton-on-Sea Tourist Information Centre		Mayland Parish Council	Cllr Spires	Essex Wildlife Trust	Lucinda Butcher
Classic Sailing Club		Mayland Parish Council	Cllr White	Essex Wildlife Trust	Adam Rochester
Colchester Association of Local Councils	Mr L Broadhurst	Maylandsea Sailing Club	The Secretary	Essex Wildlife Trust	David Smart
Colchester Borough Council	Robert Judd	Mell Farm	Andrew St Joseph	Essex Wildlife Trust	John Hall
Colchester Oyster Fishery Limited	Mr Kerrison	Mersea Island Community Association	Peter Clements	Essex, Rochford and District 4x4 Club	John Pinney
Colchester Visitor Information Centre		MP for Colchester	Bob Russell	Exchem PLC	Derek Guilfoyle
Colne Estuary Partnership	Steve McMellor	MP for Harwich	Douglas Carswell	Rochford Wildfowling Club	Roy Rawlinson
Colne Stour Countryside Association	Charles Aldous	MP for Maldon and East Chelmsford	John Whittingdale	Rowell Partnership	Gavin Rowell
Country Land and Business Association	Rob Wise	MP for Rochford and Southend East	James Duddridge	Royal Corinthian Yacht Club	The Commodore

Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name
Creeksea Ferry Inn		MP for Southend West	David Amess	Royal Yachting Association	Chris Edwards
Crouch Harbour Authority	Mark Wakelin	National Express East Anglia (Customer Relations)		RSPB	Chris Tyas
Crown Estate	Jessica McGarry	National Grid, Bradwell Project	Jim Street	RSPB	Briony Coulson
Dedham Vales AONB and Stour Valley Project	Simon Amstutz	National Trust	Martin Atkinson	RSPB	Amy Crossley
Defence Estates	Piers Chantry	Nature Break	Brian Dawson	RSPB	Rick Vonk
Defence Estates	SJA Lloyd	Naze Marine Holiday Park		Rural Community Council of Essex	Michelle Gardiner
Defence Estates	Paul Evans	Naze Tower		SCAR	Graham Henderson
Defence Estates	Twm Wade	Network Rail	Edward Hiskins	Shotley Marina Ltd	
Defra	Peter Unwin	NFU	Andrew Cullen	Shotley Parish Council	Linda Rowlands
East of England Development Agency	Deborah Cadman	NFU	Paul Hammett	Shotley Parish Council	Cllr Tony Ingram
East of England Faiths Council	Jenny Kartupelis	NFU, Essex County Branch	Graham Harvey	Shotley Parish Council	Linda Rowlands
East of England Regional Assembly	Jo Worley	North Fambridge Parish Council	Cllr Haydon Garrod	Shotley Stour Footpath Renovation Group	Gary Richens
East of England Regional Assembly	Kate Haigh	Oakfield Wood Nature Reserve	Peter Kincaid	Southend Airport Company Ltd	
East of England Tourism	Ingrid Marques	Old Gaffers Association	Peter Elliston	Southend Business and Tourism Partnership	
Eastern Sea Fisheries Joint Fisheries	Judith Stoutt	One Ipswich Local Strategic Partnership	Elizabeth Harsant	Essex County Council	Gary White

Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name	Organisation	Contact name
EDF Energy	Howard Green	Orwell Riding Tracks	Jo Gray	Essex County Council	Nigel Brown
English Churches Housing Group	Sue Robinson	Osea Leisure Park	Andrew Penn	Essex County Council	Christine Allman
Essex and Suffolk Water	Steve Derbyshire	Packing Shed Trust	William Norman	Essex County Council	Kevin Fraser
Essex and Suffolk Water	Will Robinson	Persimmon Homes, Essex	Terry Brunning	Riverside Village Holiday Park	
Essex and Suffolk Water	Paul Saynor	Port of Felixstowe	Robert Wheatley	RNLI	David Master
Essex Angling Consultative	Peter Holloway	QinetiQ	Paul Sewell	RNLI	Keith Horspool
Essex Angling Consultative Association	P Holloway	Ramblers Association	Mags Hobby	RNLI	Andrew Ashton
Essex Association of Local Councils	Joy Sheppard	Ramblers Association	James Woodcock	Essex Bridleways Commission	Deidre Graham
Essex Biodiversity Project	Mark Iley	River Action Group	Tom Gondris	River Stour Trust	Catherine Burrows
Essex Bridleways Commission	Julia Pryer	River Gipping Trust	Secretary		

Essex Schools

School Name	Headteacher
Alderman Blaxill School	Mr Jonathan Tippet
All Saints' Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Dovercourt	Mrs Sue Worthington
All Saints Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Great Oakley	Mr Martin Nicholls
All Saints Maldon Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	Miss Michele Williams
Alresford Primary School	Mr Robert Collins
Alton Park Junior School	Mr Tony Coppin
Ardleigh St Mary's Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	Ms Donna Parker
Ashingdon School	Mrs Ann Stewart
Barling Magna Community Primary School	Mrs Marion Still
Baynards Primary School	Mr Gary Stimson
Birch Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Miss Kate Moore

School Name	Headteacher
Bradfield Primary School	Miss Debbie Griggs
Brightlingsea Infant School	Mrs Julia Hunt
Brightlingsea Junior School	Mrs Claire Claydon
Broomgrove Infant School	Mrs Paula Wiltshire
Broomgrove Junior School	Mrs Julie Thompson
Burnham-on-Crouch Primary School	Mrs Nicola Tothill
Burrsville Community Infant School	Mrs Janet Webster
Canewdon Endowed Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School and Nursery	Mrs Chris Eshmade
Cann Hall Primary School	Mrs Clare Reece
Canvey Island Infant School	Mrs Ann Matthews
Canvey Junior School	Mrs Janet Vaughan
Castle View School	Mr Russell Sullivan
Cedar Hall School	Mr Peter Whelan
Chappel Church of England (Controlled) Primary School	Ms Tracy Mckenzie-Bell
Chase Lane Primary School and Nursery	Mr Greg Bloss and Mrs Jude Nash
Cherry Tree Primary School and Speech and Language Unit	Mrs Sharon Short
Clacton Coastal Academy	Mr Stephen Chamberlain
Clacton County High School	Mr Jeff Brindle
Colchester County High School For Girls	Mrs Elizabeth Ward
Colchester Royal Grammar School	Mr Ken Jenkinson
Collingwood Primary School	Mrs Amanda Buckland-Garnett
Colne Community School	Mr Nardeep Sharma
Copford Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	Mr David Bome
Coppins Green Primary School	Mr Stuart Livingstone
Dedham Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	Mrs Heather Tetchner
Down Hall Primary School	Mrs Lou Reck
Edward Francis Community Infant School	Mrs Caroline Miller
Edward Francis Community Junior School	Mr Gary Soars
Elmstead Primary School	Mr Clive Middleditch
Engaines Primary School	Mr Doug Brown
Feering Church of England (Controlled) Primary School	Mrs Jane Pomeroy
Fingringhoe Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Mrs Julia Longman
Frinton-on-Sea Primary School	Mrs Joan Dear
Frobisher Primary and Nursery School	Mrs Tracey Caffull & Mrs Emily Simpson
Furtherwick Park School	Mr Chris Hayes
Glebe Infant School and Unit for Hearing Impaired	Mrs Monica Dimmock
Glebe Junior School and Unit for Hearing Impaired	Mr Travis Martinson
Glenwood School	Mrs Judith Salter
Gosbecks Primary School	Mrs Jayne Mitchell
Great Bentley Primary School	Mrs Diana Cleaver
Great Clacton Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Junior School	Mrs Victoria Jackson
Great Totham Primary School	Mr Keith Bannister

School Name	Headteacher
Great Wakering Primary School	Mrs Barbara Spratt
Greensward Academy	Mr David Triggs
Grove Wood Primary School	Mrs Jenny Slee
Hadleigh Infant and Nursery School	Mrs Brenda Dalley
Hadleigh Junior School	Mrs Katharine Mansfield
Hamford Primary School	Mr Kenneth Blake
Hamilton Primary School	Mr Clive Reynolds
Harwich Community Primary School and Nursery	Ms Valerie Metcalf
Heybridge Primary School	Mrs Helen Bright
Highfields Primary School	Mrs Hilary Cook
Hockley Primary School	Mr Michael Jones
Holland Haven Primary School	Mrs Sharon Sciachettano
Holland Park Primary School	Mrs Ronnie Farrelly
Holt Farm Infant School	Mr Robin Goodier
Holt Farm Junior School	Mr Stephen Keeley
Holy Family Catholic Primary School, Benfleet	Mr Peter O'Kane
Holy Trinity Church of England Primary School, Eight Ash Green and Aldham	Mrs Helen Craig and Mrs Susan Wilson
Home Farm Primary School	Ms Mo Oliver
Integrated Support Centre PRU, Heybridge	Mr Martin Coxell
Jotmans Hall Primary School	Mrs Nicki Kadwill
Katherines Primary School	Mrs Suzanne Ryan
Kendall Church of England Primary School	Mr Mark Carter-Tufnell
Kents Hill Infant School	Mrs Shirley Tait
Kents Hill Junior School	Mrs Natalie Sansom and Mrs Stephanie Tedora
King's Ford Infant School and Nursery	Mrs Linda Rowley
King's Ford Junior School	Mr Gordon Leathers
Kingston School	Mrs Christine Webster and Mrs Tania Perry
Kingswode Hoe School	Mrs Elizabeth Drake
Kirby Primary School	Mrs Anne Bray
Langenhoe Community Primary School	Mrs Karen Mills
Lawford Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Mrs Linda Leveridge
Laver-De-La-Haye Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	Mrs Patricia Wilkie
Leigh Beck Infant School and Nursery	Mrs Gillian Chapman
Leigh Beck Junior School	Mr David Bridge
Lexden Primary School with Unit for Hearing Impaired Pupils and Nursery	Ms Carole Farrer
Lexden Springs School	Mrs Jacqueline Wood
Lubbins Park Community Primary School	Mrs Jan Vaughan
Maldon Primary School	Mrs Gill Disley
Manningtree High School	Miss Deborah Hollister
Market Field School	Mr Gary Smith
Mersea Island School	Mrs Sue Shenton
Messing-Cum-Inworth School	Miss Kirsty Rowsell
Milldene Primary School	Mrs Karen Springett
Millfields Primary School	Mrs Janet Meacock

School Name	Headteacher
Mistley Norman Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	Mr Stephen Burnup
Monkwick Infant School and Nursery	Mrs Claire Holmes
Monkwick Junior School	Mr Mark Walter
Montgomerie Infant School	Miss Rebecca Spencer
Montgomerie Junior School	Mr Christopher Pratt
Montgomery Infant School and Nursery, Colchester	Mrs Christine Rudland
Montgomery Junior School, Colchester	Mr William Aylett
North Primary School and Nursery	Mr Alan Garnett
Northwick Park Primary School	Mrs Emma Lane
Oakwood Infant School	Mrs Carol Carlsson-Browne
Old Heath Community Primary School	Mr Jeremy Hallum
Our Lady of Ransom Catholic Primary School	Mr Francis O'Brien
Plumberow Primary School	Mr Ian Barton
Plume School	Mr David Stephenson
Poplar Adolescent Unit	Mr Val Scott
Prettygate Infant School	Mrs Carol Jackson
Prettygate Junior School	Mrs Tracy McKenzie-Bell
Ravenscroft Primary School	Mr Nigel Chapman
Rayleigh Primary School	Mr Peter Malcolm
Richard de Clare Community Primary School	Mr David Iles
Riverside Infant School	Miss Megan Jenkins
Riverside Junior School	Miss Megan Jenkins
Rochford Primary & Nursery School	Mr Gy Rampersaud
Rolph Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Mr John Crane
Shorefields School	Mrs Jo Hodges
South Benfleet Foundation Primary School	Mr Dominic Carver
Southminster Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	Mrs Karen Harden
Spring Meadow Primary School	Ms Linda Gildea
St Andrew's Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Weeley	Mrs Ruth Slater
St Benedict's Catholic College	Mr John O'Hara
St Cedd's Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Bradwell	Mrs Pauline Ward
St Clare's Catholic Primary School	Mrs Bogusia Holeszowska
St Francis Catholic Primary School, Maldon	Mrs Susanne Breen
St George's Church of England Primary School, Great Bromley	Mrs Patricia Fitzgerald
St George's Infant School and Nursery	Mrs Jackie Moore
St George's New Town Junior School	Mr Carl Messer
St Helena School	Mr Kevin Prince
St James' Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Colchester	Mr Jeff Graham
St John's Green Primary School	Mr Simon Billings
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Canvey Island	Mr Paul Collingwood
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Harwich	Mrs Theresa MacLeod
St Katherine's Church of England Primary School	Mrs Annette Keeney

School Name	Headteacher
St Lawrence Church of England Primary School, Rowhedge	Mrs Kerry Malcolm
St Mary's Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School, Burnham-on-Crouch	Mrs Geraldine Denham-Hale
St Michael's Primary School and Nursery, Colchester	Mrs Gail Thomas
St Nicholas' Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School, Rayleigh	Mrs Carol Bright
St Nicholas Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School, Tillingham	Mrs Hilary Dieu de Bellefontaine
St Osyth Church of England Primary School	Mr Tim Palmer
St Peter's High School	Mrs Joan Costello
St Teresa's Catholic Primary School, Colchester	Mrs Frances Booker
St Teresa's Catholic Primary School, Hawkwell	Mrs Nikki Stevens
St Thomas More's Catholic Primary School, Colchester	Mrs Bridget Harris
Stambridge Primary School	Mrs Maureen Sealeaf
Stanway Fiveways Primary School	Mr Barry Nevin
Stanway Primary School	Mr Brian Combes
Tendring Primary School	Mrs Anne Clarke
Tendring Technology College	Ms Caroline Haynes
The Appleton School	Mrs Karen Kerridge
The Cornelius Vermuyden School and Arts College	Mrs Carol Skewes
The Deanes School	Mrs Janet Atkinson
The Fitzwimarc School	Mr James Fuller
The Harwich School	Mr Nigel Mountford
The King Edmund School	Mr Graham Abel
The King John School	Miss Margaret Wilson
The Mayflower Primary School	Mr Steve Springett
The Philip Morant School and College	Mrs Susan Cowans
The Robert Drake Primary School	Miss Christine Redpath
The Stanway School	Mr Jonathan Tippett
The Sweyne Park School	Mr Andy Hodgkinson
The Thomas Lord Audley School and Language College	Mr Jonathan Tippett
The Westerings Primary School	Mrs Sue Bridger
Thundersley Primary School	Miss Veronica Wallace
Thurstable School Sports College and Sixth Form Centre	Mr Miles Bacon
Tiptree Heath Primary School	Mrs Delia Cooke
Tiptree, St Luke's Church of England (Controlled) Primary School	Mrs Wendy Enguell
Tollesbury School	Mrs David Milligan
Tolleshunt D'Arcy St Nicholas Church of England (Voluntary Aided) Primary School	Mrs Sophie Massey
Two Village Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	Mrs Kay Wills
Walton-on-the-Naze Primary School	Mrs Anne Myatt
Waterman Primary School	Mrs Gillian Jones
Wentworth Primary School	Mrs Jan Myers

School Name	Headteacher
Westwood Primary School	Ms Lella Yates
William De Ferrers School	Mr Russell Ayling
William Read Primary School	Mrs Jacqui Gosnold
Winter Gardens Primary School	Mr Stephen Harris
Wix and Wrabness Primary School	Miss Lorraine Oldale
Woodham Ley Primary School	Mr David Foxall
Woodham Walter Church of England (Voluntary Controlled) Primary School	Mrs Madeleine Matthews
Woodville Primary School	Mrs Lynne Middleton
Wyburns Primary School	Mr Mervyn Pocock

Suffolk Schools

School Name	Headteacher
Bentley CEVCP School	Mr J McSorley
Chelmondiston CEVEP School	Ms Christine Haywood
Holbrook High School	
Shotley CP School	Mrs M Newman
Stutton CEVCP School	Mrs W Worley
Tattingstone CEVCP School	Mr J Lynch
.	Howard Blackett
Trimley St Mary Primary School	Mrs Christina Ashford
Waldringfield Primary School	Miss Sarah Rogers
Alderwood	Mrs Denise Morcom
Amberfield School	Mrs LINDA INGRAM
Beacon Hill School	Mr David Stewart
Bealings School	Mr Duncan Bathgate
Belstead School	Mrs S Chesworth
Bramford Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary School	Mr Jon Eden
Britannia Primary School and Nursery	Mrs Karen Heath
Broke Hall Community Primary School	Mr Richard Griffiths
Castle Hill Infant School	Mrs Sheri Wilks
Castle Hill Junior School	Mrs Ruth Hart
Cedarwood Primary School	Mr Doug Stroud
Chantry High School	Mr Andrew Fell
Claydon High School	Mrs Sarah Skinner
Claydon Primary School	Ms Mary Ashcroft
Cliff Lane Primary School	Mr Owain Richards
Clifford Road Primary School	Mr R W Cove
Copdock Primary School	Mrs Joanne Austin
Copleston High School	Mr Shaun Common
Dale Hall Community Primary School	Mrs A Beckett
First Base	Mrs Eithne Lemming
Gorseland Primary School	Mrs Jan Seaborne
Gusford Community Primary School	Mrs Alison Becket
Halifax Primary School	Ms Anna Hennell James
Handford Hall Primary School	Mr J Trotter
Heath Primary School, Kesgrave	Mrs Susan Bowditch
Heathside School	Mr Odran Doran
Henley Primary School	Ms Ann Waters

School Name	Headteacher
Highfield Nursery School	Mrs Sheri Wilks
Hillside Community Primary School	Mr P Tebbutt
Hintlesham and Chattisham Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary School	Mrs S Cross
Holywells High School	Mr Ian Bloom
Ipswich High School	Mrs Elaine Purves
Ipswich School	Mr I Galbraith
Kesgrave High School	Mr Nigel Burgoyne
Larchcroft School	Mr Simon Studd
Morland Primary School	Mr Ken Marrable
Murrayfield Community Primary School	Mrs Wendy Anita James
Nacton Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary School	Mrs Elizabeth Ditton
Northgate High School	Mr Neil Watts
Orwell Park School	Mr R Constantine
Parkside Pupil Referral Unit	Mr Stuart Bailey
Piper's Vale Community Primary School	Mrs Sally Wright
Ranelagh Primary School	Mrs Diane Elkins
Ravenswood Community Primary School	Mrs Marilyn Such
Rose Hill Primary School	Mr Simon Phillips
Rushmere Hall Primary School	Mrs Jenny Barr
Sidegate Primary School	Mr Andrew Waterman
Springfield Infant School and Nursery	Mrs Rosie Hill
Springfield Junior School	Mr M Garland
Sprites Primary School	Mr Sean Valentine
Sproughton Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary School	Mrs Jane Needle
St Alban's Catholic High School	Mr Dennis McGarry
St Christopher's	
St Helen's Primary School	Mr John Morgan
St John's Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	Mrs Helen Picton
St Joseph's College	Mrs S Grant
St Margaret's Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	Mrs Kim Kelway
St Mark's Catholic Primary School	Mrs Theresa Barker
St Mary's Catholic Primary School	Mrs Maureen Etheridge
St Matthew's Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	Mrs Sue Todd
St Pancras Catholic Primary School	Mr Stephen Barker
Stoke High School	Mrs Janet Dickson
Suffolk New College	Professor David Muller
The Meadows Montessori School	Mrs Samantha Sims
The Oaks Community Primary School	Miss Tina Jackson
The Willows Primary School	Mrs Margo Barker
Thomas Wolsey School	Mrs Nancy McArdle Bed
Thurleston High School	Mr M Everett
Westbourne Sports College	Mr Christopher Edwards
Westbridge Pupil Referral Unit	Mr David Siddall
White House Community Infant School	Mrs E Gerrie
Whitehouse Junior School	Mr Ian Williams
Whitton Community Primary School	Miss Ann Taylor
Deben High School	Mr Robert Cawley

School Name	Headteacher
Fairfield Infant School	Mrs Jane Reed
Maidstone Infant School	Mrs Lizzie Girling
Langer Primary School	Mrs Catherine Banthorp
Orwell High School	Mr Peter Tomkins
Grange Community Primary School	Mrs Christabel Reynish
Causton Junior School	Mr Paul Rooney
Colneis Junior School	Mrs J Reed
Felixstowe International College	Mrs J S Lee
Kingsfleet Primary School	Mrs Kyrsty Beattie

Travellers' Sites

Council Sites
Hovefield Caravan Site
Hop Gardens Gypsy Site
Fernhill Caravan Site
Elizabeth Way Caravan Site
Brockhouse Gypsy Site
Wood Corner Caravan Site
Sandiacres Caravan Site
Ridgewell Gypsy Site
Cranham Hall Caravan Site
Ladygrove Caravan Site
West Meadows Travellers' Site

Private Sites
Spring Stables
The Caravan
Woodside
32 Wall Street
Lea Lane
Office Lane
Loamy Hill Road
Cherry Blossom Lane
Colchester Road
Park Wood Lane
Wash Lane
Main Road
Rawreth Travellers Site
Pudsea Hall Lane

B1.17.3 Equality and inclusion

It is an essential part of engagement to ensure that everyone potentially affected, both directly and indirectly, feels involved in and informed of what is happening to their coast. It is vital that we secure maximum participation in the public consultation, and that we enable all those who want to be involved, to get involved through a method that is appropriate and relevant to them. As part of our stakeholder mapping in preparation for the public consultation and owing to the large geographical nature of this SMP, we used a professional communications research company to further map out the community, organisations and businesses. As part of this work we particularly looked at what strands of diversity needed particular care. Our research indicated that in our public consultation we needed to ensure that we consider age, faith, race, those who are less able, hard to reach communities (Travellers) second home owners and tourists.

With the information provided we will plan out our programme of publicity and engagement for the public consultation. Using our evaluations and feedback we will review mid-way through the consultation to make sure that we have a fully representative view from the broader community. Summary documents for this research are included.

In addition to our commitment to address equality and inclusion we must be transparent and accountable. Our communication must be transparent, its documentation robust and able to respond efficiently to requests under the Freedom of Information Act as well as independent inspection.

Over 60s

Local Authority	Ward	Total Population	Over 60s	Percentage of Population
Suffolk Coastal	Felixstowe East	4,004	1,439	35.94%
	Felixstowe North	4,299	1,083	25.19%
	Felixstowe South	4362	1,318	30.22%
	Felixstowe South East	4,684	1,521	32.47%
	Felixstowe West	6,701	1,352	20.18%
	Nacton	4,237	1,043	24.62%
	Sutton	2,411	373	15.47%
	Trimleys with Kirton	6,883	1,358	19.73%
	Total Affected	37,581	9,487	25.24%
	Suffolk Coastal Total	115,141	30,450	26.45%
Ipswich	Gainsborough	8,381	1,635	19.51%
	Holywells	5,629	1,060	18.83%
	Bridge	7,226	1,414	19.57%
	Alexandra	7,110	1,159	16.30%
	Gipping	7,624	1,497	19.64%

Local Authority	Ward	Total Population	Over 60s	Percentage of Population
	Westgate	7,556	1,060	14.03%
	Total Affected	43,526	7,825	17.98%
	Ipswich Total		24,833	21.21%
Babergh	Berners	3,867	953	24.64%
	Holbrook	2,597	480	18.48%
	Alton	3,852	930	24.14%
	Brook	3,817	1,026	26.88%
	Mid Samford	4,091	871	21.29%
	Dodnash	3,415	1,014	29.69%
	Total Affected	21,639	5,274	24.37%
	Babergh Total	83,461	19,949	23.90%
Tendring	Bockings Elm	4,337	1,392	32.10%
	Harwich East	2,581	620	24.02%
	Harwich East Central	4,836	1,214	25.10%
	Harwich West	4,450	1,466	32.94%
	Harwich West Central	5,148	1,351	26.24%
	Great & Little Oakley	2,306	534	23.16%
	Bradfield, Wrabness & Wix	2,229	500	22.43%
	Walton	4,377	1,748	39.94%
	Lawford	4,476	934	20.87%
	Manningtree, Mistley, Little Bentley & Tendring	4,365	1,130	25.89%
	Hamford	4,032	2,013	49.93%
	Homelands	2,021	1,217	60.22%
	Holland & Kirby	4,518	1,598	35.37%
	Frinton	4,089	2,011	49.18%
	Burrsville	2,109	939	44.52%
	Haven	2,107	1,130	53.63%
	St Bartholomews	4,416	2,285	51.74%
	St Pauls	4,552	1,899	41.72%
	Pier	4,810	1,519	31.58%
	Rush Green	4,981	1,400	28.11%
	St James	4,334	1,642	37.89%
	Golf Green	4,666	2,095	44.90%
	St Osyth & Point Clear	4,121	1,518	36.84%
	Brightlingsea	8,146	2,142	26.30%
	Alresford	2,127	546	25.67%
	Thorrington, Frating, Elmstead & Great Bromley	4,642	1,161	25.01%
	Beaumont & Thorpe	2,397	602	25.11%
	St Johns	4,798	1,720	35.85%
	Bockings Elm	4,337	1,392	32.10%
	Peter Bruff	4,695	1,034	22.02%
Alton Park	5,182	1,219	23.52%	

Local Authority	Ward	Total Population	Over 60s	Percentage of Population
	St Marys	4,966	1,417	28.53%
	Little Clacton & Weeley	4,612	1,521	32.98%
	Total Affected	135,763	44,909	33.08%
	Tendring Total	138,539	45,095	32.55%
Colchester	St Andrew's	8,644	2,028	23.46%
	West Mersea	6,926	2,290	33.06%
	Pyefleet	2,434	577	23.71%
	East Donyland	2,376	432	18.18%
	Wivenhoe Quay	4,989	1,028	20.61%
	Wivenhoe Cross	4,143	470	11.34%
	Harbour	5,701	1,094	19.19%
	Birch and Winstree	4,846	923	19.05%
	Dedham and Langham	2,906	733	25.22%
	New Town	8,627	1,049	12.16%
	Total Affected	51,592	10,624	20.59%
	Colchester Total	155,769	30,095	19.32%
Maldon	Purleigh	3,201	650	20.31%
	Althorne	4,002	885	22.11%
	Burnham on Crouch North	3,807	857	22.51%
	Burnham on Crouch South	3,955	919	23.24%
	Southminster	4,019	704	17.52%
	Tillingham	2,180	4,593	210.69%
	Mayland	3,795	764	20.13%
	Maldon East	2,156	503	23.33%
	Maldon North	3,812	1,204	31.58%
	Heybridge East	3,883	534	13.75%
	Tolleshunt D'arcy	3,928	886	22.56%
	Tollesbury	2,033	369	18.15%
	Maldon West	4010	765	19.08%
	Maldon South	4056	565	13.93%
	Total Affected	48,837	14,198	29.07%
	Maldon Total	59,418	12,335	20.76%
Chelmsford	Rettendon & Runwell	5038	1344	26.68%
	South Woodham, Chetwood and Collingwood	8495	714	8.40%
	South Woodham, Elmwood and Woodville	8133	1045	12.85%
	Total Affected	21,666	3,103	14.32%
	Chelmsford Total	157,072	30,477	19.40%
Rochford	Foulness & Great Wakering	5726	1077	18.81%
	Barling & Sutton	1784	385	21.58%
	Rochford	6870	1602	23.32%

Local Authority	Ward	Total Population	Over 60s	Percentage of Population
	Ashingdon & Canewdon	4208	913	21.70%
	Hullbridge	6446	1669	25.89%
	Downhall & Rawreth	4057	723	17.82%
	Hockley North	1870	407	21.76%
	Hockley West	2007	378	18.83%
	Hockley Central	6111	1715	28.06%
	Hawkwell West	3938	829	21.05%
	Hawkwell South	3961	1099	27.75%
	Total Affected	46,978	10,797	22.98%
	Rochford Total	78,489	18,045	22.99%
Southend-on-Sea	Chalkwell	9207	2464	26.76%
	West Leigh	8672	2227	25.68%
	Leigh	9015	1946	21.59%
	Milton	8990	2220	24.69%
	Kursaal	8871	1656	18.67%
	Thorpe	8713	2605	29.90%
	West Shoebury	10017	2149	21.45%
	Shoeburyness	9976	1613	16.17%
	Southchurch	9467	2691	28.43%
	Total Affected	82,928	19,571	23.60%
Southend-on-Sea Total	160,257	38,218	23.85%	
Castle Point	Canvey Island West	4498	930	20.68%
	Canvey Island East	6373	1425	22.36%
	Canvey Island South	6347	1558	24.55%
	Canvey Island North	5979	1535	25.67%
	Canvey Island Winter Gardens	7510	627	8.35%
	Boyce	6117	1441	23.56%
	St. Mary's	6288	1593	25.33%
	St. James'	6199	1818	29.33%
	Total Affected	49,311	10,927	22.16%
	Castle Point Total	86,608	19,819	22.88%

Faith percentages

	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	No religion	None stated
East of England	72.14%	0.22%	0.58%	0.56%	1.46%	0.25%	0.29%	16.74%	7.75%
Southend-on-Sea	68.65%	0.26%	0.58%	1.70%	1.22%	0.06%	0.38%	18.84%	8.30%
Maldon	75.78%	0.13%	0.10%	0.17%	0.25%	0.05%	0.23%	16.47%	6.81%
Rochford	75.83%								
Tendring	76.03%	0.13%	0.10%	0.15%	0.23%	0.02%	0.27%	14.94%	8.13%
Ipswich	68.10%	0.18%	0.42%	0.09%	1.25%	0.21%	0.34%	20.34%	9.07%

	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	No religion	None stated
Suffolk Coastal	75.82%	0.18%	0.11%	0.11%	0.30%	0.06%	0.26%	15.60%	7.54%

Second homes

Local Authority	Total Second Homes / Holiday Accommodation
Suffolk Coastal	1,932
Ipswich	129
Babergh	373
Tendring	1,592
Colchester	243
Maldon	295
Chelmsford	99
Rochford	67
Southend-on-Sea	205
Castle Point	27

B1.17.4 Shoreline Management Plan engagement structure

Client Steering Group (CSG)

The CSG has overall responsibility for the delivery of the SMP. The CSG initiates the SMP development process, undertakes any scoping tasks required and manages the development and adoption processes.

The Essex and South Suffolk SMP CSG have been formed as a sub-group of the East Anglia Coastal Group (EACG). It is made up of the main client local authorities for the SMP, plus representatives from Natural England, English Heritage and other authorities such as Essex County Council and Suffolk County Council. As a minimum it is recommended that representatives cover the key disciplines of engineering, planning and conservation. The Environment Agency is the lead authority for this SMP and we are responsible for procuring, managing and administration of the consultant, Royal Haskoning.

Roles and responsibilities of the CSG include:

- providing client expertise in deciding the scope and extent of the SMP
- maintaining liaison with EA Head Office
- reporting back to client organisations
- working in partnership with the consultant to develop:
 - the overall scope of the SMP
 - the issues to be dealt with by the SMP
 - the priority of the issues
 - the objectives for the SMP
 - the draft policies for the SMP
- directing consultation, including the methods and materials we use
- overseeing the public consultation exercise
- seeking ratification of the SMP policies

Also, the following as appropriate:

- liaising with local members to establish the Elected Members' Forum (EMF) and Key Stakeholder Group (KSG)
- convening meetings of the Elected Members' Forum and Key Stakeholder Group
- supporting the Elected Members' Forum

The membership of the CSG (at 11th March 2010) is:

Name	Organisation
Mark Johnson	Environment Agency (Chair)
Ian Bliss	Environment Agency (Project Manager)
Karen Thomas	Environment Agency (Coastal advisor for Essex)
Jaap Flikweert	Royal Haskoning
Ellie Bendall	Environment Agency
Kit Hawkins	Royal Haskoning
Marit Brommer	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning
Mat Cork	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning
Phil Sturges	Natural England
John Ryan	Tendring District Council
Peter Garrett	Maldon District Council
Richard Atkins	Southend-on-sea Borough Council
Jody Owen-Hughes	Rochford District Council
Sam Hollingsworth	Rochford District Council
Abigail Brunt	Coastal Support Officer, Environment Agency
Sharon Bleese	Communications Business Partner, Environment Agency
Nicky Spurr	Essex County Council
Lee Taylor	Essex County Council
Jane Burch	Suffolk County Council
Andy Beswick	Chelmsford Borough Council
Beverley McLean	Colchester Borough Council
Helio Luimba	Royal Haskoning Graduate Engineer
Rachel Ballantyne	English Heritage
Catherine Whitehead	Natural England
Stuart Barbrook	Essex Coastal Engineer
John Davies	Suffolk Coastal District Council
Lucy North	Shoreline Management Group, Environment Agency
Stuart Schleip	Babergh District Council
Peter Frew	East Anglian Coastal Advisory Group
Duncan Campbell	SMPs Technical Specialist, Environment Agency
Gary Ashby	Tendring District Council

CSG meetings have also been attended by Neil Pope (Environment Agency) and Fola Ogunyoye (Royal Haskoning).

Elected Members' Forum (EMF)

Involving elected members in developing the SMP reflects the 'Cabinet' style approach to decision-making operating in many local authorities. The EMF comprises elected member representatives from client local authorities and members of the Environment Agency's Regional Flood Defence Committee. Members are involved from the beginning, thereby minimising the risks of producing a draft document with policies that are not approved by the operating authorities. The members are involved through a forum, building trust and understanding with the Client Steering Group.

Roles and responsibilities of the elected members include:

- agreeing the activities of the Client Steering Group
- agreeing the overall scope of the SMP
- agreeing the stakeholder engagement strategy, including when and how we involve them at each stage of the SMP process
- agreeing who the key stakeholders are
- agreeing the issues to be dealt with by the SMP
- agreeing the priority of the issues
- agreeing the objectives for the SMP
- reviewing and agreeing the policies to be contained in the draft SMP
- seeking ratification of SMP policies

The membership of the Elected Members' Forum (at 11th March 2010) is:

Name	Organisation
Mark Johnson	Environment Agency coastal manager (chair)
Ian Bliss	Environment Agency (Project manager)
Tony Coe	Regional Flood Defence Committee Chair
Jaap Flikweert	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning
Marit Brommer	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning
Mat Cork	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning
David Nutting	Eastern Area, Regional Flood Defence Committee
Cllr Ray Howard	Regional Flood Defence Committee / Essex County Council
Cllr John Lamb	Regional Flood Defence Committee /Southend-on-sea Borough Council
Cllr Tony Cussen	Maldon District Council
Cllr Keith Hudson	Rochford District Council
Cllr Iris Johnson	Tendring District Council
Cllr Harry Shearing	Tendring District Council
Phil Sturges	Natural England
John Ryan	Tendring District Council

Name	Organisation
Peter Garrett	Maldon District Council
Richard Atkins	Southend-on-sea Borough Council
Karen Thomas	Area Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency
Cllr Anna Waite	Southend-on-sea Borough Council
Cllr Tracey Chapman	Regional Flood Defence Committee /Essex County Council
Abigail Brunt	Coastal Support Officer, Environment Agency
Sharon Bleese	Communications Business Partner, Environment Agency
Nicky Spurr	Essex County Council
Jane Burch	Suffolk County Council
Cllr Nick Cope	Colchester Borough Council
Andy Beswick	Chelmsford Borough Council
Cllr Adrian Wilkins	Chelmsford Borough Council
Cllr Neil Gulliver	Chelmsford Borough Council
Cllr Andy Smith	Suffolk Coastal District Council
Beverley McLean	Colchester Borough Council
Helio Luimba	Royal Haskoning Graduate Engineer
Cllr Mitch Mitchell	Tendring District Council
Cllr Giancarlo Gugliemi	Tendring District Council
Rachel Ballantyne	English Heritage
Catherine Whitehead	Natural England
Stuart Barbrook	Essex Coastal Engineer
Cllr Keith Gorden	Rochford District Council
John Davies	Suffolk Coastal District Council
Cllr Guy Mcgregor	Suffolk County Council
Cllr Miriam Lewis	Maldon District Council
Gary Ashby	Tendring District Council
Cllr Robert Davison	Colchester Borough Council
Stuart Schleip	Babergh District Council
Kit Hawkins	Environmental Specialist, Royal Haskoning
Amy Capon	Communications Officer, Environment Agency
Lee Taylor	Essex County Council
Cllr Michael Starke	Rochford District Council
Themba Ngwenya	SMP Assistant

Key Stakeholder Group (KSG)

A key stakeholder is a person or organisation with a significant interest in the preparation of, and outcomes from, a shoreline management plan. This includes agencies, authorities, organisations and private bodies with responsibilities or ownerships that affect the overall management of the shoreline in a plan.

The KSG acts as a focal point for discussion and consultation through development of the plan. The membership of the group should provide representation of the primary interests within the study area, making sure we consider all interests during the review of issues. This group will be involved through meetings and workshops, but numbers will need to be carefully managed to make sure meetings do not become unmanageable. This group provides direct feedback and information to the CSG and EMF.

Roles and responsibilities of the KSG include:

- amending its membership to suit the issues being considered in the SMP
- suggesting issues and their priorities to be considered in the SMP
- meeting periodically throughout the production of the SMP
- providing comments on proposals being made by the CSG and EMF

Other groups

In addition to the formal groups required to oversee the SMP process, it is recommended that the relevant operating authorities set up individual project teams within their own organisations to make sure that all functions are informed about the SMP. This should be organised and managed by the officers on the Client Steering Group.

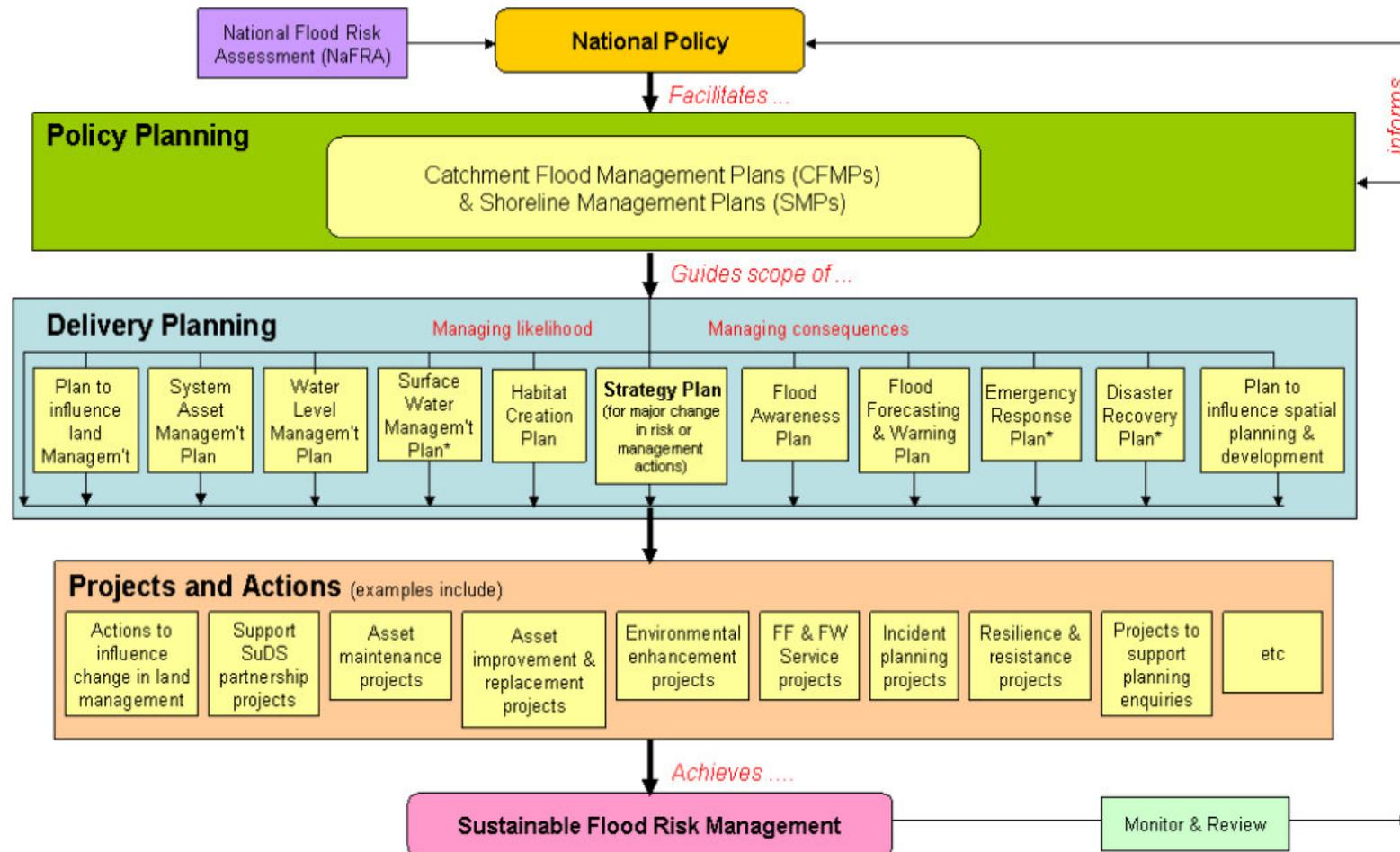
The CSG should also maintain a list of other stakeholders with an interest in the SMP, but who are not members of the Key Stakeholder Group. This should include their contact details and what their interest is. The CSG will update this list during the SMP process. The current list of other stakeholders (in alphabetical order) is:

Marine Conservation Society	Local residents
British Association for Shooting & Conservation	Campaign to Protect Rural England
CEFAS Lowestoft Laboratory	Royal National Lifeboat Institute (RNLI)
Defra Rural Marine & Environment Division	Second home owners
East of England Business Group	The Crown Estate
East of England Tourist Board	Local businesses

Roles and responsibilities of the other stakeholders in the Essex and South Suffolk SMP area include:

- providing information about their areas of interest
- identifying issues of concern to them about the management of the coastline
- responding about the effect of the draft proposed policies on their areas of interest

B1.17.5 Links between flood risk management planning and the wider planning framework



Although the relationship between these plans can be complicated, they should influence and reinforce each other and provide frameworks for putting the SMP into practice. SMPs can support other coastal and estuary plans by providing information on the expected coastal changes, risks and the preferred approaches for managing the shoreline.

Working with and sharing information between coastal groups and local planning authorities is important to develop a co-ordinated approach to managing the shoreline.

Throughout the SMP process the CSG and EMF will:

Influence the regional planning process by:

- identifying the issues that need to be considered over an area wider than a single authority area

Keep the local planning authorities updated on shoreline management issues by:

- identifying areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion
- predicting longer-term coastal change and the implications for planning and development
- working with the local planning authorities to identify suitable development plan policies for dealing with risk and shoreline management issues
- identifying the main shoreline management issues that have implications for planning how land is used in the plan area or in specific policy units.

Before considering planning applications in defined coastal areas:

- encourage consultation between the relevant operating authority engineers and the local planning authority on individual planning applications.

As we develop River Basin Management Plans under the Water Framework Directive and produce improved flood and coastal erosion maps as part of the European Floods Directive, the key to delivering many of our planning and flood risk management aspirations is land management. This will in turn deliver social and environmental benefits.

B1.17.6 Stakeholder engagement programme for Essex and South Suffolk SMP

We have produced a detailed timetable for completing the Essex and South Suffolk SMP. This lists all the tasks, who does them and when they should be completed by, so everyone involved with the Essex and South Suffolk SMP knows this information. The timetable will be updated at regular intervals as tasks change or move.

The timetable attached is correct as at 11th January 2010.

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
Stage 1 – Scope the SMP	Initiate the SMP	Completed	Agree Client Steering Group membership. Decide approach to SMP. Determine scope of work to produce SMP.	Maritime District, Borough and County Councils, Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage	Meeting of representatives from each organisation to agree membership of CSG, agree scope of work.	Defra SMP guidance vols 1 and 2. Roles and responsibilities of CSG members.
	Define the SMP	Completed	Confirm SMP boundaries. Identify outstanding study requirements for developing SMP. Agree form of the SMP.	Client Steering Group	Meeting to agree form of SMP.	Maps and other information, for example maps, reports.

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
	Define stakeholder engagement	Completed.	<p>Define stakeholder engagement strategy.</p> <p>Identify stakeholders, their status and contact details. Contact stakeholders and inform them of SMP process.</p> <p>Agree membership of Elected Members' Forum.</p> <p>Agree membership of Key Stakeholder Group.</p> <p>Agree list of other stakeholders.</p>	EA presented to the Client Steering Group	Meeting to discuss draft stakeholder engagement strategy and agree contacts for local authorities, RFDC and other stakeholders.	<p>Draft stakeholder engagement strategy.</p> <p>Draft list of contacts in local authorities, RFDC and other organisations.</p> <p>Draft letters to key stakeholders, including invitations to initial EMF meeting.</p> <p>Roles and responsibilities of Elected Members' Forum and Key Stakeholder Group.</p>
	Risk management	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Risk workshop held</p>	<p>Draft risk register and agree contents.</p> <p>Start SMP process.</p>	Consultant, Client Steering Group	Meeting with consultant to discuss and agree proposed programme and risk register.	<p>Draft risk register.</p> <p>Draft SMP programme.</p>

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
					Risk management workshop to discuss risks with key stakeholders.	
	Data collection	Completed	Initiate data collection and obtain data. Manage data. Initial review of data.	Client Steering Group, consultant	Meeting between CSG and consultant to discuss and agree who will supply data and information for SMP.	Reports, information and data to consultant. Consultant requests further data/reports/information. Final SMP programme.
	Additional investigations	Completed	Update defence information, including NFCDD. Obtain historic environment information.	Consultant, Client Steering Group and Environment Agency ASM and Ops Del Teams	E-mails and telephone calls to obtain additional information.	Information about coastal defences. Information about the historic environment.
	Set up and populate SMP website	Ongoing throughout SMP process	Establish website for disseminating information to stakeholders. Update when new	Client Steering Group, consultant	Consultant updates website.	Intranet site for Essex and South Suffolk SMP. Information disseminated to

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
			information becomes available.			EMF, KSG and other stakeholders.
Stage 2 – Assessments to support policy development	Baseline understanding of coastal behaviour and dynamics	Completed	Assess coastal processes and evolution. Assess coastal defences.	Consultant, Client Steering Group.	Meeting to discuss and agree coastal processes report.	Agenda and minutes of previous meetings. Draft coastal processes report.
	Develop baseline scenarios	Completed	Map predicted shoreline change under each scenario for three epochs.	Consultant and Client Steering Group.	Meeting to discuss and agree baseline scenarios.	Agenda and minutes of previous meeting. Revised coastal processes report. Draft baseline scenarios report.
	Define features, benefits and issues	Completed	Produce theme review and map spatial data. Identify features and	Client Steering Group, Elected Members Forum, all other	Meetings to discuss and agree features and issues in SMP area and look at theme review.	Agendas and minutes of previous meetings.

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
			issues. Identify benefits provided by the features.	stakeholders		Revised baseline scenarios report. Draft theme review. Draft issues and features table.
	Define objectives	Completed	Determine objectives. Review and agree issues and objectives with stakeholders.	Consultant, Client Steering Group, Elected Members Forum, Key Stakeholder Group	Meetings to discuss and agree issues and objectives and to consider relative importance of objectives.	Agendas and minutes of previous meetings. Revised theme review and issues and features table. Draft issues and objectives table.
	Identify flood and erosion risks	Completed	Identify risks to individual features from flooding or coastal erosion under a “no active intervention” scenario.	Consultant, Client Steering Group	Meeting to discuss and agree features at risk under different scenarios and epochs.	Agenda and minutes of previous meeting. Revised issues and objectives

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
						table. Draft report on features at risk under “no active intervention” scenario.
	Publicise SMP	Completed	Meetings with key stakeholders on the coast. Arrange public exhibitions to inform all stakeholders that we are revising the SMP	Client Steering Group, Elected Members’ Forum, all other stakeholders, relevant teams from operating authorities	Meetings to build trust, raise awareness and gain understanding of local issues. Attend public exhibitions to inform stakeholders about the SMP and its aims and objectives. Also, to raise awareness about how climate change and sea level rise might affect this coastline. Update existing stakeholder contact list.	Public Awareness sessions during month of March/April 2009 at 14 locations. First key stakeholder meeting on 10 th January 2009. Revised list of stakeholders and contact details. Theme Group meetings in June 09 Second key

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
						stakeholder meeting 15 th July 2009 to share knowledge about coastal processes. Presentations to Stour and Orwell Forum and Colne Estuary Partnership.
	Assess objectives	Completed	Draft objectives for each frontage for comment and discussion by CSG and EMF.	Consultant, Client Steering Group, Elected Members' forum, Key Stakeholder Group	Meetings to discuss and agree draft objectives note. E-mail revised note to EMF for review.	Draft objectives note. Revised objectives note. Objectives agreed.
Stage 3 – policy development	Define policy scenarios	Completed	Identify key policy drivers and playing field for policy options Assess baseline scenarios.	Consultant, Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum, Environment	Meetings to discuss and agree policy drivers and playing field note. CSG meeting to discuss draft baseline scenarios	Agenda and minutes of previous meetings. Draft playing

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
			Identify intent of management options.	Agency	assessment report.	field note. Draft baseline scenarios assessment. Revised playing field note and baseline scenarios assessment report.
	Assess policy scenarios	Completed	Assess shoreline interactions and responses. Assess achievement of objectives against objectives, economics and sensitivity testing.	Consultant, Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum		Draft note on form and position of shoreline for IoM options. Revised note on form and position of shoreline for IoM options. Draft IoM options

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
						testing report.
	SEA scoping report	Completed	Identify baseline for the SEA – natural and historic environment.	Consultant, EA (NEAS), Natural England, English Heritage	CSG to review draft SEA scoping report. All partners to review revised SEA scoping report.	Draft SEA scoping report. Revised SEA scoping report. Final SEA scoping report.
	Confirm consultation strategy	September to December 2009	Identify how we will consult and why we are consulting. Consider how to manage public reaction to draft SMP.	Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum, Comms teams		Lessons learnt from earlier public exhibitions and key stakeholder meetings . Revised stakeholder engagement strategy and comms plan.
	Identify	July to	Review intent of	Consultant,		Agenda and

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
	preferred scenarios	September 2009	management options testing report. Confirm policy units and policies.	Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum		minutes of previous meeting. Revised IoM option testing report and briefing note to EMF.
	Confirm preferred scenario	October to November 2009	Sensitivity testing. Socio-economic assessment.	Consultant, Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum	EA to review draft socio-economic assessment. Revised note to CSG for information.	Draft note on confirmation of IoM and policy package. Revised note on confirmation of IoM and policy package.
	Prepare draft SMP, including environmental report,	October to November 2009	Draft SMP. Prepare appendices.	Consultant, Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum, key		Draft SMP and appendices. Agenda and minutes of

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
	appropriate assessment and draft action plan.		Prepare draft environmental report. Prepare draft appropriate assessment.	stakeholders		previous meetings. Draft environmental report. Revised draft SMP and appendices. Detailed information about draft preferred policies. Final draft SMP and appendices, including draft

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
						SEA and AA.
Stage 4 – public consultation	Gain approval for public consultation phase	Jan and Feb 2010	Consult elected members, Regional Flood Defence Committee and the Environment Agency.	Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum	Local authorities and EA QRG to review draft SMP and appendices.	Revised draft SMP , if required.
	Prepare consultation materials	March 2010	Produce draft SMP report and appendices. Prepare summary document and any other materials.	Consultant, Client Steering Group	Consultant to produce consultation summary document and feedback form. Organise publication of draft SMP. Statutory notice of SEA consultation on EA website	Draft summary document and feedback form. Final summary document and feedback form.
	Public consultation	15 th March to 18 ^h June 2010	Conduct consultation. Collate and assess responses.	Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum, all stakeholders including RFDC, comms teams	Publish draft SMP, appendices and summary document on website and as paper copies with CD. Publicise public consultation. Attend public drop-ins in early Sept in agreed	Website updated with consultation documents. Publicity materials to advertise public consultation. Public drop-ins to inform all

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
					locations to inform stakeholders about the draft SMP and obtain their views. EA to maintain register of responses to consultation.	stakeholders about draft SMP. Consultation register. Acknowledge all responses to consultation.
Stage 5 – finalise SMP	Agree revisions to draft SMP	June to September 2010	Decide extent and effect of any changes and agree these. Prepare consultation report. Feedback to consultees. Prepare draft action plan to discuss and agree	Consultant, Client Steering group, Elected Members' Forum	CSG to review draft consultation report. EA to respond to consultees and complete consultation register. CSG meeting to review and finalise action plan.	Draft consultation report. Revised consultation report. Updated consultation register.

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
						Action plan draft note.
	Finalise SMP	October and November 2010	<p>Finalise documents according to SMP guidance.</p> <p>Adopt SMP.</p> <p>Communicate SMP policies to relevant planning authorities.</p> <p>Update NFCDD.</p>	Consultant, Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum	<p>CSG to review first draft of final SMP.</p> <p>EMF to review revised draft final SMP.</p> <p>Consultant to produce final SMP by end November 2010.</p> <p>Final SMP considered by all LA's cabinets in Oct and Nov 2010.</p> <p>RFDC meets Late Sept 2010 to agree final SMP.</p> <p>Key stakeholder meeting in September 2010 to confirm final SMP policies.</p> <p>Submit final SMP to EA NRG sub-group for approval and sign-off by Regional Director</p>	<p>Draft final SMP report and appendices.</p> <p>Revised final SMP.</p> <p>Final SMP.</p>

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
					in Nov/Dec 2010.	
Stage 6 – Disseminate SMP	Publish SMP	Late 2010/early 2011	Make the SMP accessible. Publicise completed SMP.	Consultant, Client Steering Group	Publish SMP on website and arrange links from others' websites. Publish agreed publicity materials, including summary document. Organise public drop-ins late 2010 to disseminate final SMP to all stakeholders.	SMP website updated with final SMP, appendices and summary document. Publicity materials published when SMP released. Post-adoption statement.
	Implement SMP	Early 2011 onwards	Implement action plan	Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum	Possible meetings with authorities mentioned in action plan to discuss how to carry out actions.	Final action plan to relevant authorities.

Part 2 – Details of stakeholder engagement

B2 STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

Client Steering Group (CSG)

Has overall responsibility for delivering the SMP. The CSG starts the process, undertakes any scoping tasks needed, procures the technical expertise needed to complete the SMP, and manages its development and approval. The lead authority is responsible for administering the project.

The roles and responsibilities of the CSG are shown in appendix B3 of the stakeholder engagement strategy. The CSG must be involved throughout the SMP process. It also oversees the implementation of the SMP, with regular meetings continuing after completion.

The role and responsibilities and membership of the CSG as at 11th January 2010 are listed in B1.17.3 of the stakeholder engagement strategy.

Elected Members' Forum (EMF)

Involving elected members in the SMP process reflects the “cabinet-style” approach to decision-making that many local authorities operate. Politicians are involved from the start of the project, so we can improve local planning authorities’ understanding of the SMP policies. Elected members are involved in developing the SMP to make it easier to approve and implement the final plan. The elected members come from all the partner organisations and the Environment Agency’s flood defence committee

The role and responsibilities and membership of the EMF as at 11th January 2010 are listed in B1.17.3 of the stakeholder engagement strategy.

Key Stakeholder Group (KSG)

Acts as a focal point for discussion and consultation throughout the development of the SMP. Membership of this group should represent the main interests along the plan frontage, making sure that all interests are considered during the review. The KSG provides an extra means of obtaining feedback and information to the consultant and acts as a focal point for the consultation process.

The role and responsibilities of the KSG are listed in B1.17.3 of the stakeholder engagement strategy. This appendix also contains a list of members of the KSG as at 11th March 2010. This list may change as the SMP process moves forward as it becomes clearer which organisations and individuals may be affected by its proposed draft policies.

Other stakeholders

There are a number of other organisations and individuals who will be affected by the SMP policies and decisions. These stakeholders have been contacted by the CSG and some attended the drop-ins held in November 2009. They are also being asked to comment on the draft SMP during the public consultation period.

- We will be holding a number of public drop-ins in March and April 2010 to explain the draft proposed policies to all stakeholders and invite comments.

B3 MEETINGS WITH STAKEHOLDER

Client Steering Group (CSG)

Since the review of the Essex and South Suffolk SMP started in July 2008 there have been eleven meetings of the Client Steering Group. The following table is a record of who has attended each of these meetings starting with the first meeting that took place on 19th September 2008.

Client Steering Group Attendance

Name	Organisation	2008			2009							2010
		19/09	15/10	01/12	12/01	29/01	15/04	02/06	16/06	07/07	10/08	11/01
Jim Warner	Asset System Management, Environment Agency	√	x	√	√	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ian Bliss	Essex & South Suffolk SMP Project Manager, Environment Agency	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mark Johnson	Area Flood Risk Manager, Anglian region, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	√
Chris Duffy	Principal Communications Officer - TE2100, Environment Agency	-	-	√	x	√	√	√	x	x	x	-
Marie Coleman	SMP Project Assistant, Environment Agency	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	x	-
Jaap Flikweert	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√
Marit Brommer	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mat Cork	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	-	√	-	√	√	x	-	-	-	√	-
Hugh Davey	Environmental Assessment Service.	-	-	-	√	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mike Shranks	Rochford District Council	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jen Heathcote	English Heritage	√	√	-	√	√	x	-	-	-	-	-
Denis Cooper	Ipswich Borough Council	√	√	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allen Risby	NEAS Teamleader, Environment Agency	√	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fola Ogunyoye	Royal Haskoning	√		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vincent Pearce	Colchester Borough Council	√	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ian Howes	Chelmsford Borough Council	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-
Phil Sturges	Natural England	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Kevin Jones	Essex County Council	√	√	x	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brian Stacey	Essex County Council	√	√	√	x	√	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Ryan	Tendring District Council	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	x	√	√	√

Name	Organisation	2008			2009							2010
		19/09	15/10	01/12	12/01	29/01	15/04	02/06	16/06	07/07	10/08	11/01
Peter Garrett	Maldon District Council	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	√	√	√
Richard Atkins	Southend-on-sea Borough Council	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Karen Thomas	Area Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Gary Watson	Technical Specialist, Environment Agency	√	√	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jody Owen-Hughes	Rochford District Council	√	x	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	-	√
Sam Hollingsworth	Rochford District Council	√	x	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	√	-
Bill Parker	Suffolk Coastal District Council	√	√	x	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Berry	Babergh District Council	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
Abigail Brunt	Coastal Support Officer, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	-	√
Sharon Bleese	Communications Business Partner, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	√	x	-	-	-	-	-
Nicky Spurr	Essex County Council	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Jane Burch	Suffolk County Council	-	-	-	√	√	x	x	x	√	√	-
Bob Howell	Tendring District Council	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andy Beswick	Chelmsford Borough Council	-	-	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	x	-
Jerry Hindle	Suffolk County Council	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keith Tyrrell	Terry Oakes Associates	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
Steve Hayman	NCPMS Teamleader, Environment Agency	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rachael Hill	Thames 2100 Team leader, Environment Agency	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beverley McLean	Colchester Borough Council	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
Helio Liumba	Royal Haskoning Graduate Engineer	√	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	-

Name	Organisation	2008			2009							2010
		19/09	15/10	01/12	12/01	29/01	15/04	02/06	16/06	07/07	10/08	11/01
Katie Best	Communications Officer Southend Borough Council	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rachel Ballantyne	English Heritage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	√
Catherine Whitehead	Natural England	√	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√
Stuart Barbrook	Essex Coastal Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	√
Nigel Brown	Communications Officer, Tendring District Council	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamara Burton	Communications Officer, Rochford District Council	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-
John Davies	Suffolk Coastal District Council	-	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	-	√	√
Michael Page	Communications Officer, Essex County Council	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-
Katie Seaman	Communications Officer, Chelmsford Borough Council	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linzee Kottman	Communications Manager, Natural England	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Doktor	NEAS, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-
Russell Dawes	Communications Officer, Maldon District Council	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lucy North	Shoreline Management Group, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	-	-	-
John Claydon	Asset System Management, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
Neil Pope	Strategic and Development Planning Teamleader, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-

Name	Organisation	2008			2009							2010
		19/09	15/10	01/12	12/01	29/01	15/04	02/06	16/06	07/07	10/08	11/01
Stuart Schleip	Babergh District Council	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
Peter Frew	East Anglian Coastal Advisory Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
Duncan Campbell	SMPs Technical Specialist, Environment Agency	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gary Ashby	Tendingr District Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-

Elected Members' Forum (EMF)

Each partner organisation was able to nominate up to two members to sit on the EMF for the Essex and South Suffolk SMP, the first meeting of which was held on 5th November 2008.

There have been a total of 13 EMF meetings since 2008. The table below is a record of who has attended each of these meetings.

Elected Members' Forum attendance

Name	Organisation	2008	2008	2009				2010	
		05/11	15/12	03/03	28/04	07/07	23/09	25/01	
Tony Coe	Regional Flood Defence Committee Chair	√	√	x	√	x	√	√	
Ian Bliss	Essex & South Suffolk SMP Project Manger, Environment Agency	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Mark Johnson	Area Flood Risk Manager, Anglian region, Environment Agency	x	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Chris Duffy	Principal Communications Officer - TE2100, Environment Agency	x	√	-	-	-	-	-	
Marie Coleman	SMP Project Assistant, Environment Agency	x	√	√	√	√	x	x	
Jaap Flikweert	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	

Name	Organisation	2008	2008	2009				2010	
		05/11	15/12	03/03	28/04	07/07	23/09	25/01	
Marit Brommer	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√	√	√	√	√	x	√	
Mat Cork	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√	√	√	-	-	x	x	
David Nutting	Eastern Area, Regional Flood Defence Committee	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	
Cllr Ray Howard	Regional Flood Defence Committee / Essex County Council	√	√	√	√	x	√	√	
Cllr John Jowers	Regional Flood Defence Committee / Essex County Council	√	√	x	√	√	x	-	
Cllr John Lamb	Regional Flood Defence Committee /Southend-on-sea Borough Council	√	√	√	x	√	x	√	
Cllr Tony Cussen	Maldon District Council	x	√	x	√	-	x	√	
Cllr Keith Hudson	Rochford District Council	√	√	√	x	√	-	√	
Cllr Iris Johnson	Tendring District Council	√	√	x	x	-	-	-	
Cllr Harry Shearing	Tendring District Council	x	√	x	x	√	-	-	
Phil Sturges	Natural England	√	√	x	x	√	x	√	
Kevin Jones	Essex County Council	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	
Brian Stacy	Essex County Council	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	
John Ryan	Tendring District Council	√	√	√	√	√	√	x	
Peter Garrett	Maldon District Council	√	√	-	-	√	√	√	
Richard Atkins	Southend-on-sea Borough Council	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Karen Thomas	Area Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency	√	x	x	-	-	√	√	
Gary Watson	Technical Specialist, Environment Agency	√	x	-	-	-	-	-	
Cllr Anna Waite	Southend-on-sea Borough Council	√	x	x	-	-	-	-	

Name	Organisation	2008	2008	2009				2010	
		05/11	15/12	03/03	28/04	07/07	23/09	25/01	
Cllr Tracey Chapman	Regional Flood Defence Committee /Essex County Council	√	x	√	√	x	x	√	
Bill Parker	Suffolk Coastal District Council	√	x	-	-	-	-	-	
Cllr Paul West	Ipswich Borough Council	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abigail Brunt	Coastal Support Officer, Environment Agency	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	
Sharon Blease	Communications Business Partner, Environment Agency	-	-	√	x	-	-	-	
Nicky Spurr	Essex County Council	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	
Jane Burch	Suffolk County Council	-	-	√	x	x	√	x	
Cllr Nick Cope	Colchester Borough Council	-	-	√	-	√	-	x	
Andy Beswick	Chelmsford Borough Council	-	-	√	√	√	√	x	
Cllr Adrian Wilkins	Chelmsford Borough Council	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	
Cllr Neil Gulliver	Chelmsford Borough Council	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	
Cllr Andy Smith	Suffolk Coastal District Council	-	-	√	√	√	x	√	
Cllr John Goodwin	Suffolk County Council	-	-	√	x	x	-	x	
Beverley McLean	Colchester Borough Council	-	-	-	√		√	√	
Helio Luimba	Royal Haskoning Graduate Engineer	-	-	-	-	√	-	√	
Cllr Mitch Mitchell	Tendring District Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	
Rachel Ballantyne	English Heritage	-	-	-	-	√	x	√	
Catherine Whitehead	Natural English	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	

Name	Organisation	2008	2008	2009				2010	
		05/11	15/12	03/03	28/04	07/07	23/09	25/01	
Stuart Barbrook	Essex Coastal Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	
Nicoli Thompson	Essex County Council	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	
Keith Gorden	Rochford District Council	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	
John Davies	Suffolk Coastal District Council	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	
Cllr Guy Mcgregor	Suffolk County Council	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	
Jeremy Scholfield	Suffolk Coastal District Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peter Quirk	Babergh District Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peter Doktor	NEAS, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	
Cllr Miriam Lewis	Maldon District Council	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	
Debbie Priddy	English Heritage	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	
Gary Ashby	Tendring District Council	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	
Cllr Robert Davison	Colchester Borough Council	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	
Stuart Schleip	Babergh District Council	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	
Kit Hawkins	Environmental Specialist, Royal Haskoning	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	
Amy Capon	Communications Officer, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	
Lee Taylor	Essex County Council	-	-	-	-	√	√	x	
Cllr Michael Starke	Rochford District Council	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	
Cllr Carlo Guiglemi	Tendring District Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	
Themba Ngwenya	Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	

Name	Organisation	2008	2008	2009				2010	
		05/11	15/12	03/03	28/04	07/07	23/09	25/01	
Cllr Tony Goldson	Suffolk County Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	

**Elected Members' Forum Sub Group Attendance
Tendring, Colchester and Maldon**

Name	Organisation	2009					
		03/09					
Tony Coe	Regional Flood Defence Committee Chair	x					
Ian Bliss	Essex & South Suffolk SMP Project Manger, Environment Agency	√					
Mark Johnson	Area Flood Risk Manager, Anglian region, Environment Agency	√					
Stuart Barbrook	Essex Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency	√					
Marie Coleman	SMP Project Assistant, Environment Agency	√					
Jaap Flikweert	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	x					
Marit Brommer	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√					
Catherine Whitehead	Natural England	√					
David Nutting	Eastern Area, Regional Flood Defence Committee	√					
Cllr Ray Howard	Regional Flood Defence Committee	x					
Cllr John Jowers	Regional Flood Defence Committee / Essex County Council	√					
Cllr Tracy Chapman	Regional Flood Defence Committee /Essex County Council	√					

Name	Organisation	2009					
		03/09					
Cllr Tony Cussen	Maldon District Council	√					
Nicky Spurr	Essex County Council	√					
Abigail Brunt	Coastal Support Officer	x					
Helio Luimba	Royal Haskoning , Graduate Engineer	x					
Phil Sturges	Natural England	√					
Nicoli Thompson	Essex County Council	√					
Beverley McLean	Colchester Borough Council	√					
John Ryan	Tendring District Council	√					
Peter Garrett	Maldon District Council	√					
Karen Thomas	Area Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency	√					
Cllr Mitch Mitchell	Tendring District Council	√					
Rachel Ballantyne	English Heritage	√					

**Elected Members' Forum Sub Group Attendance
Suffolk & Tendring**

Name	Organisation	2009					
		15/10					
Mark Johnson	Area Flood Risk Manager, Anglian region, Environment Agency	√					
Ian Bliss	Essex & South Suffolk SMP Project Manager, Environment Agency	√					
Karen Thomas	Area Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency	√					
Marie Coleman	SMP Project Assistant, Environment Agency	√					
Abigail Brunt	Coastal Support Officer, Environment Agency	√					
Jaap Flikweert	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√					
Marit Brommer	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√					
Kit Hawkins	Environmental specialist, Royal Haskoning	√					
Cllr Tracey Chapman	Regional Flood Defence Committee /Essex County Council	√					
Cllr Nigel Eday	Essex County Council	√					
Nicky Spurr	Essex County Council	√					
Phil Sturges	Natural England	√					
John Ryan	Tendring District Council	√					
Cllr Mitch Mitchell	Tendring District Council	√					
John Davies	Suffolk Coastal District Council	√					
David Nutting	Regional Flood Defence Committee	√					
Stuart Schleip	Babergh District Council	√					
Catherine Whitehead	Natural England	x					
Tony Coe	Regional Flood Defence Committee	x					
Rachel Ballantyne	English Heritage	x					

**Elected Members' Forum Sub Group Attendance
Chelmsford, Rochford and Southend**

Name	Organisation	2009					
		03/09					
Mark Johnson	Area Flood Risk Manager, Anglian region, Environment Agency	√					
Ian Bliss	Essex & South Suffolk SMP Project Manager, Environment Agency	√					
Karen Thomas	Area Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency	√					
Marie Coleman	SMP Project Assistant, Environment Agency	√					
Stuart Barbrook	Essex Coastal Engineer, Environment Agency	√					
Marit Brommer	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√					
Nicky Spurr	Essex County Council	√					
Nicoli Thompson	Essex County Council	√					
Cllr Tracey Chapman	Regional Flood Defence Committee /Essex County Council	√					
Phil Sturges	Natural England	√					
Catherine Whitehead	Natural England	√					
Peter Garrett	Maldon District Council	√					
Cllr Anthony Cussen	Maldon District Council	√					
Andy Bestwick	Chelmsford Borough Council	√					
Cllr Adrian Wilkes	Chelmsford Borough Council	√					
Richard Atkins	Southend on Sea Borough Council	√					
Cllr John Lamb	Southend on Sea Borough Council	√					
Cllr Keith Hudson	Rochford District Council	√					
Cllr Keith Gorden	Rochford District Council	√					
Rachel Ballantyne	English Heritage	√					

Name	Organisation	2009					
		03/09					
Ray Howard	Regional Flood Defence Committee	√					
Jaap Flikweert	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	x					
Helio Liumba	Royal Haskoning, Graduate Engineer	x					
Abigail Brunt	Coastal Support Officer, Environment Agency	x					
Tony Coe	Regional Flood Defence Committee	x					

**Elected Members' Forum Sub Group Attendance
Southend, Roach and Crouch**

Name	Organisation	2009					
		15/10					
Mark Johnson	Area Flood Risk Manager, Anglian region, Environment Agency	√					
Ian Bliss	Essex & South Suffolk SMP Project Manager, Environment Agency	√					
Karen Thomas	Area Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency	√					
Marie Coleman	SMP Project Assistant, Environment Agency	√					
Abigail Brunt	Coastal Support Officer, Environment Agency	√					
Stuart Barbrook	Essex Coastal Engineer, Environment Agency	√					
Jaap Flikweert	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√					
Marit Brommer	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√					
Kit Hawkins	Environmental specialist, Royal Haskoning	√					
Richard Atkins	Southend Borough Council	√					
Cllr Tracey Chapman	Regional Flood Defence Committee /Essex County Council	√					
Nicky Spurr	Essex County Council	√					
Phil Sturges	Natural England	√					
Keith Hudson	Rochford District Council	√					
Peter Garrett	Maldon District Council	√					
Ray Howard	Regional Flood Defence Committee	√					
Adrian Wilkins	Chelmsford Borough Council	√					
John Ryan	Tendring District Council	√					
David Nutting	Regional Flood Defence Committee	√					
Sam Hollingsworth	Rochford District Council	√					
Michael Starke	Rochford District Council	√					
Catherine	Natural England	x					

Name	Organisation	2009					
		15/10					
Whitehead							
Cllr Anthony Cussen	Maldon District Council	x					
Miriam Lewis	Maldon District Council	x					
Tony Coe	Regional Flood Defence Committee	x					
Rachel Ballantyne	English Heritage	x					
Lee Taylor	Essex County Council	x					

**Elected Members' Forum Sub Group Attendance
Colne, Blackwater & Dengie**

Name	Organisation	2009					
		15/10					
Mark Johnson	Area Flood Risk Manager, Anglian region, Environment Agency	√					
Ian Bliss	Essex & South Suffolk SMP Project Manager, Environment Agency	√					
Karen Thomas	Area Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency	√					
Marie Coleman	SMP Project Assistant, Environment Agency	√					
Abigail Brunt	Coastal Support Officer, Environment Agency	√					
Jaap Flikweert	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√					
Marit Brommer	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√					
Kit Hawkins	Environmental specialist, Royal Haskoning	√					
Cllr Tracey Chapman	Regional Flood Defence Committee /Essex County Council	√					
Nicky Spurr	Essex County Council	√					
Phil Sturges	Natural England	√					
Keith Hudson	Rochford District Council	√					
Peter Garrett	Maldon District Council	√					
Beverley McLean	Colchester Borough Council	√					
Robert Davison	Colchester Borough Council	√					
John Ryan	Tendring District Council	√					
David Nutting	Regional Flood Defence Committee	√					
Stuart Barbrook	Essex Coastal Engineer, Environment Agency	x					
Catherine Whitehead	Natural England	x					
Cllr Anthony Cussen	Maldon District Council	x					
Miriam Lewis	Maldon District Council	x					

Name	Organisation	2009					
		15/10					
Tony Coe	Regional Flood Defence Committee	x					
Rachel Ballantyne	English Heritage	x					

**Elected Members' Forum Sub Group Attendance
Stour and Orwell Group**

Name	Organisation	2009					
		17/09	09/10				
Ian Bliss (Chair)	Essex & South Suffolk SMP Project Manger, Environment Agency	√	√				
Stuart Barbrook	Environment Agency, Coastal Engineer	√	√				
Themba Ngwenya	Project Assistant, Environment Agency	√	√				
Jaap Flikweert	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√	√				
Catherine Whitehead	Natural England	√	x				
John Davies	Suffolk Coastal District Council	√	√				
Cllr Andy Smith	Suffolk Coastal District Council	√	√				
Jeremy Scholfield	Suffolk Coastal District Council	√	x				
Cllr Guy McGregor	Suffolk County Council	√	√				
Jane Burch	Suffolk County Council	√	√				
Peter Quirk	Babergh District Council	√	x				
Mark Johnson	Area Flood Risk Manager, Anglian region, Environment Agency	x	x				
Marie Coleman	SMP Project Assistant, Environment Agency	x	x				
Karen Thomas	Area Coastal Advisor, Environment Agency	x	x				
Mark Johnson(Chair)	Area Flood Risk Manager, Anglian Region, Environment Agency	x	√				

Name	Organisation	2009					
		17/09	09/10				
David Nutting	Anglian Eastern Regional Flood Defence Committee	x	√				
Phil Sturges	Natural England	√	x				
Gary Ashby	Tendring District Council	x	x				

Key stakeholder meetings

During the course of reviewing the Essex and South Suffolk SMP, we have held several meetings with key stakeholders. Two of these were large meetings to which all key stakeholders were invited. We have also met with some local organisations on a one to one basis, or in less formal events.

A letter was sent to the key stakeholders we had identified early in the process of reviewing the Essex and South Suffolk SMP to invite them to the first meeting of key stakeholders on Wednesday 21 January 2009. A copy of this letter appears below. The purpose of this meeting was to introduce the main organisations with an interest in the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline to the SMP review process, and to let them know how they could become involved. We also wanted to make sure that we had invited the right organisations and individuals to this meeting and to check that we had the right contact details.

Following the first stakeholder event we decided to hold more detailed Theme Group meetings to discuss interests that organisations had in relation to the SMP. The Theme Groups were:

- Planning Theme Group
- Recreation, Sailing and Access Group
- Wildlife, Conservation Group
- Landowner Group
- Business and Infrastructure Theme Group

A detailed report on who attended each of these meetings, topics discussed and any outcomes can be found in section B5

The second key stakeholder meeting was held on Wednesday 15 July 2009. This was arranged at the request of those stakeholders who had attended the first meeting. The main aim was to provide key stakeholders with more detailed information about what we understand about the coastal processes operating along the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline, and how we believe they affect the coast.

The table below lists the representatives who attended both key stakeholder meetings, and their organisations. The third meeting of key stakeholders was split into three geographical groups and they took place in November 2009. This was in the form of a workshop so that key stakeholders could discuss the proposed draft policies for the Essex and South Suffolk SMP area and make comments on them before the public consultation period starts in March 2010.

As well as these larger meetings, we have met key stakeholders on a one-to-one or less formal basis. While we were still in the very early stages of the

review of this SMP, we met with the six major organisations with an interest in the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline. The table below gives details of when these meetings took place.

We have also met with the Stour and Orwell Forum and Colne Estuary partnership on two occasions since the start of the SMP review.

Our ref: SMP/Essex/
Your ref:

Date: 1 March 2010

Dear

**The Essex Shoreline Management Plan – Stakeholder Event,
21st January 2009**

I would like to invite you to attend the inaugural Essex Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) stakeholder event on Wednesday 21st January 2009, at the Five Lakes Hotel, which is located near Tiptree in Essex.

SMP's provide a long-term vision for a sustainable coast, where future decisions can be taken with confidence, using the best available evidence and effective engagement with local communities.

We need representatives of interested groups, businesses and other key organisations to:

- tell us what they value about the coast
- help define issues and objectives
- steer policy development
- comment on preferred policies and their likely consequences.

Please also find enclosed a leaflet which contains more information about the Essex SMP

Programme outline

WHAT: Essex SMP Stakeholder engagement event

WHERE: Five Lakes Hotel, nr Tiptree (a map is attached with directions to the venue)

WHEN: Wednesday 21st January 2009 10.30 – 3.00 pm (refreshments will be available from 10am and lunch will be provided).

AIMS OF THE DAY:

- To raise awareness by explaining how SMPs aim to manage flood risk up to 100 years into the future and what elements we take into consideration.
- To explain how you can be involved in the process and how we use your input in the SMP.

- To register interest in the SMP and continue to build a database of contacts/key stakeholders.
- To deal with questions and queries relating to coastal flooding and erosion.

I would be grateful if you could reply by 5th Jan to Marie Coleman either by email: marie.coleman@environment-agency.gov.uk or telephone 01733 464326 if you are able to attend.

I look forward to welcoming you on the day.

Yours sincerely

Ian Bliss
Essex SMP Project Manager

Direct dial 01473 706037
Email ian.bliss@environment-agency.gov.uk

Engagement schedule for the Essex and South Suffolk SMP

Essex and South Suffolk SMP engagement events/meetings schedule

Date	What was the event /meeting	where	Who attended	SMP project team involvement
4th June 2008	TE2100 mtg	London	EA	EA
3rd July 2008	Stour and Orwell management Group	Ipswich	Management Group partners	EA
10th July 2008	Visit to Hamford Water management Group	Walton	Hamford Water man Group	EA and Essex CC
3rd September	RSPB meeting	Norwich	RSPB	EA
19th September 2008	Stour and Orwell Forum	Shotley	Wide number of stakeholders	EA
21st September 2008	TE2100 Canvey Island Drop In session	Canvey Island	and public	EA
8th October 2008	TE2100 Mtg	London	EA and RH	EA
9th October 2008	Managing Coastal Change mtg	Writtle	MCC Officer	EA
20th October 2008	Managing Coastal Change and NFU mtg	Newmarket	MCC Officer and NFU Reg Rep	EA
25th November 2008	TE2100 mtg with Southend BC	Southend	Southend BC	EA
6th January 2009	Stour and Orwell management Group	Ipswich	Management Group partners	EA
8th January 2009	TE2100 mtg	London	EA	EA and RH
19th January 2009	RSPB meeting	South Essex	RSPB	EA
21st January 2009	1st Stakeholder event	Five lakes Hotel	75+ stakeholders	EA and CSG
12th March 2009	TE2100 Telecon		EA	EA and RH
24th March 2009	Landowner Theme Group meeting	Kelvedon	Invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
24th March 2009	Business and Infrastructure Theme Group Mtg	Kelvedon	Invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
25th March 2009	Maldon Parish Councils Forum	Maldon	Parish Councils	EA
3rd April 2009	Suffolk SMP consultation event	Ufford park	Invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
4th April 2009	Southend Public Awareness event	Southend	Public	EA and CSG
6th April 2009	Wildlife Theme Group mtg	Kelvedon	Invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
6th April 2009	Ipswich Public Awareness event (North Orwell)	Ipswich	Public	EA and CSG
7th April 2009	Ipswich Public Awareness event (South Orwell)	Ipswich	Public	EA and CSG
8th April 2009	Planning theme Group mtg	Kelvedon	Invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
8th April 2009	Maldon Public awareness event	Maldon	Public	EA and CSG
9th April 2009	Recreation and access Theme Group mtg	Kelvedon	Invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
9th April 2009	Burnham on Crouch PA Session	Burnham	Public	EA and CSG

Essex and South Suffolk SMP engagement events/meetings schedule

Date	What was the event /meeting	where	Who attended	SMP project team involvement
9th April 2009	Colne Estuary partnership mtg	Wivenoe	Management Group partners	EA
14th April 2009	Mersea PA event	Mersea	Public	EA and CSG
15th April 2009	Colchester PA event	Colchester	Public	EA and CSG
16th April 2009	Southend 2nd Public Awareness event	Southend	Public	EA and CSG
18th April 2009	Felixstowe PA event	Felixstowe	Public	EA and CSG
		South Woodham		
22nd April 2009	South Woodham Ferrers PA event	Ferrers	Public	EA and CSG
23rd April 2009	Clacton on Sea PA event	Clacton	Public	EA and CSG
24th April 2009	Frinton on Sea PA event	Frinton	Public	EA and CSG
29th April 2009	Rayleigh PA event	Rayleigh	Public	EA and CSG
10th June 2009	TE2100 telecon		EA	EA
21st June 2009	Southend in Harmony event	Southend	Public	EA
	Managing Coastal Change mtg with Chair and project Officer	Kelvedon	MCC rep	EA
24th June 2009				
30th June 2009	Deveraux Farm consultation event	Kirby Le Soken	Public	EA
7th July 2009	Managing Coastal Change landowner mtg	Gt Wakering	Local Landowners	EA
9th July 2009	Managing Coastal Change landowner mtg	Maldon	Local Landowners	EA
11th July 2009	Tendring Show	Manningtree	Public	EA and Essex CC
15th July 2009	2nd Stakeholder event	Prested Hall	80+ stakeholders	EA and Essex CC
6th August 2009	Anglian Water mtg	Ipswich	AW	EA
6th August 2009	MOD mtg	Fingringhoe	MOD	EA
11th August 2009	Managing Coastal Change mtg	Newmarket	EA	EA
17th August 2009	Harwich International port mtg	Harwich	Harwich Int Port	EA
26th August 2009	CLA and landowner mtg	Hamford Water	EA	EA
2nd September 2009	Essex LA Planners mtg	Chelmsford	Essex LA Planners	EA
8th September 2009	South Orwell Landowners mtg	Shotley	Invited stakeholders	EA
11th September 2009	MOD mtg	Foulness	MOD	EA
11th September 2009	Maylandsea mtg	Maylandsea	invited stakeholders	EA
21st September 2009	Shotley Mtg	Shotley	invited stakeholders	EA
24th September 2009	Sustainable Essex Mtg	Chelmsford	Management Group partners	EA
27th September 2009	National Trust event at Northey Island	Northey Island	Public	EA

Essex and South Suffolk SMP engagement events/meetings schedule

Date	What was the event /meeting	where	Who attended	SMP project team involvement
5th October 2009	Trimley marsh mtg	Suffolk WT HQ	invited stakeholders	EA
13th October 2009	Essex Landowners mtg	Ashbocking	invited stakeholders	EA
3rd November 2009	3rd Stakeholder event	Earls Colne	invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
6th November 2009	3rd Stakeholder event	Rochford	invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
10th November 2009	3rd Stakeholder event	Marks Tey	invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
3rd December 2009	Colne Estuary partnership mtg	Ipswich	invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
9th December 2009	Holland Haven mtg	Wivenhoe	Management Group partners	EA
9th December 2009	Mersea Island Landowners mtg	Holland Haven	invited stakeholders	EA
14th December 2009	Roach and Crouch landowners mtg	Mersea	Local Landowners	EA
20th January 2010	Mersea Island landowners mtg	Rochford	Local Landowners	EA
4th February 2010	Frinton Golf Club and Frinton Tennos Club Mtg	Mersea	Local Landowners	EA
4th February 2010	Mersea Island landowners mtg	Frinton	Local Landowners	EA and CSG
		Mersea	Local Landowners	EA

Engaging other stakeholders

Since the start of the review of this SMP in March 2009, we have had no formal meetings with other stakeholders. We did, however, hold fifteen public drop-in sessions in April and May 2009. We arranged for adverts to be placed in the local press, and sent copies of the posters to local libraries, tourist information centres and other outlets. The dates and times of these drop-ins were:

Public Awareness events

	WHAT	WHERE	WHEN
Southend	Public awareness	Victoria Circus, Southend.	4 th April 2009 10 – 2pm
Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal	Ipswich Flood Defence Barrier consultation	East Bank, Ipswich	6 th April 2009 2 - 7 pm
Ipswich and Babergh	Ipswich Flood Defence Barrier consultation	West Bank, Ipswich	7 th April 2009 2– 7pm
Maldon	Public awareness	Opposite All Saints Church, Junction High st/Silver St, Maldon	8 th April 2009 1– 4pm
Maldon	Public awareness	Outside Coop, Junction Station Rd/Foundary Lane, Burnham on Crouch	9 th April 2009 1- 4pm
Colchester	Public awareness	Mersea Centre, 38a High Street, West Mersea, Mersea Island	14 th April 2009 1–4pm
Southend	Public awareness	Marine Parade, East of Pebbles Kiosk (Opposite Kursaal), Southend on Sea	16 th April 2009 1-4pm
Suffolk Coastal	Public awareness	Hamilton Road, Felixstowe	18 th April 2009 9.30 – 12pm
Colchester	Public awareness	Tesco, Greenstead Rd, Hyth, Colchester	21 st April 2009 1 – 4pm
Chelmsford	Public awareness	ASDA, Inchbonnie Road, South Woodham Ferrers	22 nd April 2009 1 – 4pm
Tendring	Public awareness	Clacton Town Square, Pier Ave, Clacton	23 rd April 2009 1 – 4pm
Tendring	Public awareness	Sea Front, Opposite Connaught Ave, Frinton On Sea	24 th April 2009 1 – 4pm
Rochford	Public awareness	Rayleigh Market Place, Hockley Road , Rayleigh	29 th April 2009 1 – 4pm
Essex Countywide	Public awareness	Young Farmers event,	17 th May 2009

	WHAT	WHERE	WHEN
Suffolk County wide	Suffolk Show	Felixstowe Road, Nr Nacton, Ipswich	27/28 th May 2009

The main aim of these sessions was to inform the people who live and work along the Essex and South Suffolk coast that we are reviewing the shoreline management plan. Also, to ask them to comment on the key issues and features that we had already identified along this coast, and to let us know if we had missed anything significant. These sessions also gave us the opportunity to meet the local people and to find out how they wished to become involved in the SMP review process.

The draft Essex and South Suffolk SMP is now out for public consultation from 15 March to 18 June 2010. Details of how to obtain copies of the draft SMP, appendices and summary document have been provided to all key stakeholders and others with whom we have been in contact during this process. We have also arranged 13 drop-in sessions during the public consultation period:

Marks Tey Village Hall (key stakeholder drop-in)	11 March
Columbine Centre, Walton	15 March
Spa/Park Pavilion, Harwich	17 March
MICA centre, West Mersea	20 March
Brightlingsea Community Centre	22 March
Shotley Village Hall	24 March
Felixstowe Town Hall	25 March
Burnham-on-Crouch Baptist Hall	30 March
Tollesbury Community Centre	19 April
Castle Hall, Rayleigh	20 April
Great Wakering Community Centre	23 April
South Woodham Ferrers Village Hall	24 April
Maldon Swan Hotel	27 April
Southend on Sea Civic Centre	29 April
Wivenhoe, William Loveless Hall	14 May

We have publicised the three-month public consultation period through a variety of media including press releases, adverts in the local press and radio, posters publicising the drop-ins and articles in local and village newsletters.

B4 ANNEXES – SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Along with the plan outlined above (Section B1 to B3) a range of documents have been produced which support this draft engagement plan. They provide a record of the events and activities undertaken by the Environment Agency and the respective Partners to engage with the stakeholders.

B4.1 Annex Ba – Consultation Register

During the review of this SMP, we have kept a record of the comments received from all stakeholders and the actions we have taken to consider them in the final SMP. The consultation register (**annex Ba**) shows these details for the period leading up to the public consultation period in March 2010. We will update this register as we receive comments from stakeholders during the three-month consultation period. Any comments that are not relevant to the SMP will be passed on to the team or organisation that can deal with them. We will acknowledge receipt of all comments within 10 days of receiving them, but we may not be able to send a full reply detailing how we have considered them in the SMP until later on in the review process.

B4.2 Annex Bb – Key Stakeholders' Event (January 2009)

The first key stakeholders' event took place at Five Lakes Hotel, Tiptree, on 21 January attended by 79 representatives of Essex and South Suffolk coastal communities, businesses, organisations and groups as well as many members of the Client Steering Group and Elected Members groups. The aim of this event was to raise awareness of the Essex and South Suffolk SMP and give the stakeholders the opportunity to have a say in what they value about their coast and help define the issues and objectives. The event also gave us the opportunity to disseminate information about the Essex and South Suffolk SMP, explaining how SMPs aim to manage flood risk for up to 100 years into the future and what elements we take into consideration.

The **Annex Bb** provides a summary of the information provided to the stakeholders.

B4.3 Annex Bc – Feedback from the first round Theme Group Meetings

In order to ensure we have involved all the relevant partners, stakeholders and members of the public we have developed five themed groups to discuss key coastal issues in more detail with stakeholder representatives as well as holding stakeholder and public events. The aim of these groups is to allow more detailed and focused discussion around the issues that are of most concern to local people. The document provided in **annex Bc** aimed to:

- to record when and how we have formally involved Key Stakeholders;
- to collate all the stakeholder comments;
- demonstrate how views and opinions of stakeholders have been taken into account in
- the SMP;

- identify where issues can be dealt with if they do not relate to the SMP; and
- monitor our involvement and engagement approach.

B4.4 Annex Bd – Key Stakeholder Data Verification

The Key Stakeholder Data verification event took place on 15th July 2009 at Prested Hall, Feering, Colchester. This event allowed the key stakeholders the opportunity to scrutinise and augment the data and the knowledge, developed by the SMP, on which policy decisions would be based. **Annex Bd** lists the comments made during this event.

B4.5 Annex Be – Key Stakeholders’ Events (November 2009)

A round of key stakeholder events took place in November. This round included three separate events: for Roach, Crouch and Southend; for Colne, Blackwater and Dengie; and for Stour, Orwell and Tendring. At these events the stakeholders received an update of the developments of the SMP process and also had the opportunity to discuss the SMP draft policies and the decision making rationale.

The **Annex Be** provides a summary of the questions and comments posed by the stakeholders at these events.

B4.6 Annex Bf – Project Summary

The project summary (**annex Bf**) outlines the outcome of the task which aimed to:

- Take the existing stakeholder information, overlay it with the geographical area, research and identify any gaps.
- Taking this work, to consider the different strands of diversity and ensure that the public consultation can be inclusive.
- Make sure that the areas of vulnerability, for example elderly communities, faith, race, are understood.
- Given that there are no areas of the Essex SMP which potentially affect traditional communities, to research travelling communities, caravan parks and individual landowners on who managed realignment would have a direct impact.

B4.7 Annex Bg – Stakeholder Mapping Summary

The stakeholder mapping summary (**annex Bg**) reviews stretches of the shoreline, moving south from Landguard Point to Two Tree Island, to consider in more detail the areas affected by the proposals for Managed

Realignment and No Active Intervention. It identifies individual stakeholders who might be affected directly, either because they are within the area or immediately adjacent, and those who might be interested or concerned. The concerns of this latter group may be alleviated by timely communications to reassure them that they will not be affected by the changes.

B4.8 Annex Bh – Shoreline Snippets

With the advance of multi-media communications we used an email based magazine as a way of keeping our key stakeholders, the Client Steering Group and Elected Members up-to-date with the progress of the SMP. We encouraged them to use their own networks to help us to let the broader community know what is happening ahead of the public consultation. This 'e zine' has proved popular amongst our stakeholders as an easy way to receive information. For those who have indicated that they want to receive information by post we developed a template which allowed the e zine to be printed and posted. Extracts of the e zine are provided on **annex Bh**.

Annex Ba Consultation Register

Essex & South Suffolk SMP Consultation Register

No	Name	Organisation	Date recorded	Summary
1	Andrew May	The Essex Wildlife Trust (letter)	09/11/2009	<p>1) Essex wildlife trust are surprised that the coastal processes are not the main focus for the coastal re-alignment and that landowners consent appears to be the driving force behind the delivery if the legal and the biodiversity targets . The trust feels it would be more beneficial to first examine the coastal processes and model where the best areas for the coastal alignment should be taken and if there are problems they should be raised. This would be more sustainable in the long term because the re-alignment would be in the best to support coastal processes which are leading to the pressure on particular sections of the sea defences.</p> <p>2) Certain areas of the coast appear to have be excluded from the discussion or analysis for coastal re-alignment even though the land lends its self to an ideal coastal re-alignment, such as the south east Dengue, the land east of Bardwell and some MOD areas.</p> <p>3) The loss of important habitat that have taken considerable resources to achieve its conservation status must take be taken into account with any coastal re-alignment otherwise a bias towards re-aligning good conservation areas occurs. Essex Wildlife Trust has invested considerable time, physical resources and financial resources in the coastal sites.</p> <p>4) The ecosystem should be given equal weight to socio- economic issues. Identifying and valuing the ecosystem services must be highlighted in the future so that the right sites are identified for coastal re-alignment rather than omitting sites due to economic or political issues.</p> <p>5) Replacement of high quality freshwater habitat and grazing marsh habitat must occur in Essex rather than in some other county.</p> <p>6) Essex Wildlife Trust would like to be consulted over the potential of using our nature reserves as a site for coastal re-alignment providing the right sites been identified in a transparent and fair nature. Essex Wildlife Trust would need time and assistance to find alternative sites, phased and compensated accordingly</p> <p>7) You discussed with us that the policy of ' Hold the Line 'on the entire Essex coast sea defences would change to 'Manage Re-alignment' in some cases. You produced a draft list of sites. Can you please update us on changes to the draft list of sites.</p> <p>8) Are Essex wildlife Trust nature reserves earmarked for coastal re-alignment? If so, can the trust be engaged in discussion to identify compensation and possible replacement sites.</p> <p>9) Have any sites been earmarked for coastal re-alignment ? If so, can the Trust be engaged in the long term management of these sites? We are keen to be involved in the future of these realignment sites.</p> <p>10) Have replacement habitat locations been identified in Essex, i.e. for replacement freshwater/ grazing marsh habitats, If so, can the Trust be in discussing the long term future of these sites?</p>
2	Mick Brash	LAF (Local Access Forum Essex) (letter)	02/12/2009	<p>1) At the last LAF ELAF meeting, it was drawn to our attention that the above plan has little concern for the preservation or improvement of the public rights of way network which for a large part of Essex extends along the coastal fringe and upon the flood defences.</p> <p>2) Whilst it is recognised that the cost of maintaining the sea walls which enclose relatively low value land is high and that the justification for this work may not always be clearly visible, the ELAF recommends that you clearly appreciate the very high value for public recreation that these coastal rights of way provide.</p>

Essex & South Suffolk SMP Consultation Register

No	Name	Organisation	Date recorded	Summary
3	Mrs J Rackham	Mayland Parish Council (letter)	21/12/2009	<p>3) The actual cost of losing these rights of way through abandonment of these defences will permeate throughout society through loss of opportunity for physical exercise and psychological renewal and consultant loss to the health community.</p> <p>4) You are therefore asked to set a high priority to defending the land upon which these rights of way depend and we look forward to a greater level of inclusion of these matters in the SMP.</p> <p>1) The proposed Manage realignments to the northeast (F9a epoch 2 and northwest (F12east side of Mayland creek.) seawalls although outside of Mayland Parish Council's boundaries, will create a wider expanse of high tide water increasing the wave pressure under the high winds upon our defences, We are not in favour of the realignment and we want reclassification to Hold the Line.</p> <p>2) The location of the west Esplanade inland defences wall, mentioned in Dr Dafydd's letter but not shown on the epoch maps, needs to be assessed for correct positioning and effectiveness. We must have an inland bund that can protect the pumping station and surrounding low lying properties.</p> <p>3)The estimated unmaintained life for our Sea Wall Defences, F10 east to Cardnell's Yard and F11c Mayland Creek West must be increased from 11 to 20 year to 31 to 40 year standard by proper repairs.</p> <p>All of Mayland/Maylandsea seawall defence class " hold the Line" must be bought up to the same standard of effective protection by proper maintenance. There must be no weak points throughout its entire length</p>
3	ET Brown & Son	Raymonds' Farm (letter)	12/01/2009	<p>1)The walls are currently in a relatively good condition, the pressure on the wall is largely created by erosion of the saltings and the widening and deepening of the river channel, the priority the future should firstly focus on the maintaining current salting and increasing silt depositing where possible.</p> <p>2) If H8b went ahead it would put tremendous pressure on the defences on the north west end of Wallasea, these walls would be extremely expensive to maintain as they are constricted by either industrial, residential or leisure sites</p> <p>3)The alignment of the walls in H8b is in completely the wrong point in the estuary, it appears to have been decided upon because of a lack of complications (rubbish filled walls, houses etc.) rather than for any flood defence benefit to the whole estuary.</p> <p>4)The land within H8b is very low lying, in order create saltings massive amounts of material would have to be imported to bring ground levels up, this would have a major environmental impact and cost implications.</p> <p>5) If the walls have to be set back then this should be done in small stretches as and when the need arises.</p> <p>6) The land within Epoch2 H8b is over a third of our holding, the farm would become completely unviable, any cost benefit analysis should include the effect on the entire holding not just the bare land lost.</p> <p>7) We would only consider financial compensation as a last resort.</p>

Essex & South Suffolk SMP Consultation Register

No	Name	Organisation	Date recorded	Summary
4	Chris Edwards	Eastern Region RYA Environmental Co-ordinator (emailed)	21/12/2009	The version of the attached Table A differs slightly from that attached to my 20 th December e-mail in that the Areas are arranged sequentially from Two Tree Island up to Brightlingsea. Similarly the Areas in Table B run sequentially from St Osyth to Languard Point.
5	Pat Marsden (Chair)	Queens Road Residents Association (emailed)	20/01/2010	Could you please send us detailed information about your shoreline management plan for this area. We are specifically interested in that part of the plan which involves creating a temporary flood plain in the low lying area which lies east of the Wivenhoe Sailing Club on the River Colne in North East Essex, adjacent to the Wivenhoe Flood Barrier, to avoid future possible flooding problems.
6	Will Todd	EA (emailed)	20/01/2010	<p>1) Loompits Lake (Unit A3) The proposals are to hold the line in epoch 1 and have managed realignment in epochs 2 & 3. What is the long term plan for this area? Is the aim to keep a freshwater environment at present and saline environment in the long term? Flood Defence Consent was issued a couple of years ago for material to be placed on the front face of the flood embankment to maintain the protection it offers. Are the lake owners happy with the proposed realignment?</p> <p>2) Levington (Unit A3b) What is the reasoning for the hold the line option here? I can understand the marina following this policy (especially given the higher land behind), but why is the Levington Creek area being defended? Is this to provide protection to the road to the north?</p> <p>3) Felixstowe Port (Unit A2) After Epoch 1 there is a policy of managed realignment. With this option will it be possible to provide a continuous line of defence to the area west of the A154 roundabout in the long term? With expected climate change scenarios it will need to be ensured that continuous protection can be offered to the town from flooding propagating from Trimley Marshes.</p> <p>4) Chelmondiston (Unit A7b - managed realignment) There are a few properties in Chelmondiston currently shown as being at risk from tidal flooding, and this will only increase in the future. Are there proposals to provide some localised grants/measures to help these properties in the long term? If so, it will need to be ensured that Babergh District Council are fully aware of these in the recommendations that are produced when the SMP is produced.</p>
7	David Eagle	Landowner (emailed)	31/07/2009	<p>Comments on the Naze</p> <p>1) There is a clear acceptance that maintaining the integrity of the Naze is key to the long term security of the Hamford water NNR & Ramsar site.</p> <p>2) Allowing Stone Point marsh to breach risks erosion of East Horsey and changing the dynamics of the Walton Channel.</p> <p>3) Stone Point marsh will only be held through further foreshore recharge and this should be addressed within the SMP.</p>

Essex & South Suffolk SMP Consultation Register

No	Name	Organisation	Date recorded	Summary
				<p>4) If the North east corner is allowed to retreat there is a risk of breach through the beachline along Stone Marsh.</p> <p>5) The SMP should reflect holding the line on the North east corner because this could be achieved through local partnership delivery.</p> <p>6) The Walton Hall farm west wall running along the Walton Channel risks toe erosion within the timeframe of the SMP.</p> <p>7) Breaching of the Naze west wall would be detrimental to the NNR because the internal land levels on the farmland are low raising the tidal volume in the north of the Walton Channel which would cause additional and increasing erosion in the area between Hedge End, East Horsey and Stone Marsh.</p> <p>8) As part of a policy of progressive managed change for the Naze the raising of land levels through the use of beneficial dredgings should be a part of an option for the long term management of the Naze.</p> <p>9) Habitat creation is a potential option which the farm may be able to consider.</p> <p>10) Managed realignment is not an option that I can support at this time without further consultation. The acceptance of this policy without reference to the modelling that substantiates the unmaintained life of the west wall is not possible. The impact of a breach in the Walton Channel would effect neighbours and users of Walton Channel. Bearing in mind the short period of stakeholder consultation that has been offered I need further time to consider this option to allow for further consultation. I would be grateful if we could then meet to further discuss the issue in possibly two weeks time. I have discussed this with the CLA and would propose that they attend to bring an objective view to the table.</p> <p>11) None of the above should be seen as agreement for specific action but an indication that the farm wants to work with the Environment Agency to find a long term solution to the future of the Naze.</p> <p>Comments on Hamford Water</p> <p>1)I have emailed other farmers in the group suggesting that we meet in the 2nd or 3rd week in September.</p> <p>2)I would like to raise an issue relating to the Beaumont frontage. Protecting Blyth farmland there is a substantial wall that is becoming undercut through saltmarsh loss adjacent to the wall. This is a typical area where salt marsh management should be allowed within the NNR as part of a maintenance programme. As with the Naze a breach at this point would flood extensive farmland, property and infrastructure.</p> <p>3)There are concerns as to the long term viability of the salt marsh frontage on the north side of Hamford water if the Foulton hall Bathside Bay compensation scheme progresses without monitoring and redress should its outfall impact in a way that does not correspond to its projected model.</p> <p>4)The siltation within Hamford Water NNR is regarded as being influenced by sediments from the Stour/Orwell system. The SMP should look to monitor the movement of sediments and provide a mechanism as to manage the impacts of accreting silts where they are impacting upon the environment.</p> <p>5)The SMP should address the issue of accurate measurement of salt marsh status. The credibility of salt marsh loss and accretion figures are important in order to justify claims for habitat management and creation.</p> <p>6)It is clear key that maintaining the three strong points at Foulton Hall; Horsey island and the Naze is necessary to retain the Hamford Water NNR and Ramsar in favourable condition.</p>

Essex & South Suffolk SMP Consultation Register

No	Name	Organisation	Date recorded	Summary
8	Valerie Armstrong	Holiday Home Park at East Mersea, Mersea Island, Essex . (emailed)	22/10/2009	<p>The cliffs rising from 3 - 20 feet run along one of our fields and Cudmore Grove. The erosion of the cliffs (sand, gravel and clay) is causing increasing concern (Health and Safety issue) as our owners walk their dogs in the field and the public use the beach. Overhangs have developed along the cliffs and soil falls off in chunks of 3-4 feet in diameter and there are rills along the beach where children play.</p> <p>The field is a habitat for winter roosting birds and Natural England advise that the situation should be addressed under Health and Safety provisions. It has been suggested that if the benching of the cliff face were reduced from 90 deg. to 30 - 45 dg. waves would run up and any dangers significantly reduced.</p>
9	John Whittingdale	MP (letter)	11/11/2009	<p>1) as you can see, Cllr Channer has written to me(John Whittingdale MP) to me about the concern of the council about the threat to the Crouch Valley line from erosion of the sea defences. The railway embankment is now acting as a primary defence and I understand there is already a saline seepage taking place. The Council is also concerned that proposals in the Shoreline Management Plan may result in additional pressure</p> <p>2) The Crouch Valley line is a vital transport link in the District, I would therefore be grateful if you could look into it and let me have your comments so that I may respond to my Cllr Channer directly. I have written to the Chief Executive of Network Rail.</p>
10	Clare Tallboys	The Crown Estate	26/01/2010	<p>Aware that draft SMP has been out to public consultation. Do not have specific comments, but have prepared a briefing note which they would like taken into account when collating information and making decisions on policy. Please forward to anyone that might be connected with decision-making process. Briefing note explains Crown Estate's position regarding ownership of foreshore and describes what the foreshore is. It also explains that the Crown Estate's permission needs to be obtained to undertake any works on a foreshore owned by them.</p>

Annex Bb
Key Stakeholders Event – January 2009

B1 Stakeholders reports

1, January Stakeholders Report

Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan

Key Stakeholders Event
Five Lakes
21 January 2009

Feedback from the themed workshops



Thames Estuary 2100



Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan Key Stakeholder Event

5 Lakes

21st January 2009

The Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) will provide a long-term vision for a sustainable coast, where future decisions can be taken with confidence, using the best available evidence and effective engagement with local communities. The plan will also inform local strategies developed to manage coastal erosion and flooding along the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline.

The Essex and South Suffolk SMP is progressing, demonstrating an excellent level of partnership working and engagement from both our Client Steering Group and Elected Members Forum. We have held our first key stakeholders event at Five Lakes Hotel, Tiptree, on 21 January which was attended by 79 representatives of Essex and South Suffolk coastal communities, businesses, organisations and groups as well as many members of the Client Steering Group and Elected Members groups. The aim of this event was to raise awareness of the Essex and South Suffolk SMP and give the stakeholders the opportunity to have a say in what they value about their coast and help define the issues and objectives. The event also gave us the opportunity to disseminate information about the Essex and South Suffolk SMP, explaining how SMPs aim to manage flood risk for up to 100 years into the future and what elements we take into consideration. We also dealt with questions relating to coastal flooding and erosion.

Summary of presentation from the Key Stakeholder Event

21 January 2009

Introduction from SMP Project Manager
Ian Bliss

What is a Shoreline Management Plan?

'A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and helps to reduce these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment'



- The SMP aims to manage risks using a range of methods that reflect both national and local priorities.
- Reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion to people and their property
- Benefit the environment, society and economy as far as possible in line with the Governments 'sustainable development principles'

Why do we need an SMP?

- Adaptation to climate change and sea level rise
- Use coastal processes to under-pin decision-making
- Manage coastal flood and erosion risks on bigger scale across administrative boundaries
- Plan for 100 years
- Inform other planning documents and processes

What's new?

- Habitats Directive, Water Framework Directive, Flood Directive, Revised SMP guidance
- Essex Seawall Strategy, FutureCoast, Southern North Sea Sediment Transport Study, Coastal and Estuary Strategies, Coastal Habitat Management Plans,
- EA Coastal Strategic Overview role
- Need to link at boundaries with the Suffolk SMP and Thames Estuary 2100 (TE2100)

Who are the partners?

- Client Steering Group manages and steers the SMP;

- Environment Agency
- Local Operating Authorities
- Natural England

- Statutory Consultees for SEA
 - English Heritage

- Consultants: Royal Haskoning

How is it managed?

- This is a partnership project;
- EA lead with LAs and NE through Client Steering Group
- Elected Members' Forum
- Stakeholders
- Wider Public

What's next?

- Overarching principles for the coast
- Identifying key values and assets
- Developing the policies
- Balance between economic, social and environmental aspects

Time Table

- Stage 1 – Scope the SMP (June – Aug 08)
- Stage 2 – Assessments to support policy development (Aug 08 - Jan 09)
- Stage 3 – Policy Development and Draft SMP (Jan – Jul 09)
- Stage 4 – Public examination (Jul – Nov 2009)
- Stage 5 – Finalise SMP and seek approval (Nov 09 – Jan 2010)
- Stage 6 – Disseminate SMP (Jan 2010 – March 2010)

(Please note this time table has now changed please see revised timetable)

Get Involved!

We need representatives of local interested groups to:

- tell us what you value about the shoreline;
- help us to define issues and objectives;
- steer policy development;
- comment on preferred policies and their likely consequences.

Involving Stakeholders and the Public in the Essex and South Suffolk SMP

- How can you help?

Karen Thomas
Coastal Advisor

In Anglian region, which covers most of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, we have some interesting challenges. Much of the region is low-lying and we are also sinking at a rate of about 1.5 mm each year. Where we have cliffs, they are very soft and erode easily which is presenting a significant risk to cliff top communities. As we have moved from flood defence to flood and erosion risk management we are finding that our Flood & Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) policies are increasingly impacting upon wider land management.



Just to give a flavour of some of our challenges

We have some notable infrastructure including three nuclear power stations with plans for further developments at Sizewell and Bradwell and significant port infrastructure at Harwich and Felixstowe with plans for port expansion at Bathside bay and London Gateway

We have significant development pressures emanating from three of the UK's four growth areas, including the London and Harwich Gateway Developments. With continued pressures for an increase in jobs and housing and with Thames on our southern border there are also pressures for development which will have an impact upon all the counties in our region. Through the Essex and South Suffolk SMP process we make sure that the partnership works closely with the Environment Agency's Thames team through the development of the Thames Estuary 2100 strategy.

Also within our region we have significant areas of agricultural land within the coastal floodplain. We need to consider the challenges facing landowners in terms of the longer-term management of their land and defences.

We have numerous coastal towns which are under consideration for regeneration through the governments coastal towns policy review (PPG20) and we also have some of the most deprived communities (source, Index of Multiple Deprivation) at locations like Jaywick, Southend and Great Yarmouth.

There is also significant environmental value in the region and we have to consider the important habitats that our defences currently protect. The long-term management of these sites is key.



What is a key stakeholder group (KSG)?

Representatives of groups and organisations with something at stake on the Essex and South Suffolk coast.

- Elected Members forum
- Client Steering Group
- Key Stakeholders group
 - this will be split into 5 theme groups
- Public
-

What is the role of a key stakeholder?

- To represent the interests of their organisation, community or group in the SMP
- To ensure the SMP process reflects local issues
- To take back messages and raise awareness locally
- To have a say in how the plan is developed
- To start exploring how local stakeholders can plan for the future
- Help us identify and explore opportunities for partnerships and shared approaches

Key points in SMP process

- 3 or 4 KSG meetings & theme group meetings to address specific local issues
- Awareness raising
- Information sharing on local issues and other work
- Opportunities for feedback e.g. themes and issues, technical reports and draft policies
- Formal consultation

Why do we want to involve you after today?

- We want to ensure we raise awareness of impacts of flood and erosion risk on your interests
- We want to explain our policy options and what they may mean in terms of the function of the coast now and in the future for the Essex and South Suffolk coast.

What can you get out of working with us?

- Ensure you have a say in the SMP process and influence the policies that may impact your interests.
- Share your views on local coastal issues and improve the SMP content on these matters so it can better represent the Essex and South Suffolk coast.
- Increase your current understanding of local flood and erosion risk issues now and in the future.
- Have a say in how the plan is developed.
- Begin to understand how you might need to plan for future management of your assets in your area.

- Help us identify and explore potential for partnerships and alternative funding opportunities.

An aspirational SMP

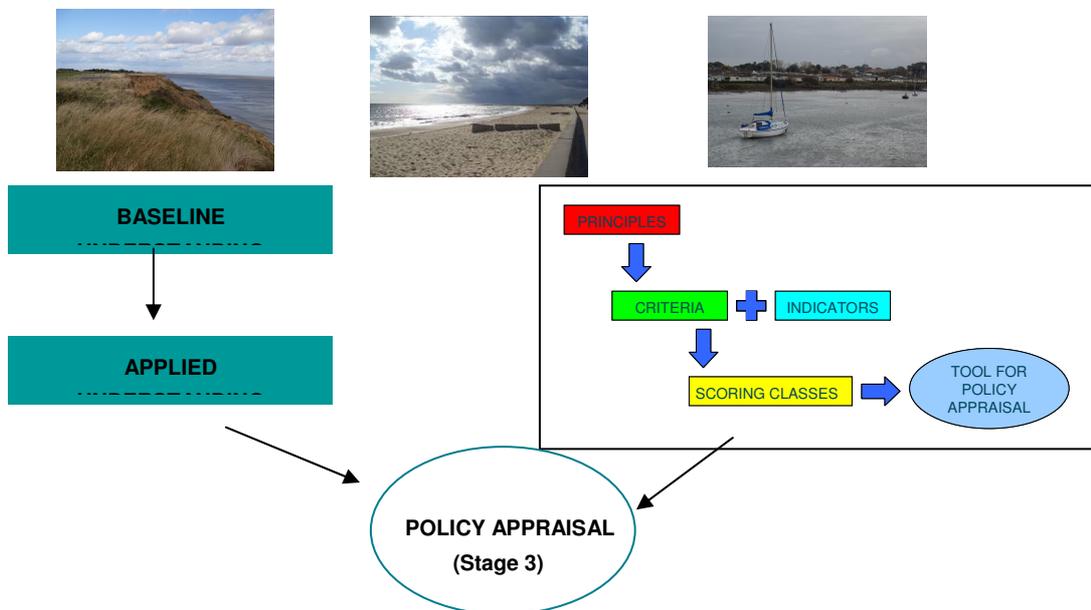
- Wider social benefits?
- Habitat and environmental enhancement?
- Opportunities for Regeneration?
- Increased tourism and amenity potential?
- How do our plans fit with yours?

Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management plan

Marit Brommer

Royal Haskoning Consultants

- Provide an appreciation of how the shoreline is behaving
- Understand the influence of coastal management on this behaviour
- Provide a basis upon which flood and coastal risks are determined
- Used in the development and appraisal of policy scenarios



Principles Presented at KSG Events

- To develop policies appropriate to the diverse character of the Essex and South Suffolk coast and its dynamic interaction of land and sea
- To balance flood and erosion management with the assets and benefits that it protects
- To seek opportunities for managing the shoreline through natural coastal processes and take full account of longshore and cross-shore impacts
- To develop policies that are resilient against future changes and associated uncertainty
- To provide time and information for communities, individuals and partner organisations to adapt to any anticipated coastal change
- To support communities and sustainable development for the people living around the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline by managing the risk to community activities and infrastructure
- To harness the social and economic values of the Essex and South Suffolk coast to wider society
- To support conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity

- To contribute to maintaining and enhancing the evolving character of the coastal landscape
- To support protection and promotion of the historic environment and its value for the heritage, culture and economy of the area
- To support and enhance people's enjoyment of the coast by maintaining and enhancing access.

Revised Principles

Following the KSG event in January the Clients Steering Group considered the comments made by the Stakeholders and have revised the principles to establish 2 overarching principles and changed the wording in one of the principles. This was discussed by the Client Steering group on the 15th April 2009 and agreed by the Elected Members Forum in 28th April 2009. The approved principles are shown below with changes highlights in bold.

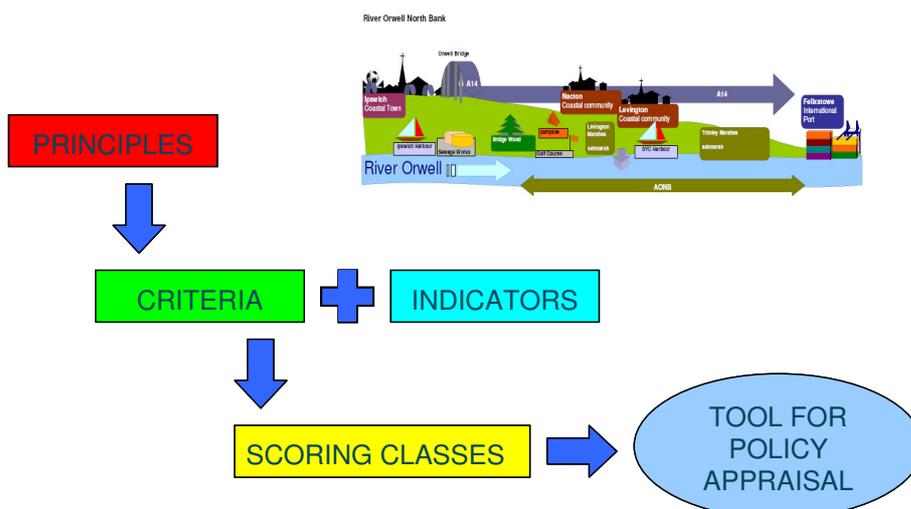
Over arching principles

- To develop policies appropriate to the diverse character of the Essex and South Suffolk coast and its dynamic interaction of land and sea.
- To contribute to maintaining and enhancing the evolving character of the coastal landscape.

Principles

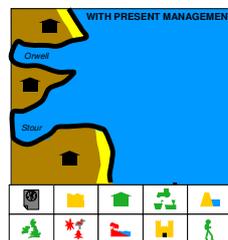
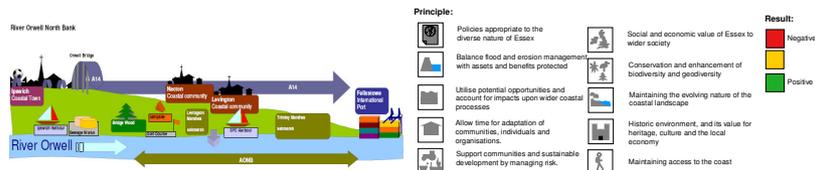
- To balance flood and erosion management with the assets and benefits that it protects.
- To seek opportunities for managing the shoreline through natural coastal processes and take full account of longshore and cross-shore impacts.
- To develop policies that are resilient against future changes and associated uncertainty.
- To provide time and information for communities, individuals and partner organisations to adapt to any anticipated coastal change.
- To support communities and sustainable development for the people living around the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline by managing the risk to community activities and infrastructure.
- To **promote** and **support** the social and economic values of the Essex and South Suffolk coast to wider society.
- To support conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geo-diversity.
- To support protection and promotion of the historic environment and its value for the heritage, culture and economy of the area.
- To support and enhance people's enjoyment of the coast. ***(removed by maintaining and enhancing access and included this as a criterion under this principal)***

Principles, criteria and indicators





Example: Frontage A - Landguard Point to Little Oakley



SMP wide applicability of policies

- Advance the Line
 - Needs clear strong driver to be realistic
- Hold the Line
 - There is always a driver (sustain land use)
 - There can be significant constraints, but they are not absolute
- Managed Realignment
 - Often a driver (habitats): often strong constraints in space and time
 - Spatial – Established communities and features in need of protection
 - Time – provide time for adaptation (see *Principles*)
 - Needs location specific assessment

SMP wide applicability of policies

- No Active Intervention
 - Driver: Less cost for asset management
 - Strong constraint: uncontrolled risk
 - Not an option for established communities
 - For isolated dwellings only an option if time is provided (see *Principles*)

Next steps

- Full engagement from all stakeholders (today **and** tomorrow)
- Local Essex knowledge beneficial for Essex and South Suffolk SMP
- Policy appraisal (requiring location specific assessment)

Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan Theme Groups

We have identified 5 key themed groups within the Essex and South Suffolk coastal area;

- 1) Landowners farming and agriculture
- 2) Planning and Communities
- 3) Wildlife, habitats and landscape
- 4) Recreation, access and sailing
- 5) Business, assets and infrastructure

We asked the Key Stakeholders attending the event to commit to a themed group to form five smaller focused groups. This gave them the opportunity for them to tell us their ideas, opinions and concerns and comment on preferred policies and their likely consequences.

We have gained significant feedback from these groups on how we will progress the SMP and ensure that their issues are represented. In addition these groups will now form more focussed stakeholder groups for more detailed discussion and feedback throughout the SMP process. Themed groups will meet during early March to discuss SMP work to date and further meetings will be set according to the requirements of the groups. The event was welcomed as a good start to raising awareness of the SMP and ensuring an inclusive approach with Essex and South Suffolk coastal stakeholders.

This report sets out the themed groups and their focus, the feedback from the key stakeholder group discussions and a summary of the cross cutting priorities that were raised by all the groups.

Theme Group 1 Farming, Agriculture and Land Management

Do you represent **farmers or individuals/businesses** with **agricultural interests** and/or groups that **own or rent land** within the coastal floodplain of the Essex and South Suffolk Coast?

We would like to involve you **today** because;

- ***We'd like to raise your awareness of the Shoreline Management Plan.***
- ***We want to understand your interests in the coastal area and what you value about farming and agricultural activities on and around the coast.***
- ***We want to get your support for the SMP process & feedback***

We would like to involve you **after today** because;

- We want to ensure we raise awareness of impacts of flood and erosion risk for low-lying agricultural land.
- We want to explain our policy options and what they may mean in terms of the function of the coast now and in the future for sailing, access and recreation.

By getting involved you can;

- Ensure you have a say in the SMP process and influence the policies that may impact your interests.
- Share your views on farming and agricultural issues and improve the SMP content on these matters so it can better represent the Essex and South Suffolk coast.
- Increase your current understanding of local flood and erosion risk issues now and in the future.
- Have a say in how the plan is developed.
- Begin to understand how you might need to plan for future management of agricultural land and businesses in your area.
- Help us identify and explore potential for partnerships and alternative funding opportunities.

Key Priorities

Group 1 – Farming, Agriculture and Land Management

Future of Management	In the next 100yrs who is going to manage the coast? And how is the coast going to be managed? Local people with direct involvement should be able to manage their own land.
Flexibility in the SMP	To allow Farmers and Land Managers to manage the coast.
Global value of food	The long term value of Farmland to food and energy production needs to be viewed from a global climate change perspective where local and UK food will become more important.
Managed Realignment	Needs close regulating and monitoring and encompass true partnership working and need to have a holistic approach towards water quality. Managed realignment should not be just about habitat creation but should also include flood risk management benefits.

Habitat loss	Should be mitigated by the by the same area of land and no more.
Maintenance of defence	The consents process needs to be more streamlined.
Boundary issues	The mechanism to facilitate land managers to work together to look for opportunities to resolve boundary issues.
Negotiations with NE on SSSI Issues	There needs to be a framework in place to smooth out negotiations over SSSI issues with Natural England.
Environmental Schemes	Need a long term incentive, longer than 20yrs.

Theme Group 2 Planning and Communities

Are you a formally recognised community leader or do you have planning responsibilities for the strategic direction of local communities on the Essex and South Suffolk Coast?

We would like to involve you **today** because;

- ***We'd like to raise your awareness of the Shoreline Management Plan.***
- ***We want to understand what communities value on the Essex and South Suffolk coast and how local authorities plans for sustainable coastal communities can be linked to the SMP***
- ***We want to get your support for the SMP process & feedback***

We would like to involve you **after today** because;

- ***We want to ensure we raise awareness of impacts of flood and erosion risk for coastal communities in rural and urban areas.***

- We want to explain our policy options and what they may mean in terms of the function of the coast now and in the future for coastal communities.
- We want to ensure our policy options take account of local sustainable community plans and influence the planning process for the future.

By getting involved you can;

- Ensure you have a say in the SMP process and influence the policies that may impact your interests.
- Share your views on local community needs and improve the SMP content on these matters so it can better represent the Essex and South Suffolk coast.
- Increase your current understanding of local flood and erosion risk issues now and in the future.
- Have a say in how the plan is developed.
- Begin to understand how you might need to plan for future management of sailing recreation and access issues in your area.
- Help us identify and explore potential for partnerships and alternative funding opportunities.

Key Priorities

Group 2 – Planning and Communities

Economic Value	Consider economic value including agriculture, business and tourism not just physical value of assets.
Communication	The Essex and South Suffolk SMP needs a robust communication plan that is accessible, possibly via a web link, understandable and in an easy to read format.
The importance of funding	We need to recognise the Importance of future funding via partnerships. The Environment Agency needs to be flexible. We need to the potential of community led initiatives could be apply for European Interreg Funding.
SMP ↔ LDF	We need to ensure the SMP and LDF interface and doesn't conflict with PPS25 and the LDF.
Flood risk (Emergency response)	Asses the risk to critical infra structure, roads Sewage treatment works, Pumping water stations and utilities

**Theme Group 3
Wildlife, habitats and landscape**

Do you represent individuals and/or groups that manage or plan for wildlife, habitat or landscape issues that are dependant on the Essex and South Suffolk Coast?

We would like to involve you **today** because;

- ***We'd like to raise your awareness of the Shoreline Management Plan.***
- ***We want to understand your interests in the coastal area and what you value about the local wildlife, habitats and landscape of the Essex and South Suffolk the coast.***
- ***We want to get your support for the SMP process & feedback***

We would like to involve you **after today** because;

- We want to ensure we raise awareness of impacts of flood and erosion risk for wildlife, habitats and landscape.
- We want to explain our policy options and what they may mean in terms of the function of the coast now and in the future for wildlife, habitats and landscape of Essex.

By getting involved you can;

- Ensure you have a say in the SMP process and influence the policies that may impact your interests.

- Share your views on local wildlife, habitat and landscape issues and improve the SMP content on these matters so it can better represent the Essex and South Suffolk coast.
- Increase your current understanding of local flood and erosion risk issues now and in the future.
- Have a say in how the plan is developed.
- Begin to understand how you might need to plan for future management of wildlife, habitat and landscape issues in your area.
- Help us identify and explore potential for partnerships and alternative funding opportunities.

Key Priorities

Group 3 – Wildlife, Habitats and Landscape

Habitat protection	Protect Special Protection area systems and other habitats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mosaic of habitats - Protect land linked to SPAs which doesn't have legal designation but is essential to function.
Conservation	This is also about protecting local wildlife sites, which while not designated are important to communities.
Replacing Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - replace legally required habitat, but needs to have a human angle and be flexibility. - Use recreation to educate people about biodiversity and promote the value and importance of open spaces. - Negative affects oyster beds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nitrate run off - siltation
Farming Aquaculture	We need to work with bio –diversity interests for mutual benefit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farming promotes managing habitats - Oyster farming helps manage marine habitats Important role in managing functional habitat.

Co-ordination between political initiatives and agencies.

**Theme Group 4
Sailing, Recreation and Access**

Do you represent individuals and/or groups that sail, walk, or take part in leisure activities on that are dependant on the Essex and South Suffolk Coast?

We would like to involve you **today** because;

- ***We'd like to raise your awareness of the Shoreline Management Plan.***
- ***We want to understand your interests in the coastal area and what you value about leisure and recreational activities on and around the coast.***
- ***We want to get your support for the SMP process & feedback***

We would like to involve you **after today** because;

- We want to ensure we raise awareness of impacts of flood and erosion risk for recreation, sailing and access activities.
- We want to explain our policy options and what they may mean in terms of the function of the coast now and in the future for sailing, access and recreation.

By getting involved you can;

- Ensure you have a say in the SMP process and influence the policies that may impact your interests.
- Share your views on local access, recreation and sailing issues and improve the SMP content on these matters so it can better represent the Essex and South Suffolk coast.
- Increase your current understanding of local flood and erosion risk issues now and in the future.
- Have a say in how the plan is developed.

- Begin to understand how you might need to plan for future management of sailing recreation and access issues in your area.
- Help us identify and explore potential for partnerships and alternative funding opportunities.

Key Priorities

Group 4 – Recreation, Sailing, Access

Siltation impacts	Issues linked to siltation and impacts on sailing and navigation causing issues with decrease in flow, Sewage treatment works, fishing, boat yards and creeks.
Improved Valuation	We need to improve the valuation of recreation and sailing access and assessing the issues and effects on water based tourism and not underestimate the value of these to the community.
Policies on fish nurseries	Policies need to account for changes in fish nurseries due to climate change.
Marine Bill	Environment Agency interpretation of the Marine bill on the SMP.
Enforcement of Recreation activities	Management of varied leisure interests

**Theme Group 5
Business, Infrastructure and Assets**

Do you represent individuals or organisations with business interests/assets or critical infrastructure that are dependant on, or based within the Essex and South Suffolk Coast?

We would like to involve you **today** because;

- ***We'd like to raise your awareness of the Shoreline Management Plan.***
- ***We want to understand your interests in the coastal area and what you value about the Essex and South Suffolk and the coast in terms of your business or infra-structure issues.***
- ***We want to get your support for the SMP process & feedback***

We would like to involve you **after today** because;

- We want to ensure we raise awareness of impacts of flood and erosion risk for coastal businesses, assets and infrastructure.
- We want to explain our policy options and what they may mean in terms of the function of the coast now and in the future for coastal businesses, assets and infrastructure along the Essex and South Suffolk coast.

By getting involved you can;

- Ensure you have a say in the SMP process and influence the policies that may impact your interests.
- Share your views on local coastal business, assets and infrastructure issues and improve the SMP content on these matters so it can better represent the Essex and South Suffolk coast.
- Increase your current understanding of local flood and erosion risk issues now and in the future.
- Have a say in how the plan is developed.
- Begin to understand how you might need to plan for future management of coastal businesses, assets and infrastructure issues in your area.

- Help us identify and explore potential for partnerships and alternative funding opportunities.

Key Priorities

Group 5 - Business and Infrastructure and Assets

Asset Losses	Planning ahead and working in partnership and using joined up thinking to attract new investments.
Communication	Partners to share information and raise awareness of each others work and ensure that time is invested in feedback.
Sea Defence priorities (flood risk/ insurance)	Ensure that we balance growth and defence of land and seaward issues. Identify the Critical infrastructure and determine the flexibility of each structure.
Economic impacts of blight and uncertainty	Short term – flood incident (rebound) Long Term – Lack of investment
Business Opportunities gained/ lost	We need to take the opportunity to maximise business opportunities through the changes on the coast. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism • Fisheries • Agriculture

Cross Cutting Key Priorities

The key cross-cutting issues that have arisen from the event are;

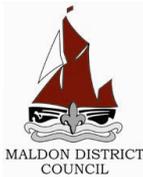
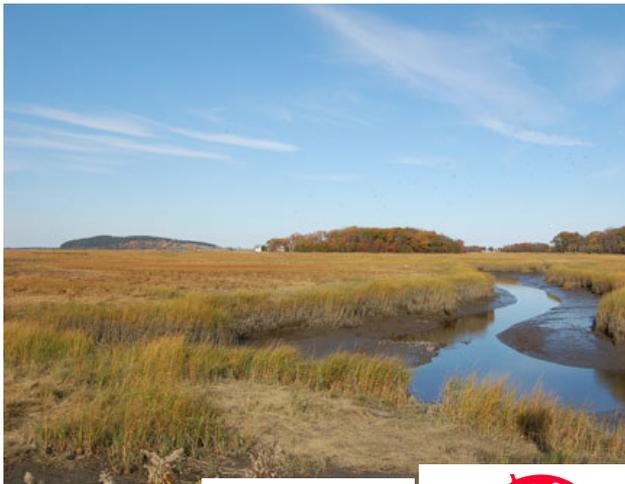
- The need for good engagement and an inclusive approach across the SMP partners
- Integrated approaches and time to plan ahead
- The need for partnerships and shared funding and resource
- The need for balance between landward and seaward interests around the coast
- The need for opportunities to be identified not just 'tensions' or 'constraints'
- The need for more effective valuation on tourism and business and agriculture not just infra structure
- Marine and Access Bill (aqua culture) (Act as of Dec 09)

Annex Bc

Feedback from the first round Theme Group Meetings

Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan

Feedback from the first round
Theme Group Meetings



Essex and South Suffolk SMP Stakeholder Engagement

A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) allows coastal local authorities and the Environment Agency to set out how best to manage flood and coastal erosion risk over the next century to 2105. Plans are produced to cover the whole coast of England and Wales.

The Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan will allow us to consider how best to manage flood and coastal erosion risk from Landguard Point near Felixstowe to and including Two Tree Island in the Thames Estuary.

To make sure that we achieve the best Shoreline Management Plan possible we need to involve those who enjoy, live or work on the Essex and South Suffolk coast. To help us to achieve this we are using the Environment Agency's Building Trust with Communities toolkit which involves working with communities early on to understand their concerns, interests and priorities: being open and seeking to work together.

In order to ensure we have involved all the relevant partners, stakeholders and members of the public we have developed five themed groups to discuss key coastal issues in more detail with stakeholder representatives as well as holding stakeholder and public events. The aim of these groups is to allow more detailed and focussed discussion around the issues that are of most concern to local people. More information on the Building Trust approach, our stakeholder plan and the structure of our engagement process is available in a separate report.

The aim of this report is:

- to record when and how we have formally involved Key Stakeholders;
- to collate all the stakeholder comments;
- demonstrate how views and opinions of stakeholders have been taken into account in the SMP;
- identify where issues can be dealt with if they do not relate to the SMP;
- monitor our involvement and engagement approach.

Since starting the Essex and South Suffolk SMP in September 2008 we have held a launch event for over 100 Key Stakeholders, held a separate series of themed stakeholder meetings, held nine CSG meetings and six elected member forums and run a series of public awareness raising events across Essex and Suffolk. A full list of the membership to these groups is available, please contact abigail.brunt@environment-agency.gov.uk.

Progress Update September 2008-June 2009

The Essex and South Suffolk SMP is progressing, demonstrating an excellent level of partnership working and engagement from both our Client Steering Group and Elected Members Forum. We have held our first key stakeholders event at Five Lakes Hotel, Tiptree, on 21 January which was attended by 79 representatives of Essex and South Suffolk coastal communities, businesses, organisations and groups as well as many members of the Client and Elected Members groups. The aim of this event was to raise awareness of the Essex and South Suffolk SMP and give the stakeholders the opportunity to have a say in what they value about their coast and help define the issues and objectives. The event also gave us the opportunity to disseminate information about the Essex and South Suffolk SMP, explaining how SMPs aim to manage flood risk for up to 100 years into the future and what elements we take into consideration. We also dealt with questions relating to coastal flooding and erosion. We have identified 5 key themed groups within the Essex and South Suffolk coastal area;

- 1) Landowners farming and agriculture

- 2) Planning and Communities
- 3) Wildlife, habitats and landscape
- 4) Recreation, access and sailing
- 5) Business, assets and infrastructure

Key Stakeholder Events

We asked the Key Stakeholders attending the event on 21 January 2009 to commit to a themed group to form five smaller focused groups. This gave them the opportunity to tell us their ideas, opinions and concerns and comment on policies and their likely consequences. We have had significant feedback from these groups on how we should progress the SMP to ensure that their issues are represented.

The event was welcomed as a good start to raising awareness of the SMP and ensuring an inclusive approach with Essex and South Suffolk coastal stakeholders. Following this, we held a round of focused theme group meetings at the end of March and the beginning of April. This gave the stakeholders the opportunity to discuss their issues and feedback in more detail and how and if the SMP could address them. It also presented an opportunity to highlight the balance of interests that would need to be achieved to manage the coast more effectively in the future.

In addition Essex County Council organised a SMP Planning workshop for local authorities and Environment Agency emergency planners and planners. The workshop aimed to raise awareness and understanding of the Essex SMP and discuss how the Local Development Framework and the SMP relate and feed into one another. The notes from the workshop can be found as an appendix to this report.

This report sets out the points and feedback captured at the individual theme group meetings and the SMP local authority planning meeting, a summary of the actions that came out of these meetings and the section entitled 'What the SMP can do' identifies how and who will pick up the actions which are not addressed by the SMP. A previous report covers the Key Stakeholder event held in January 2009.

Further updates will be made to this report as it is a live document within our engagement planning approach for the Essex and South Suffolk SMP. The intention is to pull together all engagement reports into one final report as a part of the SMP process.

Landowners, Farming and Agriculture

24 March 2009

Kelvedon Boardroom

Attendees

George Partridge, Landowner	Barney Richardson,
Mike Berry, Managing Coastal Change Project MCC	David Sunnoks, Mersea Chairman (MCC)
Andrew St Joseph, Landowner	George Mok, Environment Agency
Philip Wilson, Essex County Council. Policy officer	David Eagle, Land Owner
John Claydon, Environment Agency	David Nutting, RFDC
Alan Bird, Blackwater oysterman	Paul Hammatt, NFU

Issue and points arising from the Theme group discussion

→ Food security

We discussed the global and local importance of the production of food in Essex and South Suffolk and the value of agricultural land in future on a global scale as food security pressures increase.

→ Landowner maintenance

The ability for landowners to maintain their defences and the issues they face and the issue of liability.

→ Seaward issues

It was highlighted that the SMP needs to look at issues that seaward activities such as oyster farmers and fisheries might face and issues of siltation.

→ Habitat creation

The multiplying factor of compensatory habitat was discussed. The landowner group are unhappy that if compensatory habitat is required, the further away from the originally habitat is compensatory habitat is the more habitat that has to be created.

→ Data and information

From NFU and CLA for land in agricultural production and habitat stewardship schemes.

- * **Action request information from the NFU and CLA regarding land use and grade of land on the Essex and South Suffolk coastal fringe.**

→ Compensatory Habitat

The Environment Agency will address coastal squeeze if landowners choose to hold the line.

→ Value of land

The NFU asked if for a statement regarding the value of land to those who own it, not just a monetary value.

→ Use of clay

The issue of Landowners maintenance were discussed such as the use of Clay from surrounding land to maintain their defences. The clay removed is seen as a waste product and requires a licence to transport and cannot be stock piled and has to be disposed of in landfill.

- * **Action to speak to the Environment Agency's Environment Management Team to discuss the use of Clay in maintenance of landowner defences.**

→ Stewardship schemes

There needs to be flexibility within habitat creation and the use of land and under what conditions that payment schemes continue

- * **Action to write a letter to the NFU and CLA and NE to discuss data and information around payment and scheme for farmers in a habitat creation scheme.**

→ Managed realignment

The landowner group seek clarification on the options of managed realignment and the different benefits of different management approaches.

- * **Action to clarify the options of different options of Managed Realignment and the benefits of each method.**

→ Existing habitats

It was raised that we need to be managing the habitats that are already there to favourable conditions and ensure they are managed correctly and to their full potential not allowed to degrade.

→ No Active Intervention (NAI)

What are the consequences of NAI on the land situated on the coast?

(Please note that since this meeting the study into the residual life of the sea defences in Essex and South Suffolk has been progressed and it appears that the condition of the defences in Essex is better than first thought. This means that a majority of the sea walls are classed economic. NAI policy is usually placed on uneconomic sea walls)

- * **Action - clarify the details of NAI and the consequences of this option.**

→ Hold the line (HtL)

Again definition of HtL and the consequences that this may cause.

- * **Action – Clarify the details of HtL and the consequences of this option.**

→ Natural England

The Agriculture, Farming and landscape group have requested that a representative from Natural England to attend the next theme group meeting.

- * **Action to invite Natural England to the next Agricultural, Farming and Landscape theme group.**

→ Foreshore recharge

Can the SMP consider the use of Foreshore recharge?

→ Local Development Framework

The LDF needs to include Farming – Link into Local Authority Planning officers

- * **Action - raise this at the planning meeting which is being attended by all Local Authority Planners and Environment Agency planners.**

→ Saltmarsh Value

It was discussed that Saltmarsh should be valued using a monetary value when using the comparison against agricultural land. Saltmarsh is sold on the land market so hold a monetary value. If considering the wider value of Saltmarsh then the wider value of agricultural land should be considered not just the monetary value.

→ Colne and Blackwater and Hamford Report

- * **Action Share the Colne and Blackwater and Hamford report with all the theme groups once it has been completed and signed off.**

→ Principles

- * **Change principle 7 change 'promote' to - 'Assess and enhance' or 'support and promote' To change the focus to enhance the value of the Essex and South Suffolk coast.**

There is more behind the principle; the detail is captured in the criteria and indicators

- * **Action ensures that the seaward issues are captured in the criteria and indicators.**

Business, Assets and Infrastructure Theme Group

24th March 2009

Kelvedon Boardroom

Attendees

Robert Wheatley – Port of Felixstowe Tim Wade – Defence Estates Clive Woods – Bradwell decommissioning John Brien – Harwich Haven Authority Jenny Lucy – Maldon DC William Baker – Oysterman David Quincy – Anglian Water

Issue and points arising from the Theme group discussion

→ Asset Losses

Planning ahead and working in partnership and using joined up thinking to attract new investments and take action to strengthen interdependencies of infrastructure.

→ Economic Impacts of blight and uncertainty

Short term – how quickly something can recover after a flooding event

Long term – This is not able to recover from a flood event and as a result becomes blighted so should we be defending? Invest in relocation rather than investing in defending. Then the blighted land can be used in a more creative way to adapt to the change.

→ Funding

Consider putting together flood defence funds and regeneration funds together

→ Insurance

Properties within the flood plain have difficulty in getting insurance, changes to the policy of management may make it harder for these properties to get insured. This may also lead to the blight of property that cannot be insured but is at risk of flooding. It was raised about insurance being included in a government compensation package

* **Action -This needs to be addressed through policy not the SMP.**

→ Ports

Issue surrounding managed realignment being carried out adjacent to ports and the impact this may cause and Interdependency of infrastructure, emergency planning and dealing with future flood risk. We discussed Resilience Vs Recovery and integrated emergency planning.

* Action How do we feed into the local resilience forum

→ Seaward Issues

- Issues surrounding unmoveable infrastructure such as ports and harbour and flexible Interface between infrastructures.

- dredging

→ Discussed the principals and how they are weighted.

→ The SMP needs to consider the 5yr planning cycle of budgets planning infrastructure.

It was highlighted that it is important that at least 5yrs notice is given for changes in management policy. This is linked to national and local budgets for infrastructure.

→ It was discussed that flood defence funds and regional funds should be used more creatively to manage the coast

→ Anglian Water is sharing where their infrastructure falls within the floodplain 1 and 2 with the consultants Royal Haskoning.

* **Action to define what critical infrastructure is.**

Planning and Communities Theme Group

8th April 2009

Kelvedon Boardroom

Attendees

Cllr Marion Beckwith, Brightlingsea Town Council	Terry Hamilton, , Brightlingsea Town Council
Cllr John Jowers , RFDC, Essex County Council	Jodi Owen – Hughes, Rochford, District Council
Andrew Middleton, Nicky Spurr, Essex County Council	Jennifer Burns, Jane Burch, Suffolk County Council
Kevin Frasier, Essex County Council	Cllr Andy Smith, Suffolk Coastal District Council
Bill Wilkinson, Hamford Management Committee Chairman	Graham Robertson, Environment Agency
Cllr Tracey Chapman, Essex County Council	Lindsey Hinchcliff, Environment Agency
Cllr Tony Shrimpton , Maldon Town Council	Isi Dow, Environment Agency
Cllr Ray Howard, RFDC, Castlepoint Borough Council, Essex County Council	David Eagle, Landowner
Neil Pope, Environment Agency	Kerry Ashley,

Issue and points arising from the Theme group discussion

→ TE2100

TE2100 is running ahead of the Essex and South Suffolk SMP and their boundaries overlap. As the TE2100 is more detailed than the SMP the TE2100 project will lead and the Essex and South Suffolk SMP will ensure that the policies fit together and feed into one another.

→ Economic value

We need to have an Indication of Land in Agriculture production owned privately by land owners and we also need to look at Agricultural Land owned by the Wildlife Trust and RSPB.

→ The Managing Coastal Change(MCC) Project doesn't cover Suffolk

The Managing Coastal Change project is in partnership with the National Farmers Union and Country Landowners Association. The NFU and CLA will carry outcomes from the MCC project over to surrounding areas.

→ Value of Land – The Wash

Don't underestimate the value of land in Essex and South Suffolk; balance the comparison to the Wash and the value of their land.

→ Take into account the potential for tourism development and value of areas of potential regeneration.

* **Action for the theme group to pass any values, figures and information to Ian Bliss**

→ We need to factor in changes in value. If the management policy changes so could the value of land. Factors to be considered: -

- Agricultural land
- Climate change
- SLR, HLS
- East Anglian food production

→ Agricultural Land of World importance

Once agricultural land is lost you cannot get it back.

→ Land Importance

The SMP needs to recognise and reflect the importance of the use of land

→ Valuation of Land should be looked at from three aspects : -

- Monetary Value
- Social Value
- Production Value

For example to have the Value of 100yrs production from grade 1 agricultural land

→ Government Outcome Measure

The government does not rate Coastal Resorts high on the Economic Value Outcomes to assess Cost Benefit analysis. The SMP needs to demonstrate the Value of the Coastal Economy.

→ Don't let current funding difficulties pre-dictate the strategy of the future.

→ Landowner/ private maintenance

need to relax the procedures for: -

- Stock piling of Clay (waste)
- Planning permission
- consents

→ Economic value debate

- Agriculture land
- Social Economic land
- London Recreational Value

- Local Development Framework infrastructure schedules
 - Amenities
- This information will be fed into CSG from the theme groups. This should be a two way process.
- Local Development Framework has a statutory duty to consult everyone.
 - * **Client Steering Group to talk to planners and discuss the SMP with them.**

Recreation, Access and Sailing Theme group

9th April 2009

Kelvedon Boardroom

Attendees

Peter Garratt (Chair), Maldon District Council	Richard Holmes, Maldon district Council
David Shipley, Stour Sailing club and Old Gaffers Association	Gary White, Essex County Council (CROW)
John Titchmarsh, Titchmarsh Marina	David Hall, Tendring District Council
Tony Coe, RFDC chair	Bill Wilkinson, Hamford Water Management Committee Chairman
Mark Wakeling, Crouch Harbour Authority	Guy Cooper, Environment Agency
Robert Crashaw, Baltic Distributions	Mike Berry, Managing Coastal Change Project
Phil Sturges, Natural England	Lynn Jones,
Chris Edwards, Royal Yacht Association	Mike Lewis, Black water Marina
William Heal, British Association Shooters and Conservation and Essex Joint Council of Wildfowlers	Colin Edmund, Essex Waterways Ltd

Issue and points arising from the Theme group discussion

- Navigation
 - Effects of Manage realignment/ abandonment
 - impacts for the future
 - changes in flow and siltation
- Country Rights of Way Act (CROW)
 - Liability and responsibility of Public rights of way are not decided or determined through the Marine Bill. 80% of Essex Rights of Way are well established and legally protected.
 - planners need guidance on liability for breaches in defences that effect rights of way and footpaths that run a long defences.
- Notes are fed in to Royal Haskoning consultants on the SMP not just discarded.
- Marine bill
 - Discussion surrounding the Marine Bill highlighted the following issues
 - Increased Access

- leading to increased impacts from erosion
- Widening of paths

The question was raised if this increased access that can cause more erosion will affect the residual life of the defence.

- Marine Bill to knit planning together surrounding ports and docks
- However the Marine Bill doesn't cover access to water.
- Access to Water
 - The is the potential to increase access to the water when carrying out flood defence works or completely remove the access and cut off the slip ways.
- Improved Access to Water
 - There are positives and negative in increasing access to water
 - Positives, new slip ways enhancing the use of estuaries
 - Negatives, leading to undesired use and miss use of the estuaries i.e. jet skis
- Control/ policing
 - If access to waterways is increased who will police the correct use and prevent mis-use.
- Mapped Access Points
 - All the public know access points are shown on a map
 - * **Action Chris Edwards to forward a copy of this map to Karen Thomas and Ian Bliss.**
- Complete estuarine system
 - Changes to the management or breaching of the defences will have an effect on the **whole** estuary and not just alter sections.
- Modelling data
 - Modelling has been used for example in bathside bay project. We need to look at this data and confirm the prediction and determine it accuracy before reusing the modelling data to predict the changes elsewhere.
- Agri – dredging levies
 - Agri – dredging levies money doesn't go to the local coastal community that is was dredged from.
- Government Funding scores
 - The SMP needs to account for the different outcome score outcome measures that are set by Defra to determine Cost Benefit analysis.
- We need to decide what is the driver to reach a policy decision money or process?
- Housing development
 - We need to consider housing growth points and development areas. It is estimated that 130,000homes will increase to 190,000 homes. This increase in residential properties will increase the pressure on coastal towns for leisure.
- The principles do not include
 - Access

- fishing
 - Waste issues
 - Sea borne transport
 - Seaward activities
 - Tourism
 - Managing peoples enjoyment, including the pressures from people for the hinterland
 - Water quality
- * **Action Email the criteria to everyone for their comments**
 - * **Definition of community as it appears to be different for each theme group**

Wildlife, Habitats and Landscape Theme group

6th April 2009

Kelvedon Boardroom

Attendees

Briony Coulson, RSPB Chair	Richard Playle, Essex Joint Wildfowling club
John Hall, Essex Wildlife Trust	David Gladwell, Blackwater Oysterman
Phil Sturges, Natural England	Mark Iley, Essex Biodiversity Project
Brian Stacey, Essex County Council	Jez Woods, Environment Agency
Bill Wilkinson, Hamford Water Management Committee	Roy Read, Maldon District Council
Chris Wright, Bridge Marsh inland Trust	Peter Doktor, Environment Agency
Sarah Allison, Essex Wildlife trust	

Issue and points arising from the Theme group discussion

- Heritage issues
 - * **Action to look into the availability of map depicting the areas of heritage importance**

- Mosaic of habitats

There are a pockets and areas of different habitats causing a mosaic effect. Value and recognise the importance of neighbouring habitats to designated sites (non – designated sites.)

 - * **Action asked the group of ways to capture the undesignated sites. Compile a letter to ECOS, Essex and Suffolk Field clubs, Essex Wildlife Trust, Suffolk Wildlife Trust, Biodiversity action group, Essex Biological records initiative to ask how do we identify valuable sites that are not designated and if they know of any other local experts in non designated sites that are of importance.**

- Fresh water habitats

The risk and impact of flooding of fresh water habitats and issues of tidal locking were raised.

- Management practises

Conflicts of management practises between organisations may result in poorly managed habitat.

- Farming Vs Wildlife

Landowners manage a lot of Habitat and it is important we get the balance right.

→ Landowners

Landowners own much of the coast.

→ Marine Bill

Access issues as a result of the Marine Bill were discussed.

→ Recreational Issues

Education of how to use our coast to protect it for the future and damage caused to habitats by recreational use.

→ Consequences of policies

This should be picked up in the Strategic Environmental Assessment

→ SMP for the Wash

The impact of the policies decision for the wash and the knock on effect of compensatory habitat will have on other SMP to account for loss of habitat for coastal squeeze.

→ Managed Realignment

Not just about habitat creation need to understand the different types and the benefits of Managed realignment.

* **Action to write a definition of Managed realignment, including the different techniques and wider benefits of each approach.**

→ Farm Buildings

Regeneration and re-use of farm buildings is extremely difficult due to the strict planning policy that surrounds the use of Farm buildings.

→ Sea Level Rise and Salt Marsh loss

With varying predictions who decide to which prediction we are working to.

→ Sea ward activities – Oyster Fisheries

To account for the impact policies would have on sea ward activity such as Oyster farms. There are trials of Native and Pacific oyster taking place inside the breach of the managed realignment site at Abbott's hall on the Blackwater estuary.

→ Higher Level Stewardship

Questions were raised about under what conditions HLS payments stop? Looking to tailor/ design management to ensure payments continue.

* **Action to contact NE to determine how landowners can continue management to continue payments**

→ Dredging material

Can dredge material be used to raise the level of saltmarsh and low lying agricultural land situated behind the defence?

→ Other Options

Identify other options available to farmers to adapt to the change in the land and habitat that they may be faced with due to a change in management, for example Oyster farming, Salicornia (sea Samphire), Saltmarsh grazing.

Summary of the Actions
from the SMP 1st round theme group meetings

Landowners, Farming and Agriculture

Action	Who's responsible	Progress
<p>request information from the NFU and CLA regarding land use and grade of land on the Essex and South Suffolk coastal fringe. Write a letter to the NFU and CLA and NE to discuss data and information around payment and scheme for farmers in a habitat creation scheme.</p>	<p>Ian Bliss</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>Royal Haskoning have included the dataset National Agricultural Classification Data Set (GIS layer). This data set was review by Whirlidge and Knott, Michael Hughes.</p> <p>Please see appendix I Meta data base and Bibliographic data base of the SMP Document for a complete list of data used.</p>
<p>write to the NFU and CLA to discuss information for Farms in payment from habitat creation schemes.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>We will ensure that landowner Entry Level Scheme or Higher Level Scheme payments will be affected by a change in policy to MR. Working with the NFU, CLA and the Managing Coastal Change project a Landowner Guidance note has been written this included a section on the Regional Habitat creation Programme. Copy of this can be obtained from Your Essex Coastal Advisor (Karen Thomas) or through the Managing Coastal Change project.</p>
<p>Speak to the Environment Agency's Environment Management Team to discuss the use of Clay in maintenance of landowner defences.</p>	<p>Abi Brunt / Karen Thomas</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> <p>A way forward on the use of</p>

		clay has been agreed with EA Environment Management and through the MCC project has been included in a landowner guidance note that is available to all landowners.
Action to clarify the options of different options of Managed realignment and the benefits of each method. Clarify the details of NAI and the consequences of this option. Clarify the details of HtL and the consequences of this option.	Karen Thomas and Ian Bliss	Look at previous MR schemes through ComCoast. include in the text of the Draft SMP and explain at future KSH events. A managed realignment paper will be included with in the SMP document.
Invite Natural England to the next Agricultural, Farming and landscape theme group.	Ian Bliss/ Comms Team	✓ Natural England have been present at the Key Stakeholder Events.
The LDF needs to included Farming – Link into Local Authority Planning officers raise this at the planning meeting which is being attended by all Local Authority Planners and Environment Agency planners.	Local Authority Planners	✓ LDF already includes policies covering agricultural uses especially tourism, farm diversification and leisure uses. LDF also makes reference generally to the need to allow for adaptation to climate change
Action Share the Colne and Blackwater and Hamford Water report with all the theme groups once it has been completed and signed off.	Stuart Barbrook/ Ian Bliss	Ongoing Awaiting verification and sign off from the EA Asset System Management. This will be disseminated through the MCC project as soon as possible.
Change principle 7 change 'promote' to 'Assess and enhance' or 'support and promote' To change the focus to enhance the value of the Essex coast.	Ian Bliss/ Comms Team	✓ Complete
Action ensures that the seaward issues are captured in the criteria and indicators.	Ian Bliss/ Royal Haskoning	✓ Complete
The NFU asked if for a statement regarding the value of land to those who own it, not just a monetary value. Consider the Qualitative and Quantative Values.	Karen Thomas/ Managing Coastal Change	Ongoing Once we understand where there is likely to be a change in management policy this will be addressed with the Managing Coastal Change Project.

Business, Assets and Infrastructure Theme Group

Action	Who's responsible	Progress
Insurance Properties within the flood plain have difficulty in getting insurance, changes to the policy of management may make it harder for these properties to get insured. This may also lead to the blight of property that cannot be insured but is at risk of flooding. It was raised about insurance being included in a government compensation package. This needs to be addressed through policy not the SMP	Defra Association of British Insurers (ABI) Ian Bliss to ask EA Emma Thompson for advice	Ongoing As a high level principal of the SMP we are not realigning over property or increase flood risk to properties. However, insurance cost can be off set by individuals seeking private resilience and resistance measures.
We discussed Resilience Vs Recovery and integrated emergency planning. Action How do we feed into the local resilience forum?	Essex Resilience Forum & Suffolk Resilience Forum. Ian Bliss to inform Jenni Hodgson for feedback to groups.	Ongoing This was discussed at the ECC SMP Planning meeting. This can also be Feed in to the Essex Resilience Forum Suffolk Resilience Forum through the EA rep Jenni Hodgson. Also contact ECC and SCC and SBC Emergency Planner to feed in to their relevant Resilience Forums
Define what critical infrastructure is to the SMP as this means something different to each theme group.	Ian Bliss/ Royal Haskoning	Statement to be Included in the text of the SMP.

Planning and Communities Theme Group

Action	Who's responsible	Progress
Action for the theme group to pass any values, figures and information to Ian Bliss	Ian Bliss to write to the theme groups	✓ Have had significant data input from all our members of CSG and EMF partners working on the SMP and contact has been made with a number of stakeholders to fill any gaps in data required. Please see appendix I Meta data base and Bibliographic data base of the SMP Document for a complete list

		of data used.
Client Steering Group to talk to planners and discuss the SMP with them	CSG	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> Complete ECC held planning workshop for LA planners. (See notes attached page 41 Appendix 1) A number of the CSG members are planners this created strong links with planning and the LDF process.

Sailing Recreation and Access Theme group

Action	Who's responsible	Progress
Action Chris Edwards to forward a copy of the access points map to Karen Thomas and Ian Bliss.	Chris Edwards	<p>✓</p> Complete
Email the criteria to everyone for their comments		<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> It was agreed that the Elected Members Forum and Client Steering Group would review, amend and approve the Criteria and Indicators based on Key stakeholders feedback. The criteria and indicators will be included in the draft SMP document under appendix E Policy Development Appraisal.
Definition of community as it appears to be different for each theme group	Karen Thomas Ian Bliss From the Playing field report	Define in the text of the SMP.

Wildlife, Habitats and Landscape Theme group

Action	Who's responsible	Progress
Action to look into the availability of maps depicting the areas of heritage importance	Royal Haskoning/ Ian Bliss	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> English Heritage, Essex County Council, Southend Borough Council and Suffolk County Council have supplied data. Meetings have been held with EA, EN, EH and relevant LA to

		discuss the Strategic Environmental Assessment.
asked the group of ways to capture the undesignated sites. Compile a letter to ECOS, Essex Field clubs, EWT, Biodiversity action group, Essex Biological records initiative to ask how do we identify valuable sites that are not designated and if they know of any other local experts in non designated sites that are of importance.	Ian Bliss	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p> Meeting have taken place with Essex Wildlife Trust, Suffolk Wildlife Trust, RSPB, National Trust, NE and the EA in Sept 09 to discuss the development of the plan and areas where there is potentially a changes in management policy to determine any impact on non designated important sites.
Action to write a definition of Managed realignment, including the different techniques and wider benefits of each approach.	Karen Thomas	Statement to be included in the draft SMP.
Action to contact NE to determine how landowners can continue management to continue receiving payments	Karen Thomas	MCC meeting with NE/EA on the 29 th June follow up and outcomes of this meeting.

What can the SMP do?

Landowners, Farming and Agriculture Theme group

Summary discussion	SMP	SMP action plan	SEA	LDF	Comments
<p>Food security We discussed the global and local importance of the production of food in Essex and the value of agricultural land in future on a global scale as food security pressures increase.</p>	✓ Highlight in the SMP			LDFs could include policy in line with RSS policy	National and International
<p>Landowner maintenance The ability for landowners to maintain their defences and the issues they face and the issue of liability</p>					Managing Coastal Change Project (MCC) and Environment Agency (Essex) and Suffolk Coasts and Heaths Unit (SCHU) (Suffolk) are working towards a practical approach to this.
<p>Seaward issues It was highlighted that the SMP needs to look at issues that seaward activities such as oyster farmers and fisheries might face and issues of siltation</p>	✓ Highlight in the SMP		✓		Oystermen and other seaward interest groups are represented on the Seaward side of the defences. This also addressed through criterion that sit under the principals which will be used in the appraisal process.
<p>Habitat creation The multiplying factor of compensatory habitat was discussed. The landowner group are unhappy that if compensatory habitat is required, the further away from the originally habitat it is recreated, the more habitat is required.</p>			✓		Meeting have been held to discuss Habitat regulations regularly throughout the SMP process.
<p>Data and information From NFU and CLA for land in agricultural production and habitat stewardship schemes.</p>					National Farmers Union (NFU) and Country Landowners association (CLA) to provide data. Royal Haskoning have included the dataset

					National Agricultural Classification Data Set (GIS layer).
Compensatory Habitat The Environment Agency will address coastal squeeze if landowners choose to hold the line.	✓		✓		Natural England and Environment Agency

Landowners, Farming and Agriculture Theme group

Summary discussion	SMP	SMP action plan	SEA	LDF	Comments
Value of land The NFU asked if for a statement regarding the value of land to those who own it, not just a monetary value.					Once we understand where there is likely to be a change in management policy this will be addressed through the Managing Coastal Change Project.
Use of clay The issue of Landowners maintenance were discussed such as the use of Clay from surrounding land to maintain their defences. The clay removed is seen as a waste product and requires a licence to transport and cannot be stock piled and has to be disposed of in landfill.					MCC and SCHU and EA in discussion over this.
Stewardship schemes There needs to be flexibility within habitat creation and the use of land and under what conditions that payment schemes continue.		✓			Natural England, Defra and landowners to address this.
Managed realignment The landowner group seek clarification on the options of managed realignment and the different benefits of different management approaches.	✓	✓	✓		The LDF will provide a hook for the SMP Environment Agency Academic research on MR on Essex Sites (ComCoast)
Existing habitats It was raised that we need to be managing the habitats that are already there to favourable conditions and ensure they are managed correctly and to their full potential not allowed		✓	✓		Natural England and EA

to degrade.					
No Active Intervention (NAI) What are the consequences of NAI on the land situated on the coast? (Please note that since this meeting the study into the residual life of the sea defences in Essex has been progressed and it appears that the condition of the defences in Essex is better than first thought. This means that a majority of the sea walls are classed economic. NAI policy is usually placed on uneconomic sea walls)	✓		✓		Any impacts of management policy (HtL, MR, NAI) will be accessed by the SEA and AA and addressed in the SMP
Hold the line (HtL) Again definition of HtL and the consequences that this may cause	✓		✓		Any impacts of management policy (HtL, MR, NAI) will be accessed by the SEA and AA and addressed in the SMP

Landowners, Farming and Agriculture Theme group

Summary discussion	SMP	SMP action plan	SEA	LDF	Comments
<p>Natural England The Agriculture, Farming and landscape group have requested that a representative from Natural England to attend the next theme group meeting.</p>					Action to Project Manager of the SMP and Natural England.
<p>Foreshore recharge Can the SMP consider the use of Foreshore recharge</p>	✓	✓			Consideration possible in terms of raising it as an option.
<p>Local Development Framework The LDF needs to included Farming – Link into Local Authority Planning officers.</p>				✓	LDF already includes policies covering agricultural uses especially tourism, farm diversification and leisure uses. LDF also makes reference generally to the need to allow for adaptation to climate change. Core Strategy and Development Management (DPDs) can include policies which seek to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land (grade 1,2 and 3a) from irreversible damage.
<p>Saltmarsh Value It was discussed that Saltmarsh should be valued using a monetary value when using the comparison against agricultural land. Saltmarsh is sold on the land market so hold a monetary value. If considering the wider value of Saltmarsh then the wider value of agricultural land should be considered not just the monetary value.</p>					GO-East is leading an Ecosystems Services project to value environmental assets. The outputs of the project are to be included in the SMP or SMP action plan which is determined by when the data is available.

What can the SMP do?

Business, Assets and Infrastructure Theme Group

Summary discussion	SMP	SMP Action Plan	SEA	LDF	Comments
<p>Asset Losses Planning ahead and working in partnership and using joined up thinking to attract new investments and take action to strengthen interdependencies of infrastructure.</p>	✓	✓			EA, DEFRA & LAs Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) if rolled out may offer some opportunities for funding. IDP also providing funding some funding for Ipswich Barrier?
<p>Economic Impacts of blight and uncertainty Short term – how quickly something can recover after a flooding event Long term – This is not able to recover from a flood event and as a result becomes blighted so should we be defending? Invest in relocation rather than investing in defending. Then the blighted land can be used in a more creative way to adapt to the change.</p>		✓		✓	<p>This will be generally addressed through the LDF site allocation process with regard to the need to support adaptation to climate change in relation to flooding events, but not in the context of blight. This would be too specific to be addressed within the Development Plan Documents. We would need to revisit emerging policies to include blight if it is identified as potentially a major issue along coastal frontages. The boroughs are preparing our final Development Policies for Submission (Nov 09). The Local Communities need to be involved in local decision making and the LDF consultations which offers a good opportunity for community engagement. Blight regarding changing coastal policies</p> <p>- Planning Policy statement 20 (CLG) and Defra policy will address certain issues of blight . The SMP is a high level document and will not address this.</p>
<p>Funding Consider putting together flood defence funds</p>		✓			Parallel work to the SMP this needs to be addressed through linkages and

<p>and regeneration funds together</p>				<p>opportunities. Stiff competition with other schemes. CIL and IDP may offer limited opportunities for funding but would direct funding away from other projects.</p>
<p>Insurance Properties within the flood plain have difficulty in getting insurance, changes to the policy of management may make it harder for these properties to get insured. This may also lead to the blight of property that cannot be insured but is at risk of flooding. It was raised about insurance being included in a government compensation package</p>		<p>✓</p>		<p>This is an issues that would be addressed through Policy not the SMP. The Action plan will recommend this be looked as.</p>

Business, Assets and Infrastructure Theme Group

Summary discussion	SMP	SMP Action Plan	SEA	LDF	Comments
<p>Ports Issue surrounding managed realignment being carried out adjacent to ports and the impact this may cause and Interdependency of infrastructure, emergency planning and dealing with future flood risk. We discussed Resilience Vs Recovery and integrated emergency planning.</p>	✓			✓	Suffolk Coastal District Council, Babergh, Suffolk County Council and Tendring. LDF through the Plan preparation process.
<p>Seaward Issues - Seaward designations emerging. - Issues surrounding unmoveable infrastructure such as ports and harbour and flexible Interface between infrastructures and dredging.</p>	Highlight in the SMP	Carried forward in the action plan		The LDF limit is Mean Low Water (MLW).	Off shore issues will be carried forward in the action plan and Marine Spatial Planning through the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.
<p>Budgets SMP needs to consider the 5yr planning cycle of budgets planning infrastructure. It was highlighted that it is important that at least 5yrs notice is given for changes in management policy. This is linked to national and local budgets for infrastructure.</p>	Highlight in the SMP	✓		✓ This needs to be considered in the LDF	Requires a parallel process, community infrastructure is key. Plan to produce detailed infrastructure document. This can be addressed through the DPD to demonstrate that the plans are deliverable.
<p>Funding It was discussed that flood defence funds and regional funds should be used more creatively to manage the coast</p>	Highlight in the SMP	✓ The action plan can make a recommendation of how important Funding is through ICZM		✓ The LDF can pick up the consequences or implications	There is a risk that this approach detracts funding from other key infrastructure projects that needs to be delivered? It is important there is a 2 way link between the LDF and the SMP. There is opportunity through: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pathfinder projects - Coastal Change Policy - Communities and Local Government (CLG) (Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy)

What can the SMP do?

Planning and Communities Theme Group

Summary discussion	SMP	SMP Action Plan	SEA	LDF	Comments
TE2100 TE2100 is running ahead of the Essex SMP and their boundaries overlap. As the TE2100 is more detailed than the SMP the TE2100 project will lead and the Essex SMP will ensure that the policies fit together and feed into one another.	✓		✓		Essex SMP to work with TE2100 and Southend Borough Council
Economic value We need to have an Indication of Land in Agriculture production owned privately by land owners and we also need to look at Agricultural Land owned by the Wildlife Trust and RSPB.					National Farmers Union (NFU), Country Landowners Association (CLA) to lead and work with other partners.
The Managing Coastal Change(MCC) Project doesn't cover Suffolk The Managing Coastal Change project is in partnership with the National Farmers Union and Country Landowners Association. The NFU and CLA will carry outcomes from the MCC project over to surrounding areas.	✓				The Managing Coastal Change partnership will cover issues relating to landowners in Suffolk and through the partnership will link with NFU, LCA Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Coastal District Council and Babergh District Council
Value of Land – The Wash Don't underestimate the value of land in Essex; balance the comparison to the Wash and the value of their land.	✓		✓		NFU, CLA and Defra need to provide information to support and verify the SMP and SEA.
Value of land We need to factor in changes in value. If the management policy changes so could the value of land. Factors to be considered: - Agricultural land, Climate change, SLR, HLS, East Anglian food production	✓			✓	If management policy changes this could also potentially alter viable land uses at the coast. A land value change should not always be viewed as negative if viable land uses permissible through the planning system. Green belt boundary changes can also have a

					significant impact on land value. However, these changes are subject to open, transparent consultation like the SMP.
Agricultural Land of World importance Once agricultural land is lost you cannot get it back.	✓ Will highlight issues				With NFU and CLA input

Planning and Communities Theme Group

Summary discussion	SMP	SMP Action Plan	SEA	LDF	Comments
Land Importance The SMP needs to recognise and reflect the importance of the use of land	✓ Will highlight issues			✓	If management policy changes this could also potentially alter viable land uses at the coast. A land value change should not always be viewed as negative if viable land uses permissible through the planning system.
Valuation of Land should be looked at from three aspects : - Monetary Value, Social Value, Production Value. For example to have the Value of 100yrs production from grade 1 agricultural land.	✓				With NFU and CLA input
Tourism and Regeneration potential Take into account the potential for tourism development and value of areas of potential regeneration.	✓			✓	The SMP cannot take in to account future regeneration plans but can highlight the opportunities. This is an Important role for LDFs which will set out regeneration plans and wider value of surrounding country side over a 20 year period.
Government Outcome Measures The Government does not rate coastal resorts high on the Economic Value Outcomes to assess Cost Benefit Analysis. The SMP needs to demonstrate the Value of the Coastal Economy.	✓	✓ Recommendation		This can be addressed through the Area Action Plan	GO-East Coastal initiative, Essex County Council, Suffolk County Council, Southend Unitary Authority and Haven Gateway Partnership data on the coastal economy has been included in the SMP. It is difficult for the SMP and LDF to demonstrate the value of the coastal economy at this level. However, the LDF action plans could focus on tourism through

					their Appropriate Assessment.
Don't let current funding difficulties pre-dictate the strategy of the future.	✓				The SPM looks at processes, defences, climate change predictions. The affordability and economics are applied at a later stage.
Landowner/ private maintenance need to relax the procedures for : - Stock piling of Clay (waste), Planning permission to improve defences, consents.		✓		✓	This requires changes to existing regulatory regimes and planning guidance (national). Managing Coastal Change, Suffolk Coasts and Heaths Unit. Essex County Council Minerals and waste legal and EA permitting. A way forward on the use of clay has been agreed with EA Environment Management and through the MCC project has been included in a landowner guidance note that is available to all landowners. Landowner guidance note is also being formed for planning permission for private/ landowner maintenance of defences.
Economic value debate Agriculture land, Social Economic land, recreational and tourism value from visitors from London				✓	Green infrastructure and green space cannot be qualified at SMP level but will be picked up through the LDF Sustainability Appraisal
Local Development Framework infrastructure schedules, Amenities how thing will be delivered and funded.				✓	The SMP will aim to link up where possible
Local Development Framework has a statutory duty to consult everyone.	✓			✓	Planning meetings underway through the SMP LDFs offer good opportunities for public engagement

What can the SMP do?

Recreation, Access and Sailing Theme group

Summary discussion	SMP	SMP Action Plan	SEA	LDF	Comments
<p>Navigation Effects of Manage realignment/ abandonment, impacts for the future, changes in flow and siltation.</p>	✓ At a High level	Recommend further studies at scheme level	✓ At a High level		Previous academic research on MR on Essex sites may provide useful data and lessons learnt.
<p>Country Rights of Way Act (CROW) Liability and responsibility of Public rights of way are not decided or determined through the Marine Bill. 80% of South Suffolk and Essex Rights of Way are well established and legally protected. planners need guidance on liability for breaches in defences that affect rights of way and footpaths that run along defences.</p>	✓ Highlight potential issues	✓ Highlight potential for footpath changes through Natural England under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009			Highways, landowners and Natural England to liaise over potential footpath issues depending on policy options in the SMP. This can also be done through the Rights Of Way improvements plan. This issues if likely to be to specific for the Development Plan but could be Incorporated in to the Area Action Plan where applicable
<p>Marine bill Discussion surrounding the Marine Bill highlighted the following issues; Increased Access, leading to increased impacts from erosion, Widening of paths. The question was raised if this increased access that can cause more erosion will affect the residual life of the defence.</p>	Highlight issues	✓ Highlight potential for footpath changes		✓ Acknowledge and plan for footpath changes	Highways, landowners and Natural England to liaise over potential footpath issues depending on policy options in the SMP. Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 through Natural England. This can also be done through the Rights Of Way improvements plan
Marine Bill to knit planning together surrounding ports and				✓	Still lots of I uncertainty how marine

docks					spatial planning and terrestrial spatial planning will work together
However the Marine Bill doesn't cover access to water				✓	Can be addressed through the Rural commission and EA recreation strategy. Lobby groups to engage with private groups. Also possibly Sports England.
Access to Water The is the potential to increase access to the water when carrying out flood defence works or completely remove the access and cut off the slip ways.	✓			✓	The SMP will highlight and needs to consider marine access

Recreation, Access and Sailing Theme group

Summary discussion	SMP	SMP Action Plan	SEA	LDF	Comments
<p>Improved Access to Water There are positives and negative in increasing access to water Positives- new slip ways enhancing the use of estuaries Negatives- leading to undesired use and miss use of the estuaries i.e. jet skis</p>				<p>✓ Local Authority Planning and LDF will address this</p>	<p>This is not addressed through the SMP. Partners with coastal management remits will need to manage impacts. This will be picked up through the LDF Appropriate Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal. The LDFs can also include policies promoting the use of ICZM which could help address these issues. Without a partnership in place delivering of this policy is very difficult.</p>
<p>Control/ policing If access to waterways is increased who will police the correct use and prevent mis-use</p>					<p>This is not addressed through the SMP. Partners with coastal management remits will need to manage impacts. LDFs can include policies promoting the use of ICZM which could help address these issues. Without a partnership in place delivering of this policy is very difficult.</p>
<p>Mapped Access Points All the public know access points are shown on a map</p>					<p>Contact the RYA to determine responsibility and contact the Parish and Town Councils to see if they hold this information.</p>
<p>Complete estuarine system Changes to the management or breaching of the defences will have an effect on the whole estuary and not just alter sections.</p>	✓		✓	✓	<p>LAs need to work across boundaries which is an approach the LDFs promotes.</p>
Modelling data	✓		✓		

<p>Modelling has been used for example in Bathside bay project. We need to look at this data and confirm the prediction and determine it accuracy before reusing the modelling data to predict the changes elsewhere.</p>					
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Recreation, Access and Sailing Theme group

Summary discussion	SMP	SMP Action Plan	SEA	LDF	Comments
Agri – dredging levies Agri – dredging levies money doesn't go to the local coastal community that is was dredged from.		✓			
Government Funding scores The SMP needs to account for the different outcome score outcome measures that are set by Defra to determine Cost Benefit analysis.	✓				
We need to decide what is the driver to reach a policy decision money or coastal process	✓				Should coastal processes not be the key driver? You can invest lots of money to address problems. However it is not resolving the underlying issue why an area is changing. The coastal process may alter over a long period. If the decisions are driven by money then we are continuing the build defend cycle for future generations and placing a growing financial pressure on them.
Housing development We need to consider housing growth points and development areas. It is estimated that 130,000 homes will increase to 190,000 homes. This increase in residential properties will increase the pressure on rural and coastal towns for leisure.	To raise issues and highlight to partners			✓	GO-East Coastal initiative, Local Authorities, Central Govern and Regional & Sub regional agencies need to discuss. This will be picked up through the LDF Appropriate Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal. The RSS review – housing growth scenarios are being consulted (Sept 09) also CLG Planning Policy on development and coastal change may have an impact.

The principles do not include; Access, fishing, Waste issues, Sea borne transport, Seaward activities, Tourism , Managing peoples enjoyment, including the pressures from people for the hinterland and Water quality.				✓	The SMP is not a coastal zone management plan. The Local Authorities, Essex County Council and Southend Borough Council need to consider the wider coastal management issues through a LDF and ICZM approach. We have added a principle regarding the access to the coast.
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What can the SMP do?

Wildlife, Habitats and Landscape Theme group

Summary discussion	SMP	SMP Action Plan	SEA	LDF	Comments
Heritage issues Action to look into the availability of map depicting the areas of heritage importance	✓				ECC & English Heritage
Mosaic of habitats There are a pockets and areas of different habitats causing a mosaic effect. Value and recognise the importance of neighbouring habitats to designated sites (non – designated sites.)			✓	✓	LDF could potentially include a policy to recognise and protect such areas where these have been identified as being important. This will also be addressed through the Heritage Risk Assessment, Appropriate Assessment, and Strategic Environmental Assessment for the SMP and LDF.
Fresh water habitats The risk and impact of flooding of fresh water habitats and	✓				

issues of tidal locking were raised.					
<p>Management practises Conflicts of management practises between organisations may result in poorly managed habitat</p>					Non – Government Organisations (NGOs) and other partners to manage habitats and promote an ICZM approach amongst their partners.
<p>Farming Vs Wildlife Landowners manage a lot of Habitat and it is important we get the balance right</p>	✓	✓		✓	This could also be addressed by the Stour and Orwell ANOB Management Plan in Suffolk and the relevant County Biodiversity Action Plan.
<p>Recreational Issues Education of how to use our coast to protect it for the future and damage caused to habitats by recreational use.</p>				<p>✓ Some elements will be addressed through the LDF</p>	This will be addressed through the estuaries management plans, partnerships and officers where available i.e. Suffolk Coasts and Heaths Unit – Suffolk Estuaries Officer, Stour and Orwell Management Strategy, Hamford Water Management committee, Blackwater bailiff, Colne Estuary partnership and green infrastructure policies to mitigate and manage pressures.

Wildlife Habitats and Landscapes Theme group

Summary discussion	SMP	SMP Action Plan	SEA	LDF	Comments
Consequences of policies This should be picked up in the Strategic Environmental Assessment			✓		
SMP for the Wash The impact of the policies decision for the wash and the knock on effect of compensatory habitat will have on other SMP to account for loss of habitat for coastal squeeze	✓				
Managed Realignment Not just about habitat creation need to understand the different types and the benefits of Managed realignment.	✓				Environment Agency Academic research on MR on Essex Sites (ComCoast)
Farm Buildings Regeneration and re-use of farm buildings is extremely difficult due to the strict planning policy that surrounds the use of Farm buildings.				✓	LDFs in Colchester strongly favours farm diversification for leisure, tourism and agri related business. Maybe this can be re visited to see if it can accommodate land use changes arising as a result of MR or adaptation to climate change. English Heritage.
Sea Level Rise and Salt Marsh loss With varying predictions who decide to which prediction we are working to.	✓		✓		Date used will have to be robust and defensible for all end users especially planning as planning policies set around the SMP outputs will have to stand up at EIP.
Sea ward activities – Oyster Fisheries To account for the impact policies would have on sea ward activity such as Oyster farms. There are trials of Native and Pacific oyster taking place inside the breach of the managed realignment site at Abbott's hall on the Blackwater estuary.	✓	✓			Natural England, other and fisheries to support

Higher Level Stewardship Questions were raised about under what conditions HLS payments stop? Looking to tailor/ design management to ensure payments continue.					Natural England (HLS) and Defra
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Wildlife Habitats and Landscapes Theme group

Summary discussion	SMP	SMP Action Plan	SEA	LDF	Comments
Dredging material Can dredge material be used to raise the level of saltmarsh and low lying agricultural land situated behind the defence?	✓	✓			
Marine Bill Access issues as a result of the Marine Bill were discussed.	✓	✓			Coastal access issue ⇒ highways and Natural England
Other Options Identify other options available to farmers to help them adapt to change if faced with a different management policy. For example Oyster farming, Salicornia (Sea samphire), Saltmarsh grazing and saline crops..		✓		✓	The action plan will highlight the need for adaptation tools and further work regarding viable economic solutions for farmers faced with changing policy. Planning Policy and local Planning issues also needs to be able to allow for coastal change regarding change of land use. This could be addressed through the Managing Coastal project. This may also include wider implications arising from associated developments which can be addressed through the LDF.

Appendix 1

Essex SMP Planning/Emergency Planning Workshop

Flipchart Notes captured

North Essex Group facilitated by Karen Thomas (Black font)

North Essex Group facilitated by Abigail Brunt (Blue font)

Mid Essex Group facilitated by Ian Bliss (Red font)

South Essex Group facilitated by Nicky Spurr (Green font)

Strategic Issues

Funding

Integrated planning needs integrated funding

Need for coastal funding framework to share existing funds from FRM and regeneration for example

Community Infrastructure levies

There is no viability for developer contributions for defences due to the number of planning constraints already placed on developers to contribute to local projects/infrastructure e.g. schools, surgeries,

Funding for regeneration areas needs to be fed up to national and regional levels that funding for defences is integral to regeneration

Potential for joint funding of seawall maintenance? E.g. protection of A12 and shared funds from Highways

Use of section 106's from developments to contribute to defences.

LDF and Local Plans

Southend SMP evidence base to help inform the LDF and to feed into Area Action Plan

Core Strategy submission in October 2009 and adoption October 2010 and use SMP evidence base to support this

Colchester have adopted a core strategy

ECC minerals and waste LDF has finished consultation for final adoption in 2012. Issues and options finished by end 2009 for adoption in 2013.

Tendring DC Issues and options preferred option by end 2009 and adoption by 2011

Map the fresh water outlets in the SMP to highlight areas of risk of tidal locking.

Do we really know where all of the critical infrastructure is? How is it mapped and linked?

Evacuation routes need to be considered in Local Transport Plans

SEA and Appropriate Assessment

To share frameworks for SEA, SA and AA and share the appraisal process

SMP to take account of accretion as well as erosion

Growth and Regeneration

Big pressure on planners to provide housing targets

Southend regeneration on the seafront has been identified in the core strategy
Need to consider future housing development within Flood Zone 3 for the
SMP

GOEAST CI Regeneration project (lead (ECC)

Priority regeneration areas are Harwich, Clacton, east Colchester and Jaywick
Coastal process information regarding beach losses has potential to blight
seaside resorts (e.g. Jaywick and Clacton) Tourism industry fails and
regeneration funds fail

Potential for migration of movement inland away from blighted areas to other
cities and towns

Links with major projects mitigation and risk factors need to be identified with
large projects-need for shared experience with other 'floody' locations.

Planning policy

PPS25

Conflicts in policy e.g. regeneration

Existing allocations in local plans decided pre-PPS25 means decisions have
already been made that may not be sustainable

Strategic flood risk assessment needs evidence from SMP for critical
locations

Potential for blight if PPS25 constricts development and growth

RSS

Need to engage with the RSS review

RSS needs to better reflect the issues of regeneration, defences funding etc.

EA/ECC involvement in the GOEAST coastal initiative across all projects
including RSS review

Need for an RSS workshop when the RSS is published.

Agriculture and land use

Saline intrusion of saltwater 15 year period for land to recover for agricultural
production? If land floods sea water then would agriculture still be viable?

Ability of farmers to assist EA and LAs in defence repairs during/post sea
surge/flood is greatly limited due to reduction in workforce on farms since
1953.

Emergency Planning

Canvey Island and upstream barrier PPS25 applies but emergency plans do
not.

Process and responsibilities for approving evacuation

Should Emergency planners be allocating evacuation areas to relocate those
affected by a surge flood event within the LDF?

Other

Protection of historic and conservation areas identified through LDF

Can we learn from other planners with flooding experience e.g. Hull?

Land swap policies needed e.g. caravan rollback

Contaminated land (clean up before flooding)

Critical infrastructure and COMAH sites (Control Of Major Accident Hazard implement EC Directive 96/82/EC (known as the Seveso II Directive). Its aim is to prevent major accidents involving dangerous substances and limit the consequence to people and the environment of any which do occur. The COMAH regulations apply to sites that have the potential to cause major accidents that may harm people and seriously damage the environment.)

Rollback of communities into coastal hinterland impacts on existing communities.

Affordability – just because you get HTL policy doesn't mean you get funds for FRM

Opportunities

Deadlines for LDF consultations needed to help prioritise SMP data sharing with LAs

Linking SMP to LDF programme leading to better informed planning & integration

SCDC LDF already done

Tendering opportunity to inform consultation with baseline evidence?

Funding

Start planning now and identifying opportunities to share funds

E.g. Harwich Gateway may be too late to share funds however Homes and Communities agency may have funds

EEDA in future?

Regeneration companies like InTend

Developer contributions

Integrated Development Plan- opportunity to work in partnership on significant projects

Data-sharing

How can we start to share coastal information between organisations?

SMP Document style and presentation

GIS mapping not thick reports

Plan ahead for unpalatable messages for public through good communication planning

Questions

Insurance issues – Involve ABI?

Who pays and who makes difficult decisions

When will decisions be made?

SMP Planning / Emergency Planning Workshop

Local and additional Strategic Issues made on Maps

Local issues = Black

Strategic Issues = Red

N Essex Group 1

Location of sticker	Comment made
Abberton Reservoir	Reservoir – off site plans
The Strood, Mersea I	The Strood? Mersea Island
Walton on Naze	Naze erosion – sewerage treatment works at risk
Colchester	Growth
Ipswich	Growth
Rowhedge/Wivenhoe	Growth
Harwich	Bathside Development
Harwich	Growth
Rowhedge	Upstream Colne Barr. PPS 25 'v' FWD
Ipswich	Impact on Harwich of Ipswich Barrier
Jaywick	Rock fish tails at Jaywick – detrimental effect further along the coast
Wrabness	COMAH sites Parkstone
Horsey Island	COMAH sites
Colchester	Core Strategy adopted Development Policies – going for submission to Secretary of State in Nov 2009 Examination and adoption – Summer 2010 Site allocations submission – Nov 2009-05-18 Examination and adoption – Summer 2010
Side of map – therefore assume strategic issues	Receptors community of 'moved' people
	Lack of Joined up Government
	Land swap
	Decontamination of 'dirty' sites
	Integrated planning
	Regional Flood Defence Committee
	Canvey example – FW Direct No!, PPS 25 Yes!
	Integrated Funding
	Clear Guidance around PPS 25 under development
	Evacuation Plan vs PPS 25
	Sharing information – risk of duplication. SFRA/Haven Gateway/Surface Water management/Pitt/Flood and Water Bill
	Critical infrastructure issues
	Incentives for other sites?
	Regen Brownfield or use Green Field

North Essex 2

Location of sticker	Comment made
Ipswich	Development
Orwell	SPA/RAMSAR
Pin Mill	Harbour regeneration
Felixstowe	Developments
	Current allocated sites – employment and housing. Future LDF core options
Stour Estuary	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
Brantham	Regeneration site Rail / road/ communications
Manningtree	Cattawade Marshes SSSI
Dedham Vale	AONB and proposed extension to AONB
Little Oakley	Bathside Bay compensation
Hamford Water	Capitalising on the economic potential of Bathside Bay (say 2016 on?)
Walton - on - the - Naze	Regeneration Initiative – looking to employment and housing
Colchester	Consideration should be given to emerging and adopted LDF policy to ensure SMP and LDF coordinated
Wivenhoe	Many minerals suggested sites around Wivenhoe, Great Bentley and Thorington Wivenhoe Transshipment site
Arlesford	Further site suggestions for minerals
West Mersea	Key landscapes around Coastal Area
St Osyth	Most deprived area in the E of England
Clacton	Income and tourism potential at Clacton
Great Clacton	Probable significant growth area (say 50% of district amount)
General	Minerals use for beach recharge?
	Consideration of waste - collection, treatment, transfer sites etc., with housing expansion and regeneration
	C&D recycling at regeneration sites
E Colchester, Jaywick and Clacton	Regeneration
	Strategic road routes and rail

Mid Essex

Location of sticker	Comment made
Heybridge	Growth
Heybridge Causeway Area	Employment area Central AAP – conflict with emergency planning
Heybridge	Flood in Heybridge/all of coast = evacuate to Chelmsford
River Blackwater	Environmental Constraints
Bradwell	Emergency Utilities
Bradwell	National Grid Transmission at Nuclear Power Station
Bradwell	New station
Bradwell	Temporary workforce issues with major projects
Dengie	Farms have less workforce than 1953 so how would damage from surge breach be repaired
Dengie	Issues of saline intrusion
Dengie	Implications of food production, salt water with recovery period up to 15 years
Dengie	Is accretion taken into account in the SMP?
	Pre identify evacuation sites (temporary evacuation/ caravan sites)
	Need to look at land availability in LDF for temporary accommodation in case of North Sea Surge
N Fambridge - Althorne	Crouch Valley line – potential of erosion & areas at risk. Increased problem due to new passing loop to increase capacity
	Caravan site locations (coastal)
Battlesbridge	Conservation Area with some residential dwellings
South Woodham Ferrers	Potential growth of SWF subject to RSS targets
	Poor road network – evacuation issues (tidal or nuclear) need to improve traffic flows
Hullbridge	Dome Caravan Park – residential for 10/11 months of the year
Hullbridge	Residential settlement with proposed 450 additional dwellings is in the core strategy
Southend Airport	Proposed expansion of capacity of 2 million p pa – what will the impact be?
Stambridge Mill	Previously developed land, noted for additional dwelling in 2006 Urban Capacity Study and forthcoming SHLAA? (flood zone)
Great Wakering	Existing residential settlement with 350 additional dwellings Employment zone
	Water cycle catchment impacts (management of the water network) should be managed regionally
	Is transport infrastructure sufficient to cope with evacuation issues?

South Essex

Location of sticker	Comment made
Battlesbridge	Conservation Area
Hullbridge	Residential Growth
Hullbridge	Caravan Park – Dome
Nr Althorne Station	Railway line safety
Wallasea	Tourism / Environment
Wallasea	Wallasea Island Wetlands Project
Foulness Island	MOD
Havengore Island	Contamination
Maplin Sands	Wind farms
Between Barking and Great Wakering	Rural Landfill sites – Barking, Wakering
Great Wakering	Residential Growth
Stambridge Mills	Prime Development Land with residential potential
Southend Airport	Development/intensification/expansion and indirect impact on 'quiet coast'
Little Wakering	Flooding for Southend via the 'back door'
Shoeburyness	MOD use
Shoeburyness	East Beach Caravan Site
Shoeburyness	Military conservation of WWII and other military structures
Southend on Sea	The Garrison re-development
Thorpe Bay	PPS 25 sequential test issues in flood zone on seafront
Thorpe Bay/Southend on Sea	Entire seafront identified for regeneration i.e. 400 houses + leisure / commercial uses
Southend on Sea	Economic regeneration
Southend on Sea	Tourism
Southend on Sea	Approach in Southend links to TE 2100
Leigh on Sea	Railway line safety
Leigh on Sea	Fish/cockle industry
Leigh on Sea	Oil response/clean up
Hadleigh	Olympics 2012 legacy
Two Tree Island	Coastal squeeze/habitat loss
Canvey Island	PPS 25 links. Access/Egress/long term accumulation
Canvey Island	Frontage improvement
Canvey Island	COMAH development – ship access, LNG
Canvey Island	Critical National Infrastructure
River Thames	Water Quality

LDF Status and Timescales

Rochford

Core Strategy Consultation in October 2009 coinciding with the SMP 2 consultation means the LDF will only be able to 'give regard to' the SMP as specific policies will not have been able to be identified and also due to the non statutory nature of the SMP.

Maldon

Currently out to consultation and have given 'regard to' the SMP. LDF due for adoption/examination early in 2010

Chelmsford

No mention of SMP in Core Strategy (which was adopted in Feb 2008). A review is currently being undertaken though this will conclude in advance of the SMP being finalised and hence they will amend to ensure the LDF 'has regard to' the SMP

Colchester

Core Strategy adopted

Development Policies – aiming for submission to the Secretary of State in Nov 2009

Examination and adoption – Summer 2010

Site allocations submission – Nov 2009-05-18 Examination and adoption – Summer 2010

Annex Bd Key Stakeholder Data Verification

3, July Stakeholders Report

Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan

Key Stakeholder Data Verification July 2009





Data verification
 Key stakeholder Event
 15th July 2009
 Prested Hall, Feering , Colchester

Frontage	PDZ	Comment Made	Changes to map	comments
General Comments	N/A	How are the PDZS spilt? into flood cells?		The PDZ's are determined by the flood compartments
		The PDZ boundaries lack meaning		The PDZ's are determined by the flood compartments
		The PDZ Boundaries are missing off the maps for all of Figure 3, Tendring peninsular.	√	
		Counter walls have not been included on the maps.	√	We have included key Counter walls that are in place to contain flood water within flood cells.
		OS maps are out of date in terms of the Saltmarsh extent shown. Would admiralty charts be better?		The most up to date OS maps are used. For consistency we have not considered admiralty harts
		We need to prioritise undesignated sites before designated sites i.e. don't realign on designated freshwater sites ahead of undesignated e.g. Old Hall	N/A	The designation of sites and other factors have been scored through the Principals and indicators. The proposed potential managed realignment sites have been prioritised by the complexity of each site to allow time to adapt.

Frontage	PDZ	Comment Made	Changes to map	comments
		Map key showing black broken line to depict defences that are under pressure is not the same colour as it is on the map?		The broken line in the key indicates that this section of frontage is vulnerable and under pressure. The colour of this line still displays the Estimated unmaintained life of a defence.
		The maps need to be displayed in a larger scale	√	We have produced larger maps for the Key Stakeholder events and the public consultation. Following comments from the Norfolk Shoreline Management plan we will ensure the maps produced in the summary document are clear.
		What happens when Essex Ely/ Ouse transfer scheme comes up for review in 2016?	N/A	This will be picked up and addressed through the relevant Catchments Flood Management Plans (CFMP). An CFMP is a high level plan that considers and recommends the management options for river flood defences.
		OSEA ISLAND needs more information on defences and coastal processes.	N/A	Contact has been made with the private landowner but we have not received a response.
		From Bradwell to Burnham on Crouch there are only 8 landowners	N/A	
Stour and Orwell	A2	This frontage is under pressure	√	Mark the defences as a dotted line
		Questions were raise about this frontage being a potential managed retreat - is it under risk already?	√	This has been assessed and determined by our Asset System management team
		Beneficial recharge has been carried out seaward of this frontage and this seems to have stabilised this frontage	√	Beach recharge has been carried out in A2 and has been added to the map.
		Check there has been recharge in front of Trimley frontage. Should the unmaintained life be over 0-10 yrs and the height of wall was also questioned.		
	A3	There is cliff erosion and erosion of Levington creek	√	Additional erosion added to the map
A4	Cliff erosion near picnic site broke Hall	√	Additional erosion added to the map South to Orwell Park	

Frontage	PDZ	Comment Made	Changes to map	comments
	A7	Cliff erosion between pin mill and clamp house (Pin mill woods)	√	Additional erosion added to the map
	A8a/ A8b	This creek system is under pressure. The saltmarsh is dying back. There is erosion and loss of saltmarsh at Hares creek, Jill's Whole and Crane Creek. It was also queried that should 8A be an unmaintained Defences life of 0-10yrs.	√	Erosion added A8a. The unmaintained defence life of the section of defences A8a and A8b is 21-20yrs. Following investigation it was agreed that such unmaintained life is consistent with the information provided by EA operational staff.
	A8b	Beach recharge at Shotley Marsh	√	added to map
	A9	Holbrook Bay, Nether Hall, lower Holbrook and Stutton-ness cliff are eroding and the East end is eroding. It was questioned that there is accretion at the western end?	√	Additional erosion at Holbrook Bay East. Additional accretion at Holbrook Bay West. Erosion at Stutton-ness
		There is new Samphire (<i>Salicornia spartina</i>) and saltmarsh growth to the east of Holebrook creek.	√	Additional accretion at Holbrook Bay West <i>Spartina</i> formation text box added to the East of Holbrook Creek
		There is erosion at Stutton-ness, Dove House Point		Erosion symbol added
	A10	There is erosion of North of wrab-ness	√	Erosion added at Wrab-ness
		There is erosion of the foreshore to the north of Strand Lands (Copperous Bay, Essex Way)	√	Erosion added at Copperas Bay

Frontage	PDZ	Comment Made	Changes to map	comments
Hamford Water	B2	There is erosion and a past recharge at Irlams Beach East of Little Oakley	√	erosion and R symbol added
		The sluices is silting up at little Oakley Hall	√	accretion added Landward of Pewitt island where the Little Oakley Outlet is.
		Creeks South of Little Oakley is eroding at the mouth and accretion at the heads (mudflat)	√	Mudflat creation landward of Pewitt Island and New Island, Mudflat erosion seaward of Pewitt island and New Island.
	B3a	There is erosion at the North East corner of Horsey Island	√	Erosion added
		A Beach recharge scheme was carried out on the North East corner of Horsey Island as a part of the European ComCoast project	√	R symbol added
	B3	At Skippers Island, the sea walls not being maintained. Isn't this is already realigned?	N/A	Work has not taken place here for some time.
	B4	Titchmarsh Marina area, the Boating lake and the yacht club is subject to siltation issues,	√	accretion added to map between the Twizel channel and the bank of Titchmarsh Marina, the channel running towards the Yacht club and in the boating lake.
		There is accretion through Salt Fleet immediately South of Horsey Island	√	Accretion added
		There is accretion on the landward side of The Wade, either side of the Horsey Island causeway. Spartina formation.	√	Text box added to note <i>spartina</i> formation and accretion added
		The Twizel is seeing very heavy siltation either side of Horsey cause-way. There is also new growth of spartina and accretion. Titchmarsh Marina area, the Boating lake and yacht club are also silting up.	√	accretion added to the map either side of the Horsey island causeway and the boating lake and channel running to the Yacht club.
	B5	There is erosion along Walton Channel	√	added to the map

Frontage	PDZ	Comment Made	Changes to map	comments
		Stone point has doubled in size to the North	√	Beach recharge to the South East of Pye Sands on the seaward side of the Naze peninsular. Accretion added landward of Pye Fleet Sands. The accretion is probable as a result of EA recharge.
	B6	Show the erosion at the Naze	√	Erosion at the Naze

Frontage	PDZ	Comment Made	Changes to map	comments
Tendring	C1/ C2	What is happening at Walton and Frinton frontage is there accretion or erosion? - Check Ariel photos	N/A	Erosion is predominately taking place along this frontage
	C1/C2/ C3	Check Ariel's for St Osthly beach. (come to far along for accretion/ erosion)	√	removed accretion in front of St Osyth beach and added erosion
	C3/C4	Possibly more sediment in suspension than estimated. Volatile at the Southern end of C3 and C4	N/A	Are still considering this point
	C4	There is visible sand deposition form Martello Bay to Colne Point accretion rather than erosion.	N/A	Are still considering this point
		When did we last carry out a recharge at Jaywick? Do we need a symbol for recharge as this is not accretion or erosion ®	√	Beach recharge added at Jaywick. The last beach recharge was carried out from September 2008 to January 2009 and the project was completed on time and within the agreed budget.
		Remove wording in the Tendring Peninsular text box to a separate text box for Jaywick to include 'Jaywick requires recharge to maintain the beach'.	√	Changes made
		The material at Colne point is stable. Masters seaward growth of subtidal spit Vortex	N/A	Accretion is already shown at Colne Point
Colne	D1	There is erosion in front Block House at Stone Point	×	Are still considering this point
		Stone point has shown a growth of shingle by 100m. There has also been some Spartina formation.	√	added accretion at Stone Point and Spartina text box added
	D3	Seeing a lose of marsh thought out the body of Brightlingsea creek and accreting at top end of the Creek.	√	Accretion added at the top end of Brightlingsea Creek. Erosion already shown for the main body of Brightlingsea Creek.
		Siltation at the top end of Brightlingsea creek.	√	Accretion added at the top end of Brightlingsea Creek
	D5/	There is a mixture of accretion and erosion. Accretion up the	√	Erosion added to D5 and D6, North bank of the

Frontage	PDZ	Comment Made	Changes to map	comments
	D6/D7/D8a	creek eroding at the mouth.		River Colne
	D6	The saltmarsh has gone on the north side by disused railway line	√	Erosion has been added
	D6/ D7	There is new Spartina growth and accretion at the south of quay in Wivenhoe	√	Spartina text box and accretion added seaward of the Colne Barrier
	D8a	At Balast quay piling is weak.	N/A	Unmaintained life it is currently 31-40yrs
		There is Mud is accreting here but the sea wall is not in good condition.	√	Accretion added in front of Fingeringhoe Marshes,
	D8b	The Main body of Geedon Creek is eroding	√	erosion added to main body of Geedon Creek.
		Geedon creek saltmarsh accreting	√	Accretion added to inner Geedon creek
Mersea	E2	There is erosion on the very point of Mersea Stone		Erosion added
	E3	There is accretion at shingle head point joining at Codmarsh island - Besom fleet and at St Peters Well on Mearsea. add recharge symbol to Codmarsh island and Packing Shed Island.	√	Accretion added to Besom Fleet. Recharge symbol added to Codmarsh Island and Packing Shed Island.
	E4a	At either side of the Strood causeway, there is accretion plus new saltmarsh in E4a and E4b Pyefleet Channel. Spartina formation seen.	√	accretion added either side of the Strood causeway. Added blue text box to highlight Spartina formation
	E4a/ F1	Ray Island and the saltings are eroding on the west shore	√	Erosion symbols in place
	E3/ F1/ F3	The is erosion at Codmarsh and Packing Island.	√	Erosion added along packing shed island and South of Codmarsh island.
	F1/ E3 F1/ F3	Material recharge has been carried out at Codmarsh Island and Packing shed Island.	√	R symbol added
		There is accretion in F1/E3, the Ray Channels	√	Accretion added South of North PDZ boundary of F1
Blackwater	F1	The top of Ray channel is accreting.	√	Accretion added South of North PDZ boundary of F1
		There is erosion of the saltings at toe of wall along National trust frontage, Feldimarsh and Copt Hall saltings.	√	erosion added North of Suken Island, through out little Ditch in the Salcott Channel.
		Erosion at Feldimarsh	√	Erosion added along Little Ditch

Frontage	PDZ	Comment Made	Changes to map	comments
		The use of jet ski's in the mill beach area is a problem and as boats land it causes an Issue for little terns at Tollesbury Fleet.	√	comment added to Blue text box for the Blackwater Estuary.
	F3	Salcott. How accurate is erosion in Salcott? As there is no erosion on north bank which is owned by the RSPB. ACTION - Contact RSPB to clarify there is some accretion at Salcott.	X	The unmaintained defence life of the section of defences landward of Old Hall Creek remains at 11-20yrs. Following investigation it was agreed that such an unmaintained life is consistent with the information provided by EA operational staff.
	F4/F5/ F6	jet ski's and speed boats use this area and there is currently an 8 knot speed limit in place.	√	General comment added to blue text box regarding the use of Jet Skis in the Blackwater Estuary.
	F5	Counterwalls are not shown	√	counter walls added
	F7	Beach recharge at the Heybridge Creek area	√	R symbol added
	F7/F8/ F9/F11	Maldon has siltation issues. The Blackwater Siltation Steering Group have River surveys available. BSSG believe that the siltation is a result of the abstraction of water by Essex and Suffolk water upstream at Fullbridge. It was suggested that Essex and Suffolk water could dredge this area and use the sediment to recharge the saltmarsh in the area. The Yacht clubs based at Maldon have siltation issues and landing facilities are poor. Cyclists also use the footpath from Langdon to the bypass which deteriorates the defence.	X	Are still considering this point
	F9b	At Northey Island the channel meanders onto SW corner and is causing an increase in erosion but there is also evidence of accretion in the Northey creek systems	√	Erosion added to the South West corner of North Northey Island and accretion added to the North East of the Island, in the Stumble.
	F11a	There is additional erosion at Lawllings Creek	√	Erosion Symbols added along F11a frontage, South bank of Lawllings Creek
	F13	There is accretion in the Steeple creek area	√	Accretion added to Steeple Creek

Frontage	PDZ	Comment Made	Changes to map	comments
Dengie	G1	The question was raised about the unmaintained life of the defences at the head tip at St Peter's Flat	√	The defences for the Southern section of the defences for G1 Tip head landward of St Peter's Flat had a residual unmaintained life of 31-40yrs. Following investigation it was agreed that this unmaintained life should be changed to 11- 20yrs residual life. This is consistent with the information provided by EA operational staff.
		Recharge at Sails point	√	R symbol added
	G1/G2/	There is erosion of Saltmarsh Landward of St Peter's Flat.	√	erosion added immediately to the North and South of the G1/G2 PDZ boundary.
		Check aerials for verification of erosion/ accretion of Sails point to Marsh house Outfall	N/A	Verified that erosion is taking place
	G2	Horse riding affects the condition of foot paths and the defence in St Peters Way	N/A	The EA carry out annual Asset Inspections to asses the condition of the defences. The Local Authority have responsibility for Rights Of Way.
		There is erosion at Gunners Creek at the North East corner of the Dengie peninsular.	√	Erosion added
	G2/G3	Accretion in front of defences so perhaps defence should be 31-40 (not 21-30)?	X	The defences at St Peters Way has been given a residual unmaintained life of 21-30yrs. Following investigation it was agreed that this unmaintained life is consistent with the information provided by EA operational staff.
	G3	The Grange sluice is silting up inside Asheldham Brook. This is a gravity sluice and can get blocked as there is no pump at this location.	√	Accretion added to the Grange Outfall
		Here there is a refuse filed wall	√	Blue text box added to map to mark the refused fill defences.

Frontage	PDZ	Comment Made	Changes to map	comments
		Althorne Creek, behind Bridgemarsh Island is accreting, rapidly.	√	add accretion to Althorne Creek and Bridgemarsh Creek
Roach and Crouch	H2	The Sea walls at EWT's Blue Ridge Farm are in good condition but there is no saltmarsh at toe of the wall displaying erosion.	√	Continue erosion symbols to Stow Creek
		The West end of Bridgemarsh Island and Bridgemarsh Creek are showing accretion	√	add accretion to Althorne Creek and Bridgemarsh Creek
		Questions were raised about access and blocked access to footpaths to the public due to the restriction by a boatyard –.	N/A	Rights of Way are the responsibility of the Local Authority.
		The motion of Boat wash is affecting the saltmarsh at Bridgemarsh and causing erosion	x	
	H3 – H5	There is heavy accretion in the head reaches of the Crouch Estuary	√	accretion added in the main body of the Crouch Estuary from Fenn Creek through the Long Reach
	H5	There is heavy accretion up stream of Holbridge	√	accretion added in the main body of the Crouch Estuary from Fenn Creek through the Long Reach
	H6	There is erosion of Hockley Marsh, and there is unusable footpaths that become submerge at high tides.	√	erosion symbol added to Hockley Marsh
	H6/H7	There is additional erosion to that shown along main body of the River Crouch	√	additional erosion added in front of H2,H3, H6, H7
	H8a	There is a refuse filled sea wall to the West of PDZ H8a	√	Blue text box added to map to mark the refused fill defences.
	H10	Wallasea defences upstream of new scheme are in very poor condition and this should be shown on the map	√	erosion added at the North tip, where Brankfleet joins the main Crouch and to the North South part of Wallasea where the Jetty and Marina is.
		There is erosion on the South face of Wallasea	√	Erosion added

Frontage	PDZ	Comment Made	Changes to map	comments
		The North Shore of the Defra managed realignment scheme is accreting	√	Acreeation added to the North Shore of Wallasea where Defra created breaches, South of the Ringwood Bar.
		Discuss the unmaintained life of the defences of Wallasea with Chris Tyas (RSPB) – as they have predicted that defences will last less than 5yrs. We have 31-40yrs.	√	The unmaintained life of the defences has been reviewed and reduced from 31-40 yrs to 21 - 30yrs throughout (apart from the recently realigned section). This changes to the unmaintained life is consistent with the information provided by EA operational Staff and the roach and crouch strategy. The defences behind the jetty and Marina are mark as under pressure and the defences opposite Whitehouse Hole on the South East corner of the Island where accretion has been noted the defences are no long shown as being under pressure.
		Stuart Barbook to look at the Roach and Crouch Strategy to find out the Halcrow Reidual life of Wallasea.	√	see above
	H11/H14	There is erosion on the South bank of Paglesham Reach, North of Barling Marsh and North West corner of Potton Island	√	erosion added
	H14/H16	There is accretion at Brimestone Hill and little Waking Creek.	√	Accretion added to Brimestone Hill and little Waking Creek.
		Comment removed from the Roach text box that read 'Constrained estuary'	√	Comment removed from the text box
		Comment added to the text box for the Roach: 'Boat wash may increase erosion to H2, H5 and H8'	√	Comment included in text box
	H16/11a	The mouth of roach near Foulness Island is accreting opposite Branlet Spit	√	acreeation added to the mouth of the Havengore Creek between Haven point and Havengore Head.

Frontage	PDZ	Comment Made	Changes to map	comments
Foulness, Potton & Rushley	I1a/ I1b /I1c	The questioned was raised about the unmaintained life of Potton, Foulness and Rushley Islands.	√	The defences for Potton, Foulness and Rushley were given a residual unmaintained life of 31-40yrs. Following investigation it was agreed that this unmaintained life should be changed to 11- 20yrs residual life. This is consistent with the information provided by EA operational staff.
	I1b/ I1c	The creeks in this area are accreting	X	
Southend-On-Sea	J1	The Southend frontage, beach losses are patchy some are severe	√	Erosion added all along the Southend frontage.
		There is erosion and accretion around Two Tree Island		Accretion added to the north of the back of Two Tree Island and erosion added to the South of the back of Two Tree Island.
		Southend Borough Council are implementing a scheme at Two Tree Island to address issues of undercutting of defences	N/A	We are beginning the feasibility of realigning lee creek to protect the flood defences on north part of tree island.

Annex B
Key Stakeholders Event – November 2009

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Roach, Crouch, Southend Event			
STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS	complete
It was raised that the final draft maps should be distributed to all landowners prior to the public consultation	Ian Bliss, EA	A Key Stakeholder preview drop-in event has been scheduled for the 11 th March 2010, at Marks Tey Village Hall, 4pm – 7pm. This an opportunity for Key Stakeholders to have a look at the draft plan before the public consultation starts.	√
It was raised that in Policy Development Zone's (PDZ) H2b the north of Fambridge and H8a South bank of the Crouch there is a high potential for archaeological sites and finds.	English Heritage through Action Plan	English Heritage will take the lead on archaeology through the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (RCZAS) for Essex. The RCZAS is an assessment and record that identifies coastal historic assets, evaluates their significance and potential and assess what may be at risk from coastal change.	Ongoing
H8b South bank of the Crouch there is a visible earthworks in the grassland that suggests historic free reclamation.	English Heritage through Action Plan	English Heritage will take the lead on archaeology through the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (RCZAS) for Essex. The RCZAS is an assessment and record that identifies coastal historic assets, evaluates their significance and potential and assess what may be at risk from coastal change.	Ongoing
G3 Dengie There is a archaeological site missing form the Designated Sites maps	N/A	This frontage is Hold the Line for the next 3 epochs (0 – 100yrs).	√
It was asked what is meant by tidal volume in the Roach text box on the Coastal processes map? And why does it increase? It was suggested that this could be changed to say 'we are expecting increased tidal volumes'	Royal Haskoning	A definition and explanation of tidal volume and tidal prism will be included in the glossary of the draft Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) document.	√
It was suggested that G1 and G3, Dengie, should be considered for regulated tidal exchange.		This was discussed in the Elected Member Forum and considering the principles in the Essex and South Suffolk SMP (ESS SMP) it was agreed that G1 and G3 should be Hold the Line (HtL).	√
It was suggested that foreshore recharge should be used in the Roach to prevent the undermining of defences as a result of the increased tidal volume.		The beneficial use of dredging material arising from marinas and ports and their use to recharge in front of and behind the defences will be recommended in the action plan of the SMP as a potential project.	√
It was raised that the Policy Development Zones (PDZ's) are too big for example H2b, Crouch.	N/A	The PDZ are defined by flood cells or flood defence areas.	√

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It was raised that there is a need to classify specific policies for each PDZs.		The SMP document and non technical summaries will include a descriptive narrative and policy tables to support the policy maps for each PDZ.	√
It was raised that there is doubt that the eastern end of H2b, Bridgemarsh Island is under pressure as it is accreting, What does under pressure mean? As this frontage is not subject to wave action.	Royal Haskoning,	The Roach and Crouch Estuary Strategies have identified hydrodynamic pressure on this frontage. Defences that are considered under pressure are subject to erosion as a result of coastal process such as exposure to wave action and the movement of a constrained estuary towards a more naturally functioning system. This pressure is also identified by the condition and the maintenance requirements of the defences in these areas. Whilst there maybe accretion within the creeks to the west end of Bridgemarsh Island (H2b) there is signs the frontage upstream of Bridgemarsh Island is considered vulnerable, as a result managed realignment policy option is considered	√
It was raised that stakeholders want to know what is happening to the land behind the sea walls?		This is assessed and included in the SMP document.	√
It was raised that there seems to be a missing link between maps and the information that has informed them.		The ESS SMP is a partnership approach which ensures that the Elected Members Forum and Client Steering Group and the key stakeholder group (KSG) views represent the wider general public and help shape, inform and reach decisions. The information and the process that has been used to make these decisions is included in the SMP document.	√
It was raised that for public consultation the policy options of Managed Realignment need to be clarified and not just presented as holes in sea walls.		A definition of managed realignment (MR) and the different techniques and benefits are included in the draft plan. At the beginning of the Public consultation we are holding a series of drop-in events. At these drop in events the maps and draft policy options will be displayed. This will also allow the presentation of addition information including past MR schemes. There will also be members of the SMP partnership and technical staff available to answer any questions raised. A site specific assessment will be carried out for potential managed realignment site to assess which technique of MR would be the most suitable for the surrounding environment.	√
It was raised that during the public consultation we should encourage people to say what's on the other side of sea wall.		The public consultation is an opportunity for the public to have their say and input information into the SMP. We also held a series of public awareness events between March and July 2009 at which we displayed the theme graphics that noted all the infrastructure and assets and designations of the coast as a foundation for the SMP. The Key Stakeholder group is a varied cross section of the public and by including representatives of wider groups in the decision making process we are able to include their input and views	√

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		into the SMP.	
There are many unknown archaeological sites. Who pays for the research for MR sites? It was raised if you can only get MR through compulsory purchase?	English Heritage through Action Plan	English Heritage will take the lead on archaeology through the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (RCZAS) for Essex. The RCZAS is an assessment and record that identifies coastal historic assets, evaluates their significance and potential and assess what may be at risk from coastal change. The SMP is a high level document that suggests a preferred Management policy considering the pressures on the coast and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. Working with willing landowners a site specific scheme assessment will be carried out including further public consultation for each potential MR site. This will include an Impact assessment which will assess any archaeological interest within the site. The cost will be included within the MR scheme assessment. The ESS SMP that we are proposing is considered to have balanced all the issues to deliver sustainable coastal management over the long term. We have worked closely with English Heritage to ensure that archaeological issues are considered in this plan. By achieving this balance we hope to avoid compulsory purchase.	Ongoing
It was suggested that you can't get scheme data at this stage as it is too expensive.		The SMP is a high level document that suggests a long term management policy for each frontage and the coast considering the pressures and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. The SMP will provide us with a mechanism to bid for flood defence funding to defra. The SMP is the first stage of assessing where there is pressure on the coast and where different management options need to be considered. The plan would take a lot longer and would be a lot larger if scheme details was included. Therefore individual schemes would be designed in more detail if funding was successful.	√
It was raised that lines on maps suggest the coast will definitely move in one direction.		Ahead of the public consultation the SMP partnership is looking at different options of displaying the information on the maps to best explain the policies. MR considers landward movement of defences to reduce pressure on the existing line of defence. Detailed scheme designs and extent of site specific managed realignment will be carried out through discussion with willing landowners.	Ongoing
There was a concern that people will look straight at the maps ignoring the text.		Ahead of the public consultation the partnership is looking at different options of displaying the information on the maps to best explain the policies. The draft plan and non technical documents explain the process that has been carried out to reach the policy decisions. There will also be a	Ongoing

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		policy table including descriptive narrative to support the maps. In addition, at the beginning of the Public consultation we are holding a series of drop-in events where the maps and draft policy options will be displayed. This will also be attended by members of the partnership and technical staff to answer any questions raised.	
It was raised that Frontage H2b – North bank of the Crouch should be changed as the boundary isn't consistent with coastal processes data. The west end of Bridgemarsh Island, Through Bridgemarsh Creek is accreting on the coastal processes map.	Royal Haskoning,	The individual Policy Development zones (PDZ) are separated by boundaries shown as a thick red line on the maps. These boundaries have been identified through flood cells or flood compartments. H2b is one flood cell or flood compartment. Whilst there maybe accretion within the creeks to the west end of Bridgemarsh Island there is a sign the frontage upstream of Bridgemarsh Island is considered vulnerable, as a result managed realignment is considered for the whole compartment.	√
It was questioned if Paglesham H11a is really under pressure.		Following investigation and a site visit it is felt that this frontage is under pressure.	
It was raised that there is a need to ensure we engage with the Ministry of Defence regarding Foulness and Potton Island as well as other relevant landowners.		During the SMP process we have been engaging with the MOD and landowners and other Stakeholders in individual meetings and at the Key Stakeholder Events. There is also an opportunity for landowners and Stakeholders to contact their relevant CSG or EMF member to raise their concerns to the partnership. We have also been meeting on a one to one basis with landowners that could be affected by a potential change in management policy.	√
It was raised that there is a need to clarify what the dashed line is on the Coastal Process map and what is meant by the 'remains protected' line on the Managed Realignment maps.		Ahead of the public consultation the partnership is looking at different options of displaying the information on the maps to best explain the policies. The dashed lines along the current frontages on the coastal processes map indicates where the defence is under pressure (this has been reached using a combination of Estimated Unmaintained Life of the defences and coastal processes). The 'remains protected line' is an indication of assets or infrastructure that may require new defences if managed realignment was carried out at this location. Explanations of the maps are included in the SMP Document and the non technical summaries.	Ongoing
It was raised that natural high ground needs to be included on the maps		The 1:50 000 scale OS maps have been used to display the information on, and they include the 10m contour line.	√
There was concern that on the managed realignment maps the indicative managed realignment boundary line for H11b Paglesham Eastend appears to go through a farm. Also the		The SMP is a high level document that suggests a long term management policy for each frontage and the coast considering the pressures and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation would be carried out for each	√

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defence line leads into a treatment lagoon.		MR site to design the extent and detail of each scheme. The lines for the managed realignment sites were only indicative at this stage. These maps allow a general feel for the area of managed realignment that could be considered.	
It was asked if the loss of agricultural land as a result of changes in policy has been captured within the plan?		There is a principle for the SMP that assess and scores the impact the preferred policy options would have on agricultural land at a local level and an SMP wide level.	√
Has the SMP had interaction with planned housing developments?		Five theme groups were identified from the Key Stakeholder group. This would allow the groups to focus in on their particular interest. One of the theme groups had a planning and community focus and raised planning issues and concerns for the SMP to consider. Essex County Council also held two Planning workshops to discuss the areas of pressure on the coast, the SMP and this links to local planning. The CSG members and EMF members also share the draft plan with their Local Authority (LA) colleagues, including planning, for consultation. Three members of the Client Steering Group are local authority planners and have been carrying out their review of Local Development Frameworks (LDF) in parallel to sitting on the CSG. A Local Development Framework is a folder of local development documents that outlines how planning will be managed in local areas this includes the LA's plans for the coast. By setting the preferred management options for the coast the SMP will influence and inform the LDF's and future planning decisions.	√
It was raised if evidence of rivers and waterways have been included in the SMP? What effect on navigation will the flows of water Have on the estuary following MR (e.g. Wallasea)?		A Catchment Flood Management Plan is a document that gives an overview of the inland flood risk from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal. The CFMP does not including flooding directly from the sea as this is included in the SMP. The data form the Catchment Flood Management Plans have been included in the SMP. The SMP is a high level document that suggests a long term management policy considering the pressures on the coast and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. A sites specific scheme assessment and further consultation will be carried out for each potential MR site. This will include an impact assessment which will gauge the impacts that the scheme may have on navigation and flows.	√
It was raised about hidden costs for example the markers at Wallasea and it future hazards.		The Wallasea Island wetland scheme is managed by the RSPB and further information can be found at their Website http://www.rspb.org.uk/reserves/guide/w/wallaseaisland/index.asp .	√

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		Representatives from the RSPB will also be present at the public consultation drop-in events to answer any questions.	
It was suggested that there is a missed opportunity of material from cross rail which could be use for salt marsh creation.		The RSPB have an agreement with Crossrail as a part of their scheme. As we have no similar schemes planned until the completion of the SMP we are unable to use material from Crossrail at this time. The use of material is also subject to planning permission and consents. We will work with the RSPB to understand the approach taken at Wallasea and apply any lessons learned to future schemes.	√
It was raised that not all terminology is common language.		The SMP document will be edited to ensure the plan is understandable and a non technical summary document is produced for each frontage that is understandable to all. There is also a glossary in both the SMP document and the non technical summary.	√
It was asked if the longer terms pressures such as fuel shortages and food security have been considered?		We have considered the value of agricultural land with in the development of the SMP policies. We are aware of potential food security and fuel shortage issues. However the ESS SMP we are proposing is considered to have balanced all the issues to deliver sustainable coastal management over the long term. We have worked closely with the MCC partnership (National Farmers Union, Country Landowners and Business Association and Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group) to ensure that agricultural issues are central to this plan.	√
Questions were raised about Landowner maintenance of defences? It was also raised about Compensation – how is it paid?		The Environment Agency has worked closely with the MCC project (NFU, CLA, FWAG) to streamline the consenting process and agree the storage and use of clay to simplify the process for a landowner to maintain their own defences. The partnership have worked together to produce a series of landowner guidance sheets to advise on how to gain permission and proceed with maintenance. This includes information on the Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) and Entry Level Stewardship schemes for habitat creation.	√
It was asked if the Non-technical summary will explain how lines on maps have been reached?		The draft summary will explain the process that the partnership has taken to reach management policy options.	√
It was asked what will happen if the river flooded?		Flood Warnings Direct is a free service offered by the Environment Agency that provides flood warnings to the public, businesses, the media and our professional partners. In the event of a flood we will issue one of four flood warning codes, depending on the severity of the flood. We issue these warnings via telephone, mobile, text, email, fax or pager and we aim to give two hours notice day or night to those at risk from fluvial flooding, and 6	√

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		<p>hours notice to those at risk from tidal flooding. All flood warnings contain the Floodline number and a quickdial number, which customers can call to get more detailed information for their warning area. For a tidal flood warning we will include details such as tide levels, time of high tide, surge levels, predicted flood level and wind direction and force. A fluvial warning will contain where the river is peaking, what river levels are doing and what rainfall is forecast. As the flood situation changes we will issue updates and upgrades or downgrades to flood warnings through the Flood Warnings Direct system. If a customer lives in or has an interest in a flood warning area (for example they own land in a flood warning area) they can register their property by calling Floodline on 0845 988 1188, by contacting their local Environment Agency office or by going online https://fwd.environment-agency.gov.uk/app/olr/home. We are also working with the MCC Project (NFU, CLA, FWAG) and Natural England to determine what Landowners can respond in an emergency. There is a series of strategies in place on what happens if a flood occurs. This is implemented by a Gold Control Partnership this includes the Local Authorities, the Police and Fire and Rescue Services among others. Partners of Gold Control have different role in flood events. The Environment Agency ensure all the flood gates are activated and that structures and defences are performing as they should to reduce risk.</p>	
It was agreed that all properties would be protected, yet lines go through homes	Royal Haskoning	The lines for the potential managed realignment sites were only indicative at this stage. These maps allow a general feel for the area of managed realignment that could be considered. The intent of the plan is to protect people and property for as long as possible. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation would be carried out for each site to design the extent and detail.	√
It was asked how were the MR lines/boundaries decided?		The lines for the potential managed realignment sites are only indicative at this stage. These maps allow a general feel for the area of managed realignment that could be considered. The intent of the plan is to protect people and property for as long as possible. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation would be carried out to design the extent and detail each site.	√
It was asked what will happen to old walls and how will this impact on river and its users?		If the policy is Hold the Line the defence will be maintained or improved if funding is secured. If the management policy is managed realignment a site specific scheme assessment would be carried out to design the extent and	

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		detail for each site. Further more detailed consultation with landowners and river users would be carried out before a managed realignment scheme could go ahead.	
It was asked What does managed realignment actually entail?		A definition of managed realignment and the different techniques and benefits are included in the draft plan. At the beginning of the Public consultation we are holding a series of drop in events. At these drop in events the maps and draft policy options will be displayed. This will also allow the presentation of addition information including past Managed realignment schemes. There will also be Members of the partnership and technical staff present to answer any questions. Site specific assessment and further consultation will be carried out on potential MR site to assess which technique of MR would be the most suitable for the surrounding environment.	√
It was raised that there is a need to ensure best possible MR combination is reached for Potton Island and Rushley Islands?		We are meeting and liaising with the MOD regarding the management of the defences on Potton and Rushley Island.	Ongoing
It was asked what the flood zones would be if MR is taken as far as indicative lines?	Environment Agency	The lines for the managed realignment sites were only indicative at this stage. These maps allow a general feel for the area of managed realignment that could be considered. In some locations the flood plain will form the basis of the manage realignment option. However, in many locations due to the large extent of the flood plain landward of the defence indicative areas for managed realignment have been considered. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation will be carried out for each site to design the extent and detail. The flood zone is the area that would flood if defences were breached or overtopped. Through managed realignment we can design the extent of the flood zone that would be inundated and in some cases provide improved standards of the protection of local communities.	√
It was asked what unmaintained life actually mean?		The estimated unmaintained life of a defence is the predicted length of time the defences are expected to last if all maintenance is stopped. This is a hypothetical scenario to determine which defences are most vulnerable. A definition of unmaintained life will be included in the draft plan.	√
It was asked what are the red triangles on the Coastal process maps? Erosion of saltmarsh or the defence?		The red triangles on the coastal process map are where a frontage is under pressure and where erosion is taking place. This is maybe due to wave activity leading to overtopping and erosion of the foreshore or through loss of beaches and intertidal areas causing undermining of the defences.	√

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<p>It was asked that where the triangles are more compact on the coastal process map does this show where the erosion is worse?</p>		<p>The red triangles are simply an indication of where defences are considered to be under pressure.</p>	
<p>It was asked if the potential MR sites are the best sites possible?</p>		<p>The managed realignment sites have been proposed at the most vulnerable locations around the coast. Given the difficulty of continuing to maintain defences at these locations now and in the future an alternative policy option of MR is proposed to reduce flood risk. There are also locations around the coast where MR is possible for habitat creation purposes.</p>	<p>√</p>

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Colne, Blackwater and Dengie Event			
It was asked if it would be possible to see a lower Sea level rise predictions?		There is Defra guidance for the SMP to ensure a consistent approach is taken across England and Wales. The guidance recommends the 1996 Defra climate changes predictions are used for the SMP.	√
It was asked if the SMP is linked with Catchment Flood Management Plan's (CFMP's)?		A Catchment Flood Management Plan is a document that gives an overview of the inland flood risk from rivers, ground water, surface water and tidal. The CFMP does not including flooding directly from the sea as this is included in the SMP. The data form the Catchment Flood Management Plans have been included in the SMP.	√
On the Coastal Processes map Figure 5 for the Blackwater Estuary, F9b: Northey Island is showing siltation of creeks but it should show more erosion?	Royal Haskoning	It is recognised that there is an element of uncertainty for predicting the impact in epoch 2 and 3 in the 100yr plan. It has been agreed that further Saltmarsh studies need to be carried out to answer some of this uncertainty. NE are currently running a national saltmarsh surveys but this will not be completed in time to be incorporated in this current plan. It was also discussed that the saltmarsh studies need to be remodelled for the estuaries as well. The action to review the saltmarsh survey data and included the involvement of local landowners to agree an approach giving shared confidence in the data is included in the ESS SMP action plan. This will give us a lot more information and better knowledge to address this uncertainty. The updated science can be included in the next review of the SMP (SMP 3) which will be in about 10yrs. Text exploring this is included in the SMP Document.	√
It was raised that the deposits to left of Sadd's Wharf, Maldon are man-made and therefore believe the unmaintained life is incorrect.	Royal Haskoning	The estimated unmaintained life of a defence is the predicted length of time the defences are expected to last if all maintenance is stopped. This is a hypothetical scenario to determine which defences are most vulnerable. A definition of unmaintained life will be included in the draft plan. Following investigation it was agreed that such an unmaintained life is consistent with the information provided by EA operational staff.	√
It was raised that during the 1953 the flooding came from the back of Brightlingsea. At Brightlingsea Hall (north D5) there is also a new estate being built.	Royal Haskoning	This will be included in the text of the SMP document. Brightlingsea Hall sits on the 20m contour line and outside the indicative flood plain. The indicative flood risk maps are part of the decision making process and will be included in the SMP document. A site specific scheme assessment	√

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		and further consultation will be carried out to design the extent and detail for each site. The EA advise the LA against development in the flood plain through the planning permission process. However, where there is an over riding demand for housing the LA might take a different decision.	
It was raised that the boundary of the Mersea Island camping area west E2 and east of E3 is to move eastwards. It was suggested that the potential MR site could flood the marsh at this site to create a 'lake' for recreation.		The SMP is a high level document that suggests a preferred Management policy for each frontage and the coast as a whole considering the pressures and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation will be carried out to design the extent and detail of each site.	√
It was suggested that Dengie, G1 and G3 could be a good site for regulated intertidal exchange?		This was discussed in the Elected Member Forum and considering the principles for the ESS SMP it was agreed that G1 and G3 should be Hold the Line.	√
It was raised that the defences at G3, Dengie contains household refuse. This could be cap so why is the policy HtL.		The Dengie, frontage was discussed in the Elected Member Forum and considering the principles for the ESS SMP it was agreed that G1 and G3 should be Hold the Line. The action plan for the SMP will include a review of policies of waste filled walls within 5 yrs following completion of the Essex County Council led waste in sea walls project.	√
It was felt that the G3 frontage at Dengie has a residual life longer than stated		The majority of the defences at G3, Dengie, remains at an estimated 21-30yrs unmaintained defence life and a small section has an estimated 11-20yrs of unmaintained life. Following investigation and considering the coastal process and the construction of the defence it was agreed that such an unmaintained life is consistent with the information provided by EA operational staff. The estimated unmaintained life of the defences is a hypothetical scenario to determine the condition of defences.	√
It was raised that the Old Hall, F3 MR should be carried out as late as possible at this is an SPA and a European recognised site.		The complexity and the nature of each proposed MR site has been considered and have been prioritised accordingly. Therefore, F3 Old Hall Marshes is proposed for Epoch 3 (50 to 100yrs).	√
It was raised that at Brightlingsea D3 & D6 is proposed for Epoch 2 (25yrs to 50yrs) there are historic sites within these frontages.	English Heritage through the Action plan	This will be included in the SMP document. English Heritage are taking the lead on capturing archaeological sites through the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (RCZAS) for Essex. The RCZAS is an assessment and record that identifies coastal historic assets evaluates their significance and potential, and assess what may be at risk from coastal change. Any potential MR schemes would carry out an Archaeological Survey through the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).	Ongoing
It was also raised that D5 is also an archaeological	English	This will be included in the SMP document. English Heritage are taking	Ongoing

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site.	Heritage through the Action plan	the lead on capturing archaeological sites through the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (RCZAS) for Essex. The RCZAS is an assessment and record that identifies coastal historic assets, evaluates their significance and potential, and assess what may be at risk from coastal change. Any potential MR schemes would carry out an Archaeological Survey through the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).	
It was raised that F14, at St Lawrence Bay there is an unknown archaeological sites.	English Heritage through the Action plan	This will be included in the SMP document. English Heritage are taking the lead on capturing archaeological sites through the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (RCZAS) for Essex. The RCZAS is an assessment and record that identifies coastal historic assets, evaluates their significance and potential, and assess what may be at risk from coastal change. Any potential MR schemes would carry out an Archaeological Survey through the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).	Ongoing
It was asked if Natural England are contributing towards the dialogue with landowners regarding MR?		Natural England (NE) are a statutory consultee for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Appropriate Assessment (AA) for the SMP and any local schemes. NE liaise with landowners regarding Habitat Creation opportunities through Higher Level Stewardship and Entry Level Stewardship schemes.	√
It was asked that as the MCC project is coming to an end is there any aspiration to continue funding of the project?		Following discussion a partnership approach has been agreed by Essex County Council and the Environment Agency to continue funding the Managing Coastal Change Project for another year. In addition to supporting Landowners wishing to maintain their defences the project will also consider how landowners may wish to respond in a flood event.	√
It was asked if there is siltation issues within an estuary creek system which is being dredged could this material be used?	Action Plan	The beneficial use of dredging material arising from marinas and ports and their use to recharge in front of and behind the defences will be recommended in the action plan of the SMP as a potential project.	√
It was raised that Waste regulations have caused many problems in the re-use of material as not everything is allowed to be used.		The Environment Agency has worked with the MCC Partnership (National Farmers Union, Country Landowners and Business Association and Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group) to streamline the consenting process and agree the storage and use of clay and simplify the process for a landowner to maintain their own defences. The partnership have worked together to produce a series of landowner guidance sheet to advise on how to gain permission and proceed with maintenance and what material can be used.	√
It was asked why F1, Feldy Marshes is not a suggested change in policy?		The steer from the EMF and KSG is that it is the frontages that are under pressure, and in most cases subject to erosion, that are to be considered	√

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		for a potential changes in management. Following a site visits and investigation it was agreed by the EMF that this frontage was not under significant pressure and for the management policy to remain as Hold the Line.	
It was raised that at D1, Point Clear there is a Martello Tower which is an important ancient monument and is proposed as MR in Epoch 3.		Following comments for the Key Stakeholder Events in November the EMF and CSG revisited this policy and considering the residential housing issues and the advice of EA engineers it has now changed from MR to HtL for all 3 epochs.	√
It was raised that E1, Mersea Island is an environmental site - Reeveshall Marsh and Mayday Marsh.		Following a site visit and assessment by EA staff the defences were considered not to be under significant pressure. This was presented to the EMF and CSG and the policy was changed from MR to HtL for all 3 epochs.	√
It was asked that if MR reduces pressure on the frontages identified is this considered as a driver?		If a frontage is under pressure and is realigned this can alleviate the pressure on these frontages and those frontages opposite. An explanation is included in the SMP document.	√
It was asked if Royal Haskoning have visited all the sites?		The length of the Essex and South Suffolk Coastline is 550km. By working in partnership each representative knows a section of coastline in detail and can clearly comment on the nature of individual frontages. The Operations Delivery team for the Environment Agency walk the length of the defences during asset inspections and carry out works on the defences and have a detail knowledge of their area which is also utilised in the SMP. We have also consulted landowners and other Key Stakeholders to include their local knowledge in the SMP process and verify the data decisions are based on. The SMP partnership have also visited specific sites to verify the data.	√
It was asked if Bradwell Power Station are involved in the SMP? As the new nuclear power station would need to be fed with water pipes and concerns were raised regarding access.		The representatives of Bradwell power station are on the ESS SMP Stakeholder group and has been invited to the key stakeholder events. Representative for the Environment Agency and Essex County Council sit on the steering group for both the SMP and Nuclear New Build projects.	√
It was raised that to wait 8 weeks for consent to carry out works to defences is too long in an emergency?		The Environment Agency has worked with the MCC Partnership (National Farmers Union, Country Landowners and Business Association and Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group) to streamline the consenting process, agree the storage and use of clay and to simplify the process for a landowner to maintain their own defences. The partnership has worked together to produce a series of landowner guidance sheet to advise on	√

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		how to gain permission and proceed with maintenance and what material can be used. The information sheets include details of who to contact and what to do in the event of an emergency breach of a flood defence. The MCC project is also continuing to work with the Environment Agency, Essex County Council and Natural England on the procedure of emergency works and planning permission.	
It was raised that F11a-c at Maylandsea and North East of Mayland there is a sewage treatment works. It was also raised that the saltmarsh is accreting along these frontages.	Royal Haskoning	The defences in front of the sewage treatment works has a HtL policy for all 3 epochs and we acknowledge that saltmarsh is accreting in this area.	√
It was raised about the need for assessing Food security issues against the cost of coastal defences.		We have considered the value of agricultural land with in the development of the SMP policies. We are aware of potential food security issues. However in the ESS SMP what we are proposing is considered to have balanced all the issues to deliver sustainable coastal management over the long term. We have worked closely with the MCC partnership (National Farmers Union, Country Landowners and Business Association and Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group) to ensure that agricultural issues are central to this plan.	√
It was raised that the stakeholders need to know who the other stakeholders are?		A list of the stakeholders for the Essex and South Suffolk SMP will be included in the SMP document in Appendix B.	√
Concerns were raised regarding future issues such as emergency planning & highway issues, for example The Strood, Mersea Island and the Arlesford Creek Ford.		The CSG and EMF partnership consist of members of the local authorities. The members consult their colleagues in the Local Authorities, including the highways department and the emergency planners on the SMP policies.	√
It was raised that there are issue with development in the flood zone. Sequential testing for developments within flood zone 3 must be supported with evidence. It was raised that there are planning issue with Maldon with areas that are at risk.	Maldon District Council	The SMP is a high level document that informs the Local Development Frame work. The EA advise the LA against development in the flood plain. However, where there is an over riding demand for housing the LA might take a different decision.	√
It was asked if funds would be available for a HtL policy?	SMP Partnership to discuss through the Action Plan	The SMP is a high level document that suggests a preferred Management policy for each frontage and the coast considering the pressures and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. The partnership needs to have longer term discussion and consider linkages and opportunities for funding. Community Infrastructure Levy and Investment Development Plans may offer limited opportunities for	Ongoing

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		funding but would direct funding away from other projects.	
It was asked if the Mersea Island Packing Shed Trust have been consulted? As they believe that the erosion of the island foreshore is a result of the increased flows from the Abbots Hall site.		Representatives of the Mersea Island Packing Shed Trust are members of the key stakeholder group (KSG) and have been invited to all the KSG events. During 3 years of pre and post scheme monitoring of the Abbots Hall there was no evidence of increased flows affecting Packing shed Island. Also, in the past, before the Abbots Hall scheme took place, we carried out foreshore recharge at Packing Shed Island to slow down natural erosion.	√
It was asked if farmers can maintain their own sea wall? The challenges and difficulties, and the permission required we also discussed.		The Environment Agency is working with the MCC partnership (National Farmers Union, Country Landowners and Business Association and Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group) to streamline the consenting process, agree the storage and use of clay and to simplify the process for a landowner to maintain their own defences. The partnership has worked together to produce a series of landowner guidance sheets to advise on how to gain consent and proceed with maintenance and what material can be used. The MCC project is also continuing to work with the Environment Agency, Essex County Council and Natural England on landowner maintenance and emergency works. The first flood defence consent was agreed in January 2010 using this approach.	√
It was discussed about the change from hard management to soft management.		The SMP is a high level document that suggests a preferred Management policy for each frontage and the coast as a whole considering the pressures and balancing the social, economic and environmental interests. MR considers landward movement of defences to reduce pressure on the existing line of defence. Detailed scheme designs and extent of site specific managed realignment will be carried out through discussion with willing landowners.	√
It was raised about Navigation issues?		A representative for the Royal Yacht Association in on the ESS SMP Stakeholder group and has been invited to the key stakeholder events.	√
It was asked what are the issues facing HtL frontages where they are adjacent to MR sites.		The SMP is a high level document that suggests a preferred Management policy for each frontage considering the pressures on the coast and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. MR considers landward movement of defences to reduce pressure on the existing line of defence. In some cases this will also alleviate pressure on the opposite frontage. Further consultation, detailed scheme designs and extent of site specific managed realignment will be carried out through discussion with willing landowners.	√

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It was asked what will happen to public footpaths?		Where a footpath is affected by a proposed MR the individual scheme will be designed to include the diversion of footpaths and reinstate the access to the coast. Natural England are also working on a linked coastal footpath to increase the access the coast through the Marine and Access Act 2009. By setting the preferred management options for the coast the SMP will influence and inform the Coastal Access to increase access. Highways, landowners and Natural England will liaise over potential footpath issues. This can also be done through the Rights Of Way improvements plan.	√
It was asked did we look at new climate change projection?		There Defra guidance for the SMP to ensure a consistent approach is taken across England and Wales. The guidance recommends the 1996 Defra climate changes predictions are used for the SMP.	√
It was asked if the estimated unmaintained life of defences is linked to sea level rise?		The estimated unmaintained life of a defence is the predicted length of time the defences are expected to last if all maintenance is stopped. This is a hypothetical scenario and is not linked to sea level rise, if it was it is likely that the estimated unmaintained life of a defence would decrease. A definition of unmaintained life will be included in the draft plan.	√
It was raised that seaward of E4a, Mersea Island there is oyster beds which could be affected by the MR scheme.		This has been captured in the SMP document. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation will be carried out site to design the extent and detail for each site. This will include an impact assessment to determine if the scheme would have any impacts on the surrounding area and help inform which scheme design would be most suited to the sensitivities of the surrounding environment.	√
Concern was raised about the accuracy of the MR site maps as in some cases it appears to go straight through houses.		The lines for the managed realignment sites were only indicative at this stage. These maps allow a general feel for the area of managed realignment that could be considered. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation would be carried out to design the extent and detail for each site.	√
It was suggested that there is a need for a key for large scale infrastructure.		This level of detail has been appraised at an earlier stage which has fed into the SMP process and supported the decision making process.	√
It was raised that Pyefleet channel is silting up not eroding as shown on the coastal processes maps		Following investigation and a site visit and assessment of E1 it was concluded that the defences in this area are not under significant pressure.	√
E4a West tip of Mersea Island the access road is immediately behind the defences and is proposed for managed realignment in Epoch 2 (25- 50yrs).		The SMP is a high level document that suggests a preferred management policy for each frontage and the coast as a whole considering the pressures, balancing social, economic and environmental	√

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		interests. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation will be carried out to design the extent and detail for each site. This will also identify areas that will remain protected such as the access road from West Mersea to The Strood.	
It was raised that at E1, North East Mersea Island the land lost in the proposed MR site is disproportionate to cost of the sea wall (it is in good condition)		Following a site visit and assessment by EA staff the defences were considered not to be under significant pressure. This was presented to the EMF and CSG and the policy was changed from MR to HtL for all 3 epochs.	√
It was discussed that F9a is a new site based on comments that the sea wall is in bad condition. It was then suggested that the frontage to the West is in worse condition		Following comments for the Key Stakeholder Events in November regarding this frontage and a site visit the proposed management policy was revisited by the CSG EMF and considering the principles has now changed to HtL for all 3 epochs.	√
It was raised that F12 South of Steeple Creek the caravan site can't be moved due to flood risk through PPG 25.		The EMF have agreed that caravan sites in the flood risk area will need to be considered through local planning options for the future. Managed realignment is proposed in this location and would be subject to further public consultation and a range of options for the caravan park would be considered.	√
It was raised that the D4 and D5 frontage at Brightlingsea are subject to high erosion.		This has been shown on the Coastal process map and part of the D5 frontage is proposed at a change in management policy.	√
It was raised that Port sediments need better investigation.		The port Authority's regularly monitor the potential impacts of their dredging activities and report their findings annually to the relevant Authority regulators group. Information from these studies will continue to inform local management decisions.	Ongoing
It was raised that F3 Old Hall Marshes and F5 Tollesbury Wick Marshes have a public right of way. A change in management option would need to address the recreational impact to these sites.		The SMP is a high level document that suggests a preferred management policy for each frontage and the coast as a whole considering the pressures and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation will be carried out to design the detail and extent for each site. Where a footpath is affected by a proposed MR the individual scheme will be designed to include the diversion of footpaths and reinstate the access to the coast. There is a high level principle in the SMP to consider and score the recreational impact of a change in management. This is included in the appendix G scoring of the policy appraisal and baselines in the SMP document.	√
It was asked where the large MR maps came from?		The lines for the managed realignment sites were only indicative at this stage. These maps allow a general feel for the area of managed	√

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		realignment that could be considered. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation will be carried out to design the detail and extent for each site.	
It was raised that additional data has been provided for F9a that there is erosion and accretion is missing various places.		The red triangles and green crosses are simply an indication of where defences are considered to be under pressure or accreting. The frequency of the symbols doesn't reflect the level of the erosion or accretion. Following a site visit the proposed management policy was revisited by the CSG EMF and considering the principles has now changed to HtL for all 3 epochs.	√
It was raised that E4b, North West frontage of Mersea Island has experienced water overtopping at back of pre-war abandonment, to East of The Strood.		The Environment Agency have worked with the MCC partnership (National Farmers Union, Country Landowners and Business Association and Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group) to streamline the consenting process and agree the storage and use of clay to simplify the process for a landowner to maintain their own defences. The partnership have worked together to produce a series of landowner guidance sheets to advise on how to gain permission and proceed with maintenance.	Share landowner guidance with private landowner for E4b.
It was raised that D1, Point Clear is shown as 2 zones on some maps and only 1 zone on the other maps and has 2 MR sites, of which only one has been fully addressed by English Heritage.		The D1, Point Clear frontage has now been split into D1a and D1b as the frontages have different management options in different epochs. This has been rectified on the maps. Following comments for the Key Stakeholder Events in November the EMF and CSG revisited the policy for D1a and considering the residential housing issues and the advice of EA engineers it has now changed from MR to HtL for all 3 epochs.	√
It was raised that F1, Feldy Marshes must be reconsidered for appraisal for MR as this is a less sensitive site that others that have been proposed for MR.		The steer from the EMF and KSG is that it is the frontages that are under pressure, and in most cases subject to erosion, that are to be considered for a potential changes in management. Following investigation and a site visit assessment it was agreed by the EMF that this frontage was not under significant pressure and for the management policy to remain as Hold the Line.	√
It was raised that in F11a/b/c there is a Roman settlement present so should be reconsidered.	English Heritage through Action Plan	This will be included in the SMP document. English Heritage to take the lead on Archaeology through the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (RCZAS) for Essex. The RCZAS is an assessment and record that identifies coastal historic assets, evaluates their significance and potential, and assess what may be at risk from coastal change.	Ongoing
It was raised that there is a causeway to the ford which is of historic interest in the north section of	English Heritage	This will be included in the SMP document. English Heritage to take the lead for Archaeology through the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey	√

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D5.	through Action Plan	(RCZAS) for Essex. The RCZAS is an assessment and record that identifies coastal historic assets, evaluates their significance and potential, and assess what may be at risk from coastal change.	
It was raised that the KSG would like to see the Felixstowe tidal gauge data.		This will be available at the next KSG event planned for the 11 th March 2010, at Marks Tey Village Hall, 4pm – 7pm.	√
It was raised that there is a need for clarity on what MR actually means.		A definition of Managed Realignment and the different techniques and benefits is included in the SMP Document. Examples and information will also be displayed at the public consultation drop – in events.	√
It was asked what will happen to the management of Borrow Dykes as well as sea walls?		The SMP is a high level document that suggests a preferred management policy for each frontage and coast considering the pressures and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation will be carried out to design the detail and extent for each site. This will include the management of Borrow Dykes as well as the sea walls.	√
The accuracy of maps was questioned by Maldon DC?		Maldon District council are represented on the CSG and the EMF. An additional meeting has been held with the cabinet members of Maldon District Council to answer any questions and concerns they may have.	√
It was raised by Essex University that there is concern regarding the sea level rise scenarios. It is felt the 2006 sea level rise predictions are a middle estimate for sea level rise and the reality could be worse than this estimate and that the sea level rise guidance is not up to date?		There is Defra guidance for the SMP process to ensure a consistent approach is taken across England and Wales. The guidance states that the 1996 Defra climate changes predictions are to be used for the SMP.	√
It was asked if the National Trust have been consulted regarding Osea Island and Northey Island (was F9b now is F9a)?		A representative for the National Trust and the private landowner of Osea are on the ESS SMP Stakeholder group list and have been invited to the key stakeholder events.	√
Concerns were raised about D1, Point Clear Proposed MR in epoch 3 as there are houses here not just caravans.		Following comments for the Key Stakeholder Events in November the EMF and CSG revisited the policy for D1a and considering the advice of EA engineers regarding the defences and the residential housing issues the policy has now changed from MR to HtL for all 3 epochs.	√
It was suggested that D8b Langenhoe Marshes Should be considered for MR. This would allow Defence estates to direct defences money to maintain defence elsewhere.		We are meeting and liaising with the MOD regarding the management of the defences at Langenhoe. However, this is privately owned land and the landowner may choose to continue maintenance of their defences with private funds.	Ongoing
It was raised that the colours for the preferred policy (MR, HtL, NAI) options are too similar.		Ahead of the public consultation the partnership is looking at different options of displaying the information on the maps to best explain the	√

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		policies.	
It was raised that in PDZ D6, Alresford the defences start in front of the ford. The green line need moving to the east to the ford.	Royal Haskoning/ EA	Check the policy maps to ensure the defence line stops in front of the T in The Ford.	To check
It was suggested that F10 should be NAI as the wall has disappeared into the sea.	Haskoning/ EA	Following a site visit and assessment by EA Asset System Management Engineer the policy is to remain.	√
It was raised that the F9 wall to west of F9a (North of Mundon) is in a worse condition. The wall at Mundon point is in better condition that F9.		Following comments for the Key Stakeholder Events in November regarding this frontage and a site visit the proposed management policy was revisited by the CSG and EMF. This frontage is now one Policy Development Zone (F9a) and is HtL for all 3 epochs.	√
It was raised that it was said that G1 would fail, it didn't, and it is now predicted that will last 30 years.		The unmaintained defence life of the section of defences at G1 Sales Point remains at 11-20yrs and 21 -30yrs. Following investigation it was agreed that such an unmaintained life is consistent with the information provided by EA operational staff.	√

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Stour, Orwell and Tendring event			
It was raised that there is erosion at Erwarton Bay A9a and A8c, North bank of the River Stour.	Royal Haskoning		
It was raised that the pressure on A8c Shotley Gate needs addressing now.	SCHU, EA, Babergh and SCC	Suffolk Coast and Heaths Unit are working with Babergh District Council, Suffolk County Council, Shotley Parish Council and the Environment Agency (EA) to consider the issues of this frontage. The partnership is seeking funding solutions for the frontage and raising awareness of the issues.	Meeting has been arranged with all parties involved
How does the Impacts of ongoing dredging affect policies?	Harwich Haven Authority	Harwich Haven Authority regularly monitors the potential impacts of their dredging activities and reports their findings annually to the Harwich Haven Authority Regulators group. Information from these studies will continue to inform local management decisions.	Ongoing
It was raised that Anglian Water have 10 years notice on a major site.		A representative from Anglian Water is on the ESS SMP Stakeholder group and have been invited to the key stakeholder events. We have also met with Anglian Water to discuss the changes in policy that may directly affect assets. They are aware of the policy options for their assets.	√
It was raised that there is a need to carry out effective consultation to ensure that the wider public is involved and consulted on the ESS SMP.		The public consultation is an opportunity for the public to have their say and to input information into the SMP. We also held a series of Public awareness events between March and July 2009 at which we displayed the theme graphics that noted all the infrastructure and assets and designations of the coast and raise awareness of the forthcoming public consultation. March 15 th - June 18 th 2010 we are holding a series of drop in events. At these drop - in events the maps and draft policy options will be displayed. The drop – in events are being advertised on the radio at tailored slots to cover the wider public. Posters will also be advertising the events in local public places such as LA offices and public libraries. The Key Stakeholder group is a varied cross section of the public and by including representatives of wider groups in the process we are able to include their input and views into the SMP. KSG will have an event on March 11 th 2010.	√
It was asked if the factors and processes at sea are		Narrative for each frontage will be included in the SMP document.	√

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taken into account.		Wider coastal processes information is held within Appendix (F)	
It was asked how will the SMPs influence future planning decisions for example the Local Development Framework (LDF)		Five theme groups were identified from the Key Stakeholder group. This would allow the groups to focus in on their particular interest. One of the theme groups focused on interests of planning and community and raised planning issues and concerns for the SMP to consider. In addition to the theme groups Essex County Council held a Planning workshop to discuss areas of pressure on the coast and raise awareness of the SMP review. In addition we have held two meetings in 2009 to inform planners and emergency planners of the links between SMP and LDF's locally. Three of the Client Steering Group are Local authority planners and have been carrying review of Local Development Frameworks (LDF) in parallel to sitting on the CSG. A Local Development Framework is a folder of local development documents that outlines how planning will be managed in local areas this includes the LA's plans for the coast. By setting the preferred management options for the coast the SMP will influence and inform future planning decisions. To further strengthen the linkages the CSG members and EMF members will also share the draft plan with their Local Authorities colleagues for consultation this will include planners.	√
It was raised that there needs to be a clear understanding and consensus of issues and this needs to be done using clear language.		The ESS SMP is a partnership approach which ensures that the Elected Members Forum and Client Steering Group views represent the wider general public and help inform and shape decisions. The information and the process that have been used to make these decisions and produce these maps are included in the draft plan. The SMP document will be edited to ensure the plan is understandable and 3 non technical summary documents are being produced for the ESS SMP area that is understandable to all. There is also a glossary in the SMP document and the Non Technical summaries.	√
It was asked how do we get people to think of high level issues rather than site specific details.		The Key Stakeholder group is a varied cross section of the public and by including representatives of wider groups in the process we are able to include their input and views in to the SMP. The information and the process that have been used to make these decisions and produce these maps are included in the draft plan. There are also 2 high level, over arching principles that will score and asses the balance of the SMP area as a whole. The SMP is about balancing a range of issues across the whole coast. This may lead to	√

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		local policies that are challenging; however we have been giving this message at KSG events and will do the same with the public.	
It was raised that there is an opportunity to improve access to coast when a MR scheme is carries out.		Where a footpath is affected by a proposed MR the individual scheme will be designed to include the diversion of footpaths and reinstate the access to the cost. Natural England is also working on a national coastal footpath to increase the access the coast through the Marine and Access Act 2009. By setting the preferred management options for the coast the SMP will influence and inform the Coastal Access Act to increase access. Highways, landowners and Natural England will liaise over potential footpath issues. This can also be done through the Rights Of Way improvements plan. All access issues will be done at scheme level with full local consultation.	√
It was raised that you achieve a Joined up approach used by working with key stakeholders.		Statement not question.	No action required
It was raised that the draft policies that have been put forward seem sensible based on evidence seen.		Statement not question.	No action required
It was raised that Tendring District Council have put a project to Defra looking at how to manage the Naze to protect the tower, attracts visitors, while maintaining exposure of the soft cliffs for fossil hunters. This means allowing some sections to naturally erode and other sections to be protected while taking the opportunity to improve access. If this is MR in SMP does this cause a funding an issue.		Tendring District Council is represented on the ESS SMP and has considered the Cragg walk project at the Naze when reaching a draft policy decision. Tendring DC have recently received Coastal Change Pathfinder Funding from Defra to consider ways to manage erosion and help communities to adapt. The proposal at the Naze are compliant with the SMP draft policies	√
It was raised that the wider implications of individual policy areas need to be considered and to ensure the SMP to the north and south overlap.		We have worked closely with the TE2100 team and the Suffolk SMP team to ensure wider policy issues are considered and addresses in the SMP.	√
It was raised that we must consider new legislation for example Water Framework Directive that is coming soon. The SMP must be compliant and must work with natural processes and not fight		The Environment Agency is the lead authority for WFD and we will work with our partners to delivery our targets. The partners are represented on both the delivery of the SMP and the delivery of the WFD directive this will ensure the directive and SMP link together. A full WFD	√

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against them.		assessment is included in Appendix (K).	
It was raised that the erosion at the Naze is exacerbated by SSSI designation and activity on the Soft Cliff Frontage. This is resulting in a national asset, the Naze Tower to be at risk and it is important to protect Walton backwaters (Hamford Water).		Tendring District Council are represented on the ESS SMP and are currently working on a project to slow down the erosion of the soft cliffs in front of the Naze Tower. This is being considered under Tendring Defra coastal change pathfinder project. This is compliant with the draft SMP policy. The section of the Soft Cliff where the cragg walk project will be carried out is managed realignment – high ground at erosion risk. This policy will allow the cragg walk project to continue and slow down the erosion rate whilst providing access to the SSSI.	√
B1456 road at wherstead A5 seems to be unprotected. With the potential for more housing planned for the peninsula, how far can SMP go to influence future planning? It is apparent that SMPs will become important pieces of evidence for LDFs as SFRAs. It is also important when the SMP and Action Plan are written that very simple language is used and make it clear how the policies should be interpreted. There is also a need for clear understanding throughout, for example the designations used in SMP.		Suffolk County Council highways department are aware the Wherstead (B1456) Road at the Strood floods and that the risk of flooding will increase as sea levels rise and that there is no funding available to protect the road at this time. The proposed manage realignment scheme here would be to high ground and could have the potential to draw in the funds to realign and adapt the road. SMP's cannot take into account potential future planning decisions – only what is planned now. The SMP will advise local planners of the risks and future discussions, consultation will occur if developments are proposed.	√
It was raised that people often want to focus on the detail to start with, rather than high level strategic detail that the SMP is attempting to focus on.		The SMP is a high level document that suggests a preferred management policy for each frontage and the coast considering the pressures and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation will be carried out to design the detail and extent for each managed realignment site. The SMP is about balancing a range of issues across the whole coast. This may lead to local policies that are challenging; however we have been giving this message at KSG events and will do the same with the public.	√
It was asked if there should there be a 5 th policy such as intervention?		The SMP Defra guidance ensures a consistent approach across England and Wales. This stipulates that only one of the 4 policy options can be assigned to a frontage. They are Hold the Line, Advance the Line, Managed Realignment and No Active Intervention. However, the narrative in the policy appraisal table included in the SMP document can	√

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		highlight site specific issues. The Environment Agency, Tendring District Council and Essex County Council (ECC) are working together on a renaissance project and Holland and Tendring Strategy for this area. The HtL option gives us a range of possibilities depending on funding availability from maintaining existing defences to building new ones.	
It was asked if the projects will look at beach recharge or the use of offshore break waters considering different funding schemes.		The SMP is a high level document that suggests a preferred management policy for each frontage and the coast as a whole considering the pressures and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. A site specific scheme assessment including further consultation would be carried out to design the detail and extent for each sites for example the Holland and Tendring strategy.	√
It was raised that the future of Jaywick needs to be considered carefully.		Essex County Council and Tendring District Council are part of the ESS SMP partnership and have advised the policy for this frontage. ECC, TDC are working together on the Jaywick Regeneration scheme through the Defra coastal change pathfinder project for Tendring. Key partners are discussing potential ways forward through the Jaywick Strategic Leadership Group.	√
The opportunity to create more access for users during MR scheme was raise. This would include the designation of bridleways around MR areas.		Where a footpath is affected by a proposed MR the individual scheme will be designed to include the diversion of footpaths and reinstate the access to the cost. Natural England is also working on a national coastal footpath to increase the access the coast through the Marine and Access Act 2009. By setting the preferred management options for the coast the SMP will influence and inform the Coastal Access Act to increase access. Highways, landowners and Natural England will liaise over potential footpath issues. This can also be done through the Rights Of Way improvements plan. All access issues will be done at scheme level with full local consultation.	√
It was raised that farmers may become more hostile towards the Marine and Access Act as a lot of space is needed for bridleways. It was also highlighted that the SMP needs to find a way to join up with other plans.		The SMP policies will inform the Natural England coastal access work to increase the access to the coast through the Marine and Access Act. Natural England are working with willing landowners to increase this access where land is privately owned. The SMP is joined up with other plans and will be used as evidence in the LA Local Dev Frameworks and Core Strategies which will also inform the Natural England coastal path decisions. The SMP is also linked to the Stour and Orwell Estuary management Plan and will form the basis for coastal protection	√

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		strategies at Southend and Tendring and any subsequent strategies in future.	
It was asked how Coastal communities will be affected by coastal erosion? How do we help these people?		The SMP is a high level document and assess how we can manage the coast in the future. We are aware of the issues facing cliff top communities with soft eroding Clift frontages. Defra recently funded 15 coastal change pathfinder projects around the UK to look at adaptation to coastal change. Of the total funding available nationally we received almost half the budget for the East of England including a £1 million project at Tendring. The lessons learned from these projects will be shared and inform national policy. The National Erosion risk maps will also be produced in 2012 and help to identify areas at risk so Local Authority planners can make long term decisions.	√
It was raised that consulting and informing local people is important and there is a need to highlight 'opportunities'.		The public consultation is an opportunity for the public to have their say and to input in to the SMP. We are holding a series of public drop in events from March to June 2010 and will use this opportunity to use case study examples of MR and the opportunities will be shared. We also held a series of Public awareness events between March and July 2009 at which we displayed the theme graphics that captured the infrastructure and assets and designations of the coast. The Key Stakeholder group is a varied cross section of the public and by including representatives of wider groups in the process we are able to include their input and views into the SMP.	√
It was raised that the opportunities and benefits within first 20 years of MR need to be highlighted. There is also a need to build good relationships with landowners and be proactive in our engagement. This will result in the landowners and communities being protected as new defences will be put in place and existing defences strengthened.		The Environment Agency has worked with the MCC partnership (National Farmers Union, Country Landowners and Business Association and Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group) to streamline the consenting process and to simplify the process for a landowner to maintain their own defences. The Environment Agency is producing a pack for landowners to explain all their options for future defence and land management. In addition the EA and ECC are funding the MCC project for a further 12 months to continue the work with landowners locally.	√
It was raised that the policy maps should show the new Felixstowe south reconfiguration.		The Management policy maps show Advance the Line for the frontage for the Felixstowe port development in for all 3 epochs.	√
It was raised that the Tendring District Council's policy on Green Infrastructure needs to be included in the plan and we need to ensure a joined up		Essex County Council held a Planning workshop in September 2009 to discuss the areas of pressure on the coast and raise awareness of the SMP review. Three of the Client Steering Group are Local authority	√

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approach.		planners and have been carrying out their review of Local Development Frameworks (LDF) in parallel to sitting on the CSG. The CSG members and EMF members will also share the draft plan with their Local Authorities colleagues, including planning, for consultation. A Local Development Framework is a folder of local development documents that outlines how planning will be managed in local areas this includes the LA's plans for the coast. By setting the preferred management options for the coast the SMP will influence and inform future planning decisions. Text regarding the Councils policy on Green Infrastructure is included in the draft plan.	
It was asked what NAI means? Does this mean no action may be taken?		The following definition will be included in the draft plan and non technical summaries: - No investment in coastal defences or operations. It can apply to unprotected cliff frontages and to areas where investment cannot be justified, potentially resulting in natural or unmanaged realignment of the shoreline. However this does not necessarily preclude small scale local works undertaken privately by asset owners with consent.	√
It was raised that the sediment build up at the Naze is not natural. This is as a result of Harwich Haven Authority sediment placement. This frontage should actually show erosion.		The coastal process map shows erosion around the north tip frontage seaward of the Naze. Foreshore recharge was completed in late 1990's due to the erosion at this frontage.	
It was raised that a hydrodynamic survey needs to be carried out seaward of Horsey to monitor the siltation of the SPA.		The SMP is a high level document that suggests a preferred management policy for each frontage and the coast considering the pressures and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation would be carried out to design the detail and extent of sites. This will consist of extensive monitoring, including a saltmarsh survey of potential MR sites. Harwich Haven Authority also regularly monitor the Hamford Water area.	√
It was raised about including the upgrade of footpaths to bridleway status on the coast? I.e. request for an extension at Irlam's beach (Little Oakley) as there is evidence of use as a bridleway.		Depending on the location, funding availability and partner involvement a whole suite of access improvements can be considered as a part of a scheme, but not through the SMP. Instead the SMP policies will inform Natural England's coastal access work to increase the access to the coast through the Marine and Access Act. Improvements to access can also be carried out through the Rights Of Way improvements plan and Highways, landowners and Natural England will liaise over potential	√

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		footpath issues. Any local projects will be subject to further local consultation.	
It was raised that the footpath from Great Oakley to Little Oakley should actually be shown as a bridleway		The 1:50 000 scale OS maps have been used to display the policy information on. This shows the footpath as Recreational path. Designations of footpaths and bridleways is the responsibility of the Highways Authority.	√
It was raised that we need to encourage more sustainable transport.		The SMP is a high level document that is considering coastal flood and erosion management. This is not something the SMP can address and would need to be raised with LA's.	√
It was raised that frontage B5/ B6, Stone point and soft cliffs of the Naze are under pressure. It was asked what will happen if an uncontrolled breach? Happened? What would the Impacts on SPA be?		The Environment Agency is currently looking at what would happen if this frontage breached. A modelling study has been undertaken to assess the consequences on managed and unmanaged breaches and is available if requested.	Ongoing
It was asked for clarification as to why the Frinton and Clacton frontage has an estimated unmaintained life of only 10 yrs?		This is a hypothetical scenario of unmaintained life has been estimated by the Tendring District Council Engineer to determine the condition of the defences if it is not maintained. The impacts of natural processes have also been considered when estimating the unmaintained life of the defences. Wave action and local currents have caused significant beach loss which in turn undermines defences. The loss of beach material has seen the beach drop by an estimated 2m and recent emergency works have been required to repair the frontage at Holland. This is a vulnerable frontage and is subject to more detailed defence appraisal in the Clacton and Holland Strategy.	√
It was raised that an RAH hanger (south of Felixstowe dock) is under threat		Seeking Clarification	ongoing
It was asked to show all 3 epochs on a single map?		Ahead of the public consultation the SMP is a partnership approach and is looking at different options of displaying information on the maps to best explain the policies. The epoch 3 map does display all the potential MR sites, however, it was considered misleading to show all 3 epochs on one map as one cannot differentiate between each epoch for each policy on one map.	√
It was raised that the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) approach works well in Suffolk.		The Environment Agency co-funds the ICZM project in Suffolk and therefore the learning from Suffolk Coastal Futures project has been shared within the Environment Agency to ensure the approach is used across the county border. Equally, the Suffolk Coastal project has taken the engagement approach that has been used in this SMP as good	√

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		practice and is incorporating aspects in their work. We have also taken a more engaging approach with the Key stakeholders and utilise their local knowledge to verify data and included them in the SMP decision making process. The Managing Coastal Change Project funded by Defra is using the same approach as the Suffolk Coastal Futures project by sharing this local knowledge and including landowners in the decision making process. It has been agreed that the MCC project will be funded by the Environment Agency and Essex County Council for 2010.	
It was raised that the Floodplain maps show the indicative flood zones for the current sea level.		The Flood plain map for the SMP is the 1:1000 years return. This is what would be at risk in a flood event to a scale of 1 in 1000 year events. The flood plain map reflects what today's sea levels are. The Environment Agency will continue to update the flood plain maps as and when required in line with the current sea level. The Environment Agency have mapped the indicative flood plain using the 2006 Defra guidance for sea level rise. These maps are used for the consultation of planning permissions and developments. This is available on request at a charge from the Environment Agency.	√
Policy A10b, at Mistley is a NAI management policy. It was asked if rising sea levels will affect the properties and asset inland?		This frontage is natural undefended frontage therefore there are no defences to manage. As a part of the action plan of the SMP the long term management of the road in PDZ A10b will need to be considered with Local Authority partners.	√
It was raised that PDZ A3a North of Trimley the frontage is HtL and NAI in the first epoch moving to MR and NAI in the 2 nd Epoch. It was raised that there is no presumption against maintenance		Through the assessment of the defences during the SMP process it have been concluded that the defence are unsustainable to maintain in the long term. If the landowner with a management policy option of MR wishes to main their own defence they can. But it will be increasingly difficult to do so over time. The Environment Agency is working with the MCC partnership (National Farmers Union, Country Landowners and Business Association and Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group) to streamline the consenting process and agree the storage and use of clay to simplify the process for a landowner to maintain their own defences. The partnership have worked together to produce a series of landowner guidance sheets to advise on how to gain permission and proceed with maintenance.	√
It was asked if the SMP will capture the cost-benefit analysis of maintaining defences?		During the decision making process an additional step of economic assessment of the defences was carried in line with National SMP	√

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		guidance. Whilst the EMF and KSG didn't want economics to be the main driver for potential MR sites, the SMP guidance states we must consider economics in the plan. In the Essex South Suffolk SMP we have carried this filter out later on in the process. As first thought following the assessment most of defences are in good condition. The Economic assessment can be found as appendix H of the draft plan.	
It was raised that A6 Wherstead should be MR		A6 is the road at Wherstead and is currently in as MR high Ground. This should be MR flood risk. Cllr A Smith has already raised that this is a flood risk issues not erosion issues.	√
It was raised that PDZ A2 is MR in epoch 2. There is only one management option for the whole frontage. It was asked why can not show both HtL & MR?		MNGED Realignment would be considered within the PDZ at scheme level. It may not be appropriate to realign the whole PDZ area and some areas may well remain defended. Further consultations with the local community and stakeholders would take place	√
It was raised that B5, B6, B6b are potential MR sites it was raised that the sewage works needs to be protected.		We are working with Anglian Water to discuss the future protection of these assets. Anglian Water are aware of the draft policies at their asset locations. It will also be included in the action plan to continue these discussions.	√
Concern was raised that 3 'strong points' around the Naze and Hamford Water are proposed for a change and this will disrupt the natural dissipation of energy that takes place in Hamford Water.		The Environment Agency is currently looking at what would happen if this frontage breach. As consultant is using modelling information to determine what would happen. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation will be carried out to design the detail and extent for each site this will include the extensive monitoring of potential MR sites.	Ongoing
It was raised that in the presentation of the maps alone the rationale for the decisions for each policy is not clear.		The maps will be accompanied by narrative in the SMP document and the Non technical summary documents. A clear flow diagram will also be included in the draft document to show the process which has been taken to reach management policy decisions.	√
It was raised that the defences on maps should be marked as high/medium/low risk		The SMP is a partnership approach and ahead of the public consultation the partnership is looking at different options of displaying information on the maps to best explain the policies.	√
It was raised that is important to Indicate the reason for assigning NAI policy to a frontage.		The maps will be accompanied by narrative in the SMP document and the Non technical summary documents to demonstrate the reason for the preferred management option. A clear flow diagram will also be included in the draft document to show the process which has been taken to reach management policy decisions.	√
It was raised that sediment accretion is likely to		It has been noted that the embayment of Hamford water is accreting	√

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occur further into Hamford Water		and this will be included in the narrative for the draft SMP document.	
It was asked why the far west edge of P2 A10b, Mistley is NAI policy?		This is a natural undefended frontage therefore there are no defences to manage.	√
It was raised that there is a Scheduled Ancient Monument at Point Clear D1a.		Following comments for the Key Stakeholder Events in November the EMF and CSG revisited this policy and considering the residential housing issues, the presence of a Martello tower and the advise of EA engineers it has now changed from MR to HtL for all 3 epochs.	√
It was asked how will water be drained across the Port of Felixstowe in epoch 2 from PDZ A2, Trimley Marshes?		The SMP is a high level document that suggests a preferred management policy for each frontage and the coast considering the pressures and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation will be carried out to design the detail and extent for sites. This will include extensive monitoring of potential MR sites. Fresh water drainage issues can be accommodated within the MR scheme design and may contribute increase habitat gain for example through the creation of reedbed habitat.	√
It was asked why is A10b NAI when is subject to flood risk is high far West edge		This frontage is natural undefended frontage therefore there are no defences to manage. As a part of the action plan of the SMP the long term management of the road in PDZ A10b will need to be considered with Local Authority partners.	Ongoing
It was raised that changes in policy would also see the loss of borrow dykes and other coastal features.		The SMP is a high level document that suggests a preferred management policy for each frontage and coast as a whole considering the pressures and balancing social, economic and environmental interests. A site specific scheme assessment and further public consultation would be carried out to design the detail and extent for each site. This will also include the management of Borrow Dykes as well as the sea walls and other coastal features. Consideration is given at scheme design level to incorporate or safeguard recreation aspects or other features.	√
It was raised that the coastal boundary according to the Coastal Protection Act means many places can't receive funding for coastal protection.		Defra schedule 4 boundaries tend to cut across the estuary mouths. As a result there are unusual situation in some of the estuaries where soft cliffs occur which are not subject to Coastal Protection Act and associated National funding. In these areas other sources of funding need to be considered. This will be highlighted in the Action Plan.	√

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It was raised that the Bathside Bay compensatory site on the indicative MR maps is wrong.	Royal Haskoning	We have consulted Harwich Haven Authority to confirm the correct Bathside bay compensatory area.	√
It was raised that there is a lack of data for some areas		The Essex and South Suffolk SMP is a partnership approach and during Stage 1: (scope the SMP included the defining of boundaries, collecting of data and developing governance) all member of the partnership and the Key stakeholders were asked to pass any information or data regarding the coast to Royal Haskoning the consultant to include in the SMP. A list of datasets included in the SMP can be found in Appendix I of the SMP document. We are only able to work with the best available information we have.	√
It was asked what are the impacts on permissive rights of way?		All potential MR sites will require further consultation and an individual site specific scheme level design including the diversion of footpaths and reinstate the access to the coast. The SMP policies will also inform Natural England's coastal access work to increase the access to the coast through the Marine and Access Act. Improvements to access can also be carried out through the Rights Of Way improvements plan and Highways, landowners and Natural England will liaise over potential footpath issues.	√
It was raised that the Public Rights Of Way maps are closing 2026.		Essex County Council are part of the Essex and South Suffolk SMP partnership and share the policy information with their colleagues in Planning and highways to ensure the SMP policies inform decision making on the coast.	Ongoing
It was asked if extensive realignments can cause sediment to build up in the estuaries?		A site specific scheme assessment and further consultation will be carried out to design the detail and extent for sites. This will include extensive monitoring of potential MR sites. However, MR case studies have concluded that MR schemes store sediment and may improve navigation aspects.	√
It was discussed about Coastal squeeze Vs. accretion		It is recognised that there is an element of uncertainty for predicting the impact in epoch 2 and 3 in the 100yr plan. It has been agreed that further Saltmarsh studies need to be carried out to answer some of this uncertainty. NE are currently running a national saltmarsh surveys but this will not be completed in time to be incorporated in this current plan. It was also discussed that the saltmarsh studies need to be remodelled for the estuaries as well. The action to review the saltmarsh survey data and included the involvement of local landowners to agree an approach	√

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		giving shared confidence in the data is included in the ESS SMP action plan. This will give us a lot more information and better knowledge to address this uncertainty. The updated science can be included in the next review of the SMP (SMP 3) which will be in about 10yrs. Text exploring this is included in the SMP Document	
It was raised that Shotley cliffs may need to be a HtL policy to prevent further erosion and encourage works to reduce the erosion.		Suffolk Coast and Heaths Unit are working with, Babergh District Council, Suffolk County Council, Shotley Parish Council and the Environment Agency to consider the issues of this frontage. The section of the Soft Cliff at Shotley has been assigned is managed realignment – high ground at erosion risk. The SMP Defra guidance stipulates that only one of 4 policy options can be assigned to a frontage. The policy MR – high ground at erosion risk policy will allow the above partnership to seek funding solutions for the frontage and raising awareness of the issues.	√
It was raised that the Floodplain maps don't include some islands.		The nature of most of the island within the estuaries are Marsh, reeds or salting therefore are low lying and marshy. This is displayed on the OS maps using a vegetation symbol. The only island not to be included in the flood plain is Osea Island. The majority of this is high land. We are always continuing to update the flood plain maps with new information.	√
It was asked what would happen if there is a big flood event that shows the defences are not fit for purpose?		Following a significant event any damaged defences would need to be repaired on a prioritised basis subject to available funds. Working in partnership with local landowners would be critical	√
It was asked if multiple breaches change govt funding?		Any scheme including HtL or MR must be economically viable to attract government funds. Realignment in one location does not affect funding for HtL in another. Although we will need MR sites if we continue to HtL around most of the coast.	√
It was asked if EERA area aware of the SMP proposals for planning purposes?		Representatives from EERA are on the ESS SMP Stakeholder group and have been invited to the key stakeholder events.	√
It was raised about compensation for landowners at MR sites?		EA led schemes will be carried out by the Regional Habitat Creation Programme. Some schemes will be carried out by partners with alternative funding arrangements for landowners. Natural England will liaise with landowners regarding Habitat Creation opportunities through Higher Level Stewardship and Entry Level Stewardship payment schemes. There are other benefits to managed realignment such as saline agriculture and eco tourism. Further information can be found	√

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		through the EA and MCC landowner guidance sheets and from Natural England.	
It was raised that the MR policies for the cliff frontage needs more explanation.		An explanation of the managed realignment policy for soft cliff frontages is included in the SMP document.	√
It was raised that it is not clear why there's a different proposal for A4a+ 4b as they look the same.		The management policy for each frontage is shown in the appraisal table in the non technical summaries and the SMP document. The policy option is also accompanied by narrative to highlight points for each frontage. A4 a and b are on high ground. However, there are a number of assets on the high ground at A4a so the proposal is to manage cliff erosion.	√
It was raised that there need to be an explanation of affordability.		This is included in the Economic appraisal in Appendix H of the SMP document.	√
It was raised that there is a lack of offshore intervention methods.		We are always looking to innovative ways to manage the coast and we are currently carrying out several projects to look at different management methods, including near shore. However, SMP's do not extend to offshore areas and the new Marine Act may address this.	√
It was raised if the Wind farms and resulting impacts on sediment links are considered.		The energy companies are required to carry out impact assessment extensive modelling work to asses the impact a wind farm would have on the coast this would include sediment flows.	√
It was raised about the need for a dredging regime.		The beneficial use of dredging material arising from marinas and ports and their use to recharge in front of and behind the defences will be recommended in the action plan of the SMP as a potential project	√
It was raised that we need to consider other ways of using dredged material for example sediment recharge.		The ComCoast project worked with Harwich Haven Authority to look at the use of dredged material to recharge a poor quality saltmarsh on Horsey Island with sediment to increase the levels and improve the quality. The beneficial use of dredging material arising from marinas and ports and their use to recharge in front of and behind the defences will be recommended in the action plan of the SMP as a potential project	√
It was asked if shipping companies contribute on funding?		Not at this time.	√
It was raised about food security issues and the availability of farming land in the future.		We have considered the value of agricultural land with in the development of the SMP policies. We are aware of potential food security issues. However the ESS SMP we are proposing is considered to have balanced all the issues to deliver sustainable coastal management over the long term. We have worked closely with the MCC	√

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		partnership (National Farmers Union, Country Landowners and Business Association and Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group) to ensure that agricultural issues are central to this plan.	
It was asked about the Coast Protection Act and how we apply for funds for Shotley.		The Defra schedule 4 boundaries tend to cut across the estuary mouths. As a result there are unusual situation in some of the estuaries where soft cliffs occur which are not subject to Coastal Protection Act and associated funding. Suffolk Coast and Heaths Unit are working with Babergh District Council, Suffolk County Council, Shotley Parish Council and the Environment Agency to consider the issues of this frontage. The policy MR – high ground at erosion risk policy will allow the above partnership to seek funding solutions for the frontage and raise awareness of the issues.	√
It was raised that the presentation of maps to the general public needs forethought and to consider the clarity of lines on the policy maps for example the density of red.		Ahead if the public consultation the SMP partnership is looking at different options of displaying the information on the maps to best explain the policies.	√
It was raised that there is no saltmarshes in the front of PDZ B5 and where does the sediment build up come from?		Sediment from the Felixstowe Port development in 1998 was used to recharge this area with sand and shingle.	√
It was raised that B2 Bathside Bay compensatory habitat site will be driven forward by the port this means that there are other options?		The management policy for the north section of PDZ B2 Great Oakley is managed realignment for the 1 st or 2 nd epoch depending on when scheme gets the go ahead. This is the site for compensatory Habitat for the Bathside Bay Port development that is being taken forward by Harwich International Port. The other section of B2 to the south is additional potential managed realignment that is proposed for Epoch 3.	√
Stour & Orwell frontage: It was raised that the rate of erosion of the cliff frontages in the Stour and Orwell are not stated. It seems that there is a lot of evidence that is needed that hasn't been collected? The policy should be informed by rate of erosion?		There is some erosion data for the cliffs in these estuaries as well as local anecdotal evidence of erosion trends. We have based our policies on the best available information. All members of the partnership and the Key stakeholders were asked to pass any information or data regarding the coast to the consultants to be included in the SMP. A list of datasets included in the SMP can be found in Appendix I of the SMP document.	√
It was asked what happens if a footpath erodes completely as a result of the bottom of the cliff not being defended.		If a Right of Access path is being lost the local authority will need to consider if a footpath diversion is appropriate.	√
It was raised that the monitoring of cliff frontage		The National Erosion risk maps are currently being formed. The Essex	√

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could be included in the SMP Action Plan		and South Suffolk maps will be produced in 2012. This will help to identify areas at risk so Local Authority planners can make long term decisions.	
It was raised that there is not sufficient emphasis on PDZ A6 the Strand, at Wherstead.		Suffolk County Council highways department are aware the Wherstead (B1456) Road floods and that the risk of flooding will increase as sea levels rise and that there is no funding available to protect the road at this time. The proposed manage realignment scheme here would be to high ground and could have the potential to draw in the funds to realign/raise or adapt the road. By setting the management policies of the SMP this can influence and inform future planning decisions.	√
It was raised that there is disagreement with the management policy for PDZ A8c shotley frontage as this is an urban area and should be HtL. It was also raised that managed realignment policy option could affect funding.		Suffolk Coast and Heaths Unit are working with Babergh District Council, Suffolk County Council, Shotley Parish Council and the Environment Agency to consider the issues of this frontage. This section of the soft cliffs at Shotley has been assigned is managed realignment – high ground at erosion risk. The SMP Defra guidance stipulates that only one of 4 policy options can be assigned to a frontage. The policy MR – high ground at erosion risk policy will still allow the above partnership to seek funding solutions for the frontage and raise awareness of the issues.	√
It was raised by the RSPB that PDZ A8a is a SSSI and compensatory habitat will have to be found for this site.		The Appropriate Assessment and the Strategic Environmental Assessment asses the impact the policies will have on the overall coast and compensatory habitat will be found in suitable locations where required.	√
It was raised by the RSPB that there is a suitable site at Cattawade for a freshwater compensatory habitat site.		It will be included in the action plan of the SMP to look at potential compensatory fresh water habitat sites. This is also something that can be considered during the design of local schemes that require freshwater compensation.	√
It was asked if there is an evaluation of costs for NAI?		This is included in the Economic appraisal in the SMP document Appendix H.	√
It was raised that the Stour and Orwell Broad agree with the policy options for epoch 1.		Noted	N/A
It was raised that if the mouth of Orwell is realigned in Epoch 2 what will happen to the Ganges development? Is the LDF aware?		Essex County Council have held two Planning workshops to discuss the areas of pressure of the coast, the SMP and its links to local planning. The CSG members and EMF members will also share the draft plan with their Local Authorities colleagues, including planning, for	√

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		consultation. Babergh and Suffolk County Council are partners on the CSG and EMF. By setting the preferred management options for the coast the SMP will influence and inform future planning decisions.	
It was asked should potential managed realignment happen earlier in PDZ B2? Should this be carried out in epoch 1 with a condition of agreement of 5 years?		The management policy for the north section of PDZ B2 Great Oakley is managed realignment for the 1 st or 2 nd epoch depending on when scheme gets the go ahead. This is the site for compensatory Habitat for the Bathside Bay Port development that is being taken forward by Harwich International Port. The other section of B2 to the south is additional potential managed realignment that is proposed for Epoch 3.	√
It was raised that there is currently planning permission to increase sea wall in front of the Naze Tower.		Tendring District Council are represented on the Essex and South Suffolk SMP and have considered the Cragg walk project when reaching a draft policy decision. The section of the soft cliffs that would be left exposed naturally has been assigned a No Active Intervention policy. The section of the Soft Cliff where the Cragg walk project will be carried out is managed realignment – high ground at erosion risk. Tendring DC plans are reflected in the draft SMP policy. The policy MR – high ground at erosion risk will allow the Cragg walk project to continue by slowing down and managing the erosion process and should help seek funding.	Ongoing
It was raised that the Coastal processes maps need extra symbol for erosion.		The red triangles are simply an indication of where defences are considered to be under pressure. The frequency of the symbols doesn't reflect the level of the erosion.	√
It was raised that the Scheme doesn't cover cliff deterioration sufficiently.		The National Erosion risk maps are currently being formed. The Essex and South Suffolk maps will be produced in 2012. This will help to identify areas at risk so Local Authority planners can make long term decisions.	√
It was raised that there is erosion and accretion evidence from Field Studies Centre that the sediment drift by the Naze is actually south to north. Sediment piles up on south side of groyne due to the back eddy from Gun Fleet Sands.		Noted	√
It was raised that the annual removal of silt cannot be ignored in SMP.		Recommend the use of dredging strategy in the Action Plan	√
It was asked if the Wind farm would have any effect on Epoch 1?		The energy companies are required to carry out impact assessments and extensive modelling work to assess the impact a wind farm would have on the coast this would include sediment flows.	√

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It was raised that there is concern that D1 has a management policy of managed realignment in epoch 3.		Following comments for the Key Stakeholder Events in November the EMF and CSG revisited the policy for D1a and considering the residential housing issues and the advise of EA engineers it has now changed from MR to HtL for all 3 epochs.	√
It was raised that the coastal processes map states that there is a sediment build up at Point Clear, but it has a management policy for MR in epoch 3, same in D3		Following comments for the Key Stakeholder Events in November the EMF and CSG revisited the policy for D1a and considering the residential housing issues and the advise of EA engineers it has now changed from MR to HtL for all 3 epochs.	√
It was raised that the works that have been carried out at Coperas Bay using tyres is missed on map.		Types of defence are not stated in the plan and small scale local works that have consent are likely to be permitted to reduce soft cliff erosion where appropriate.	√

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Questions and Answers South Essex Key Stakeholder Events Freight House, Rochford, 3rd November 2009

[Post meeting note: the recording of this event was of poor quality and it was difficult to capture all of the questions raised.]

Karen Thomas re-capped on the mornings key points raised from the question and answer session around:

The Wash

Navigation markers

Water Framework Directive

Access to the Coast

Karen then summarised the main point raised in the afternoon break out session: -

Landowner's engagement was raised a lot in the group discussions and also about the areas of land that have been shown as potential managed realignment sites.

We are working closely with the Managing Coastal Change Project (National Farmers Union, Country Landowners Business Association and Farming Wildlife Advisory Group) and engaging with landowners and involving landowner groups in the SMP process. We also wanted to make a commitment to speak to all the affected landowners ahead of the public consultation. This will give the opportunity for the landowners to talk to us about any future changes.

Other key issues raised included landowner maintenance of defences. We want to reassure you that the Shoreline Management Plan is not in any way saying that we are withdrawing maintenance from defences in the Roach and Crouch or the Southend area. We will continue to maintain defences where possible. We have worked very hard with the Managing Coastal Change Project (NFU, CLA, FWAG) and landowners to agree a way forward to ensure they can maintain their own defences should they wish to do

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so. Through this partnership we have agreed a new, more streamlined consents process making the application process is easier to go through therefore enabling landowners to maintain their own defences.

It was also raised in most of the sessions that the lines on the maps are going through properties, or are misleading, or perhaps, showing areas that need a bit more detail. The maps are indicative at this stage and were produced just for today's purposes to share policies and indicative managed realignment areas. The SMP partnership will be working together to decide how best to display the policies on maps ahead of the public consultation. These maps will also be accompanied with information and an explanation of the policies and what will remain protected.

In terms of the technical questions that have been raised today, there's are some questions around coastal processes, defences and the policy development zones. Again, following today's event's all of the points that have been raised in the groups and through the previous discussion we will be included in this report. We will also be working with SMP partnership to answer these questions in a bit more detail.

Further questions raised were around farming, agricultural and food security issues. We are aware that there are issue within all the SMP around the country. I would like to reassure you that we have taken this into account in the Essex and South Suffolk SMP through the economics and the socio-economic value and has been central to some of the decision in the plan. Food production and farming has also been scored against specific criteria within the Essex and South Suffolk SMP development. We have also looked at how much agricultural land there is and what percentage of agricultural land we are proposing as potential realignment.

The food security issue has been raised specifically with Defra and our national policy teams to determine the detail food security policy for the UK is and how this is to be managed in areas around the coast.

Issues regarding waste in defences and waste behind defences were raised in a couple of the groups. I would like to highlight that there are defences in the Roach and Crouch and the Dengie area that have refuse filled sea walls. There are also defences with in the SMP area that are protecting potentially polluted land from refuse or other polluting material. It has been agreed as an action form the SMP that a specific project will be carried out by Essex County Council, the Environment Agency and the relevant Local Authorities to seek a solution as to how it is best to manage these defences in the future.

All of the discussion, questions asked and points raised from each group were noted on flip charts and are presented in the table at the beginning of this document (Key Stakeholder policy consultation Nov 2010).

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Mark Johnson then raised that Karen has summarised the key points captured from the breakout groups, but there may be some specific things that people would like to share from the break out sessions.

Q: Richard Atkins - We had an interesting technical point raised asking if the additional affects of erosion due to an increased tidal prism within an estuary have been considered when carrying out modelling for potential realignment of defences?

A: Karen –At the moment we have a generic flood model for the Roach and Crouch Estuaries. This was produced by Halcrow as part of the Flood Risk Management Strategy. In addition to this there is a much more detailed model, (by ABP) which was produced for the initial Defra North bank realignment of Wallasea Island. Therefore using the two models together gives us a good indication of where and how coastal processes are working and where there is pressure on the coast. Further modelling work will be specifically carried out for each potential managed realignment site. This will determine any impacts on the adjacent defences and the surrounding estuary in the same way we have for Abbots Hall and the Wallasea scheme. As the SMP is a high level document we have to look at the estuaries strategically and reach a preferred policy decision for the estuaries and the coast. Once this further detailed modelling work and additional local public consultation have been carried out areas can then be confirmed as suitable for managed realignment.

Mark – The modelling work is used to demonstrate that there are no adverse effects as a result of the scheme proposed. If impacts are identified they need to be mitigated for or the scheme will not go ahead.

Karen – Our understating of managed realignment is good and different techniques and schemes have been carried out across this country and across Europe. There is a very good website that ABP host which identifies manage realignments across Europe and the UK and shares lessons learned and gives feedback on how each individual scheme performed. In the majority of cases we believe that if you carry out managed realignment at the top of estuaries or at the top of creeks this will cause a lot of pressure downstream of the scheme. If you continue to hold defences in the body of the estuary and widen the mouth of an estuary without any further realignment in the system the estuary is then exposed to an increase in wave and tide activity. This is why we are considering managed realignment in the central areas of estuaries first in a staged and iterative way. We will monitor and model the system to increase understanding and ensure that nothing is carried out in a hurry. All the schemes are very much based on careful management.

Q: Nicky Spurr - The group raised a particular query regarding Paglesham Creek proposed realignment. They are not sure that the walls at Paglesham Creek are under pressure and are not showing any signs of erosion and it is believed that the defences are in quite good condition and predict they have quite a long life left. Therefore the group is not quite sure why this site is proposed for managed realignment.

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A: This question was noted and would be considered further by the Elected Members Forum.

Mark Johnson opened up the floor to further questions.

Q: I understand that at Wallasea Island the running water that comes through the mouth of the Crouch has increased. Was this increase in the flow each time the tide comes in and subsides included in the strategy and that this would cause tidal erosion?(Clarification note: the Wallasea scheme was identified and therefore the modelling was carried out by ABP-Mer on the Defra/RSPB site). You have just raised that a strategy study must be carried out for each project so this must have been done?

A: Yes, a very detailed modelling report was carried out by ABP-Mer on the Defra/ RSPB Wallasea island scheme site. The original proposal was to inundate Wallasea Island as it stands. However, the modelling report highlighted that this would generate an extra 11 million m³ of flow on a spring tide and was considered to have unpredictable and potentially very serious consequences on the rivers system as a whole. Therefore the scheme was adapted and it was decided that we would import 10 million m³ of material (cross rail) to raise the level of Wallasea Island and reduce the amount of water that flows on and off the island to an estimated 2 million m³ on a spring tide.

Karen: I'd just like to add in relation to the potential managed realignment sites proposed in the SMP doesn't necessarily mean you re-align and fully breach the defences in that location, in that time frame. The scheme could be phase and begin with regulated intertidal exchange. Regulated intertidal exchange allows the salt water into the site through the existing sluice system which was carried out effectively at Abbots Hall. This creates a habitat behind the defence and procreating the site effectively for longer term realignment in the future. This is one option that sits under management re-alignment.

Through the action plan we are also looking at using clean sediments, as in the case of Crossrail for a managed realignment scheme. We will be monitoring closely what happens at Wallasea and learning from the scheme as to what can be achieved by raising land levels using this type of material. Another option that has been raised in the discussions is to import dredging material from ports and marina's. We have carried out successful foreshore recharge trials in Hamford Water and the Blackwater by using dredged material. This sediment can be put on top of salt marsh in front of defences (seaward) to improve the quality of the saltmarsh. So it is important to remember when we are talking about managed realignment that they can be done in different, managed and staged ways.

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Q: A question was raised about the cost of producing a loaf of bread in an area outside of the flood plain and compared to the cost of defending agricultural coastal areas.

A: Mark - Something that we are keen to summarise is the relative number of hectares of agricultural land at coastal risk within the SMP area compared to the agricultural land across Essex and South Suffolk and across the country. We want to get a feel for your food security concerns and determine the national impact of this issue. This is in relation to a long term changed in use from the current agricultural use. It is critical that we can then get a feel for how big an issue this is, particularly around our counties and this will help inform the management decisions. One point I probably haven't stressed enough is that these are draft policies. We are going out to public consultation with the current policy in March to seek their views. We don't want this to be seen as a done deal and this is an opportunity for everyone to have their say. Policies can still change.

Q: A question was raised about the use and the presentation of the maps during public consultation.

A: There has been quite a lot of discussion on the maps and how we make this clear in terms of accuracy and detail. All the comments will be considered and ahead of the public consultation the SMP partnership will be working together looking at different options of displaying the information on the maps to best explain the policies and ensure that the draft is there for all to see.

Ray Howard - Mark, can I say I'll be the first to recognise and pay tribute to this study and I know the tremendous amount of work your team have done to reach this point. I recognise that we have to do a study to plan for the future and to do nothing - I accept, but its not all doom and gloom. The defences on the Thames side and the River Mardyke in Purfleet to Leigh – On - Sea, were predicted to last until 2030. It seem the recent consultants report, which is more informed say these defences are now better than they first envisaged and they will be good up to 2070 and beyond.

Mark: I would like to re-iterate a point I made earlier that the SMP plan will be reviewed every 10 years, or maybe even more frequently. So as the information becomes available we will re-assess the pressures on the defences considering change and further studies so we can refine and review the draft policies.

Q: One other thing that came out of our discussion is that value of agricultural land and the economic value should reflect if the land is protected and the added value this brings.

A: Mark: There's a whole raft of different economic assessments we have carried out for agricultural land, heritage sites, and designations and this is all included in the appendices of the SMP document. Unfortunately, we have to take a bit of

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judgement on how much information we can cover in any one particular presentation. Again this is something that we will also think about how best we can do this ahead of the public consultation.

Q: A question was raised that to date we have been fortunate and we haven't had a significant flood event in agricultural areas on the coast since 1953 but if we keep letting our coast go there won't be any left. In 1953 it was devastation and we lost all our crops and we lost 60,000 tonnes of wheat. If that's is taken away what would that be pro rata? It may be that might not get your loaf of bread.

This question was noted.

Q: It was also raised that after the 1953 it took 2 yrs for land to get back to grow (recover) and it took a lot of work. A lot of us feel passionate that this cannot happen again.

This point was understood.

Mark - can I firstly thank you all for coming and commenting on the draft policy. As raised previously all your comments will be collated and answered in more detail and taking into account when finalising the SMP. I would now like to pass to Cllr Tracy Chapman for closing speech.

Cllr Tracy Chapman - I would like to thank all of you for your engagement today its been really interesting. You have asked lots of the same questions we have asked, but there have been an awful lot of new questions. I am sure Mark and his team will take as food for thought. So thank you very much it has been a very interesting afternoon. I would also like to thank all of the facilitators today but I would most of all like to thank Mark and Karen. They do a very difficult job on our behalf and they are always open to suggestions. We have seen changes in this plan following your comments and we want to continue to add value to that.

End.

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Questions and Answers Mid Essex Key Stakeholder Events Marks Tey, 6th November 2009

Q: You are taking on a lot of comments who is dealing with what comments and making the changes taking into account the comments? When is the final sign off of the SMP? (Andrew St Joseph)

A: There is a process of which we are following for final sign off for the draft SMP.

- Key stakeholders
- Public consultation
- Client Steering Group (CSG)
- Elected Members Forum (EMF)

It is the EMF is the highest level group who decide what goes to public consultation.

Q: Is it possible to get minutes form that meeting? Or perhaps attend and be an observer? (Andrew St Joseph)

A: If you put a request in writing this should be ok. I will put the second question to the EMF and CSG and get back to you.

Q: Who has the final sign off of the document?

A: The Environment Agency has a strategic over view of the coast. So any coastal strategy or plan has to be signed off by the Environment Agency Regional Director, in this case Paul Woodcock. This also applies to plans and strategies for the coast

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that are not lead by the Environment Agency such as the Suffolk SMP. During the SMP process the plan also has to be agreed by the EMF and CSG and seek their respective cabinet approval. It will also be assessed by the Quality Review Group, which consists of Coastal specialist from all over the UK for the Environment Agency to ensure the Defra guidance has been adhered to. The Plan also has to be approved by the Regional Flood Defence Committee (RFDC). If the plan is not compliant with Defra guidance, Habitat Regulations target or has issues of overriding public interest the plan will also have to be agreed by the Secretary of State.

Q: What target of measures is the plan formed against?

A: We follow strict Defra guidance for the SMP and it has to be a feasible and affordable plan that meets the EU regulation Habitat targets. It is all about getting the correct balance.

Q: As a landowner and a non –government body when would we be consulted about proposed managed realignment schemes?

A: This is why we are meeting here today to seek feedback on the draft policy maps. We have also been working closely with the Managing Coastal Change Project (MCC) (National Farmers Union, Country Landowners Business Association and Farming Wildlife Advisory Group) and the MCC landowner chairs. We are hoping to meet with all individuals that are potentially affected by a policy change before Christmas. In addition to landowners this also includes Non Government Organisation's such as RSPB, Anglia Water, Ports and Defence Estates.

Q: As a Chairman of the MCC I have attended today and seen my land up as a potential managed realignment site?

A: We have managed to speak to a few landowners before September but were advised that during harvest it would be difficult to arrange meetings. This why we would like to speak to all potentially affect landowners before Christmas.

Q: Parish Councillor for Alresford. What happens if you cant find out who owns the land? How are you going to get around to speaking to all the landowners before Christmas.

A: The MCC project is working with NFU, CLA and FWAG and they are advising us through the MCC project on who the land owners would be.

Q: They will know who the landowners are if they are member but what about the landowners that are not members?

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A: We are engaging with the County Councils, District Councils and Parish Councils through the Client Steering group and the Key Stakeholder process. We are look to you for help in filling in any gaps of contact details.

(Invited Andrew St Joseph to speak about the MCC project)

The Managing Coastal Change project is a 3yr project to improving communication. The 1st year of the project was to build a database of all the land owners on the Essex Coast. The NFU and CLA have met with the EA and discussed that only members are listed in the database.

Colne Valley MCC Chair – there are people who are involved in the project, such as the landowners chairs, who can identify who owns sections of the coast that are not necessarily members.

Q: Alresford Parish Council – It is quite alarming that we are half way through Epoch1 and it is 5 yrs down the line. Do environmental issues over rule all else?

A: Landowners can apply and gain consent to maintain their own defences. We have also been working with Managing Coastal Change Project (MCC) (National Farmers Union, Country Landowners Business Association and Farming Wildlife Advisory Group) and the MCC chairs to streamline the consents process and form a set of guidance leaflets and information on how this can be done. The consents are needed for any work carried out near water to manage the work that is carried out near a water course. If the planned work is all ok the consent can be issued within 2 months. It is important to remember that the draft potential managed realignment that is being shared today is over a suggested time frame.

Q: David Nutting Land owner MCC chair EMF member- If the SMP is in place and the frontage is suggested as managed realignment and the landowner applies to the EA for consent to maintain or improve is NE going to say Yes or NO due to the SMP scheduling MR for that frontage? If areas of managed realignment over epoch 1, 2, 3 can the landowner maintain his defences even if the SMP says MR?

A: The SEA identifies net loss of salt marsh if there is significant loss and we are not compensating this loss the SMP would have to go to Secretary of Sate for review. We have identified vulnerable sections of coast that will be difficult to maintain in

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the future. As sea levels rise so will the costs as will the pressure on identified defences. It maybe come increasingly difficult and increasingly more expensive to continue to maintain these defences therefore no longer technically viable or affordable to maintain. It is European Union legislation that sees Natural England responsible for ensuring we mitigate for the impact caused by Holding the line and balancing the issues. On a case by case basis consent could be granted. If the entire coast is held everywhere there may be difficulties.

Q: Ron Radcliffe – Parish Council

We need to protect what is important and what landowners are interested in is food security. Which body has given this serious consideration? Landowners are unaware that proposed manage realignment is going on. It seems that we are giving up on land and employing against the sea. I think we should be taking coast lines beyond the coast and sinking used tyres to build a barrier like what is being built in Australia.

A: The use of tyres has been raised a lot and there are many investigations looking at their use. They may well work in low energy environments but our coast is a high energy environment and less suitable for such techniques.

Q: I am sure if we had a tyre reef in the 1953 North Sea Surge we would not have felt is so bad. Anyone who navigates these shores will tell you that we have a shallow shore. The tyre reefs would affect the amount of water that would come inland.

A: Rob Wise – CLA, I agree there is not enough research going in to the study of off shore reefs. The CLA are looking into an off shore reef project on the North Norfolk Coast. This is looking at what size the reefs need to be and where this causes the sediment to accrete. This research can then be included in the in the next round of the SMP's .

Mark Johnson EA – We are always open to ideas and we are looking to novel techniques to manage our coast. We are currently trialling shingle deposits at the base of soft eroding cliffs, and we are also looking at the use of sediment and silt dredged from ports.

Q: Has any one looked in to a foreshore recharge strategy? The forts of Maplin sands are capable of recharging our shores.

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- A: The beneficial use of dredging material and their use to recharge in front of and behind the defences will be recommended in the action plan of the SMP as a potential project.
- Q: It is really left to the landowners to adopt a defensive mode?**
- A: We have identified the walls for their vulnerability it is important to remember that no matter how much money is thrown at certain walls it will be difficult to maintain them in the future. The consents will be looked at on a case by case basis if the UK as a whole are not meeting targets this could lead to compulsory purchase to create habitat but this is the very last resort.
- Q: Graham Underwood – UEA what sea level rise predication are you using?**
- A: We are using the 1996 Defra guidance which estimates sea level rise at 3.5/4mm per year that is an increase over epoch 2 and 3 of 1m (100yrs).
- Q: John Whittingdale – what are the drivers you have already mentioned, Habitat directive and SLR. Does this include Economics? Especially in the current climate?**
- A: The SMP Defra guidance ensures that the plan is realistic, it is difficult with the public expenditure we are facing to fund maintenance everywhere. This is why we have been working with the MCC project to explore landowner self-help approaches.
- Q: What are the net costings for the delivery of the SMP? And the feasibility for each proposed site?**
- A: We have looked at the economics verses benefits but not the full cost of the plan. When we look at each individual site at scheme level we will look at the costings. This will be addressed at scheme level. Please refer to Appendix H for the Economic Assessment of the draft policies
- Q: Cllr Tony Shrimpton raised about using material such as the Cross Rail Spoil that is being used at Wallasea?**
- A: The EA has been working with the Managing Coastal Change Project (National Farmers Union (NFU), Country Landowners and Business association (CLA), Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG)) to write guidance information on Landowner maintenance of flood defences, this includes guidance on using material that is classed as clean material. The RSPB have an agreement with Crossrail as a part of their scheme. As we have no similar schemes planned until the completion of the SMP we are unable to use material from Crossrail at this time. The use of material is also subject to planning permission and

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consents. We will work with the RSPB to understand the approach taken at Wallasea and apply any lessons learned to future schemes.

Q: Briony Coulson RSPB the frontage at the north corner and south corner of Dengie (G1 & G3) is vulnerable. Why has this not been included as a potential managed realignment site? Old Hall has been included as a potential managed realignment site which is a designated site and is recognised as a European site of Importance. We recognise there is a cost implication as there are rubbish filled defences on this frontage but there is also a cost implication in realigning over designated habitat in the form of compensatory habitat. We are looking for reassurance that you are investigating re-aligning Dengie?

A: The draft plan suggests Holding the line over the 1st epoch for Dengie. There are rubbish filled flood defences on the Dengie frontage and we are looking into the feasibility of realigning rubbish filled sea walls. Essex County Council and the Environment Agency plan to carry out a project to investigate the long term management of rubbish filled defences. The text of the SMP will highlight that this wall is vulnerable and that different management options will need to be considered for the review of the SMP2 (SMP3).

Briony: Dengie is a vulnerable frontage and is not environmentally designated and doesn't have environmentally designated habitat behind the defences like Old Hall marsh. Therefore it seems obvious that this would be a more favourable site to realign instead of Old Hall.

Q: Cllr White: The sections of the coast that are in the SMP document for abandonment will cause flooding. I disagree with the flood plain on the SMP maps. Is the EA prepared to put in writing that this flood plain map is correct and if the area beyond this line floods the EA would be liable for any damage?

A: The areas of potential managed realignment are indicative as is the flood plain. When a potential site is proposed a Strategic Environmental Assessment will be carried out to determine the detail of the scheme. This will include further consultation and the positioning of counter walls and secondary lines of defences.

Q: I don't believe you have the flood plain right at Maylandsea.

A: The flood plain on the map is an indicative flood plain. The extent of the flood risk uses ground level analysis and history of flooding, including the 1953 flood. We think this is where the extent of flooding will occur but it is indicative. Managed realignment is different to the natural floodplain. Managed realignment is effectively designing and managing flooding. The information we are using is the best available data, if you feel you have better, more up to date information we would be

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happy to consider it. The flood plain is designed to raise awareness that their property is at risk and identify areas of risk to planners and developers and is continuously reviewed to include the most up to date information.

Q: If a breach occurs in a defences after a landowner has maintained it, who would be liable for the damage caused?

A: There is no requirement or precedent set in law, but it might be neighbourly to work with one another to fill breaches. We encourage the insurance of all properties that are with in the flood plain and at risk of flood to mitigate again damage.

Q: Tony Shrimpton Maldon District Council

Once the SMP is finalised will the EA remodel the flood zones to include the changes to the flood plain as a result of the SMP?

A: Our Flood mapping Data team are always looking to update their data. Managed realignment will not effect the current flood plain. We will not proceed with a managed realignment project if it increases risk to people and property. This will be determined by carrying out a site specific scheme assessment for each site. The SMP does not change the flood zones.

Q: We are currently losing development land to flood zone 3. If the Hold the Line policy is included in the SMP this should open doors to allow development in these areas?

A: The Essex and South Suffolk SMP recommends the best policy option for each frontage protecting people and property. While achieving a balance and having the least amount of impact on the plan area. It is important to get the balance for the SMP right. This is high level Plan and will not be able to say where funds will be available to Hold the Line but it will say what the preferred management option will be for each frontage taking a strategic view of Essex and South Suffolk. There is new guidance from CLG for the regeneration of Coastal areas but a hold the line policy will not guarantee funding.

Q: The public consultation is now starting in January. Is this the last Key Stakeholder meeting before the public consultation? *(Post meeting note: the public consultation will now start on the 15th March with an additional Key Stakeholder preview event on the 11th March)*

A: We are planning to hold consultation events around the Essex and South Suffolk coast. The drop in style events held in Suffolk and North Norfolk were successful and gained positive feedback and the partnership have agreed to adopt this style. These will be joint led by the partner members for each geographical location.

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Q: Adam G Highways

How will you target issues arising due to a change in management option. For example a defence breaches due to erosion, what happens to the public footpath on top of the sea wall? Does this mean we will see a loss of access and footpaths on the sea walls?

A: If the site is a proposed manage realignment site any issues regarding footpaths will be included in the scheme design. The scheme will also include the temporary diversion of footpaths and seek approval for changes to footpaths. Schemes will also allow funding to increase access to manage realignment sites. By setting management policy the SMP will provide evidence for the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 to include and agree spreading room for eroding footpaths.

Phil Surges Natural England

The SMP will be finalised before the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 publishes its access plans for the coast. The SMP and Coastal Access plan will feed into one another, where there are gaps in access to the coast or where the preferred management option is managed realignment NE will work with willing landowners to agree spreading room to accommodate the diversion of footpaths.

Q: Essex Wildlife Trust raised that there are rubbish filled walls at Brightlingsea that are not marked on the map?

A: This is the kind of information that we would like to get from you today.

Q: Hold the Line policy, is this hold the physical line or maintain the current standard of protection?

A: This is a high level plan so hold the line is defined differently for specific frontages for example hold the line at Felixstowe would be kept inline with sea level rise. This is because the value of what the defences is protecting out ways the cost of the defence. Again, this doesn't mean the funds are available or allocated to implement the policy but it is the preferred management policy.

Q: There are other assets such as marinas and Yacht clubs have you engaged with them?

A: We have a representative from the Royal Yacht Association sitting on the Key Stakeholder group who representing the wider boating community. We will also be contacting individuals who would be affected by changes in management.

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- Q: You need to consider that carrying out managed realignment at one end of a creek or estuary can effect the other end of the creek or else where in the estuary.**
- A: Any schemes will be designed carefully and the full impact will be assessed using modelling work taken from established managed realignment sites. The scheme will also include a Strategic Environmental Assessment to determine any impacts. If we cannot mitigate the risk of significant impact the scheme would not go ahead.
- Q: For the Managed realignment policy there is more than just one option of knocking a whole a wall? Sediments that are dredged by ports and dumped at sea should be within estuaries systems. There are a number of options other than a whole in the sea wall.**
- A: Yes there are different MR options such as regulated intertidal exchange. This is where a sluice pipe is used to regulate the amount and frequency of influx of sediment and water entering and leaving a site. We have also carried out studies that have provided evidence that the influx of sediment increases the quality of saltmarsh created. All the options of managed realignment and associated benefits will be included in the SMP document.
- Q: The policy in the SMP seem to be driven by sea level rise. Are you taking into account the effect of sea level rise on marinas?**
- A: We will be engaging with people about the effects a change in management policy might have, not the effects sea level rise might have on people.
- Q: Bev McClean
Member of my group felt quite strongly about the licensing for works and the need for clarity on who is the determining authority. It was also raised about timing, if there is an emergency 3 weeks is too long and it costs a lot of money and there is concern that the financial implication have not been realised yet.**
- A: The Environment Agency has been working with the Managing Coastal Change Project Partnership (National Farmers Union (NFU), Country Landowners and Business association (CLA), Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG)) to streamline

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the consents process for planned maintenance of defences. We have had a lot of discussion with the NFU and CLA and Natural England on a National level and in terms of planned maintenance the consents process is a one stop shop with the Environment Agency. As you may well know we have produce a series of guidance sheets on the consenting process and who to contact in your area for information.

However, emergency works are slightly different. It is appreciated that in the case of an emergency, such as an unplanned breach of defences or near overtopping of defences it would be unreasonable to seek consent ahead of the works. Therefore you can respond in an emergency if an unplanned breach occurs in a defences or a defence is overtopped in extreme weather and repair the defence with clean material such as clay from within your flood compartment. You are then required to contact Natural England and the Environment Agency to seek retrospective consent for the unplanned emergency works.

Q: Miss White so for emergency works we do have to contact every body It isn't a one stop shop we've still got to get on to natural England, you?

A: Phil Sturges Natural England: at the moment it is a two stepped approach and you are required to contact Natural England and the Environment Agency.

Karen Thomas EA: We are continuing to work closely with landowners through the MMC project partnership and Natural England to review the emergency works process to ensure it is suitable for all. The partnership is also encouraging landowners to think about how they would respond in an emergency and keeping suitable material stored for use in an emergency. The MCC project is also working with the Environment Agency and Essex County Council to review the application of planning permission to improve or widen defences.

**Q: George Partridge
All these fancy maps showing all these fancy lines of the areas that are going to flood one day, has it put a blight on the value of any of this land? will Insurance companies come along and say we are not going to insure a house in that area and will companies say we are not going to pay a mortgage or you can't get a mortgage in that area. How much is the areas on the maps blighted?**

A: The flood plain maps have been in the public domain for many years and have been produced for all of England and Wales. The flood plain maps are need to show the properties at risk of flooding. The maps also inform planning and emergency

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planning decisions. The Environment Agency have worked with the Association of British Insurers (ABI) to ensure that people with in the flood plain can gain insurance. If people are encountering problems with property insurance they can contact the ABI on 0207 600 33 33 or find more information at www.abi.org.uk . There are things people can do to reduce their insurance premiums such as flood proofing their property and home which the Environment Agency and other organisations can assist with.

There is a difference between an indicative potential managed realignment map and the natural flood plain maps, they are separate issues. Before a managed realignment can go ahead modelling, site specific assessment and further consultation will be carried out. This will help to inform the design detail and extent of the site. This should not increase flood risk and therefore not affect insurance.

Q: George Partridge

Now that you have presented managed realignment areas it is possible in the future that during a storm the tide could come in and stops the fresh water coming out. If we had torrential weather on top of a high tide there must be something to show how much more fresh water an area can take?

A: There are already some place on the north bank of the Stour if the conditions are right where the incoming tide meets the fresh water that is trying to escape following heavy rainfall. This is known as tidal locking. There are also some sites on the Blackwater that we visited with the MCC project that are seeing the same fresh water issues. Again, modelling studies will be carried out for each managed realignment to assess fresh water impacts. If a design could not mitigate these impacts then the scheme would not go ahead. We would only progress a managed realignment scheme if it addresses potential fresh water flood risk issues as well.

Q: Miss White

Are you stating that these are draft policies and that they can be altered? How do we get them altered? what's the process?

A: The next step in the process its the public consultation on the draft plan. This is open to everyone who wishes to make representation around these draft policies this will be through the public consultation process. Details of this can be found at the front for the draft SMP document the non technical summaries and on the EA website (www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/105014.aspx) then click on the link for Essex and South Suffolk or email your comments to Essex and South Suffolk Essex_SMP@environment-agency.gov.uk, or post them by 4pm on Friday 18th June 2010 to Ian Bliss, Project

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Manager, Essex and South Suffolk SMP consultation, Environment Agency, Icen House, Cobham Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP3 9JD,.

Q: Miss White raised is this the only process that there is for disagreeing with parts of the SMP or trying to get them altered.

A: The SMP partnership approach is to try and come up with a plan that is largely supported. However, there is a varied number of users on our coast and they all have different, in some cases conflicts of interest. It is a challenge to balance all these interests to form a plan that everybody is broadly happy with.

Q: Miss White The Parish Councillor for Arlesford raised earlier that landowners in Arlesford didn't know about the SMP. It seems that everybody knew, but as landowners, we didn't know.

A: The SMP area covers over 500km of coast and there are over 50 parish councils on the Essex and South Suffolk coast alone. There is also numerous landowners going right round the coast. If everyone who had an individual interest in the SMP area was invited to the events this would be thousands of people. This would not allow us to hold detailed discussions or be able to have the sorts of meetings that we are having. So a decision was made to take a pragmatic approach to identify what we have described as key stakeholders. As it stand the Key Stakeholder group consists of 275 people who represent a significant body of individuals who have been invited to all the key Stakeholder event so they can then feedback and shared information in a two way process.

Q: Rob Wise Just on that point of decision making and transparency. I understand that there is a Client Steering Group and Elected Members Forum who will consider the output from these meetings towards the end of this month. it seems to me that there might be a need to have an opportunity to present back to the Elected Members Forum one more time before public consultation. Is that planned?

A: We have both a CSG meeting and an EMF meeting programmed in for the beginning of January to feedback any comments from this event to the SMP partnership.

Rob Wise I think the question of how you influenced the process before public consultation is effectively through the Elected Members and you can pass your representations to your elected members.

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Questions and Answers

North Essex and South Suffolk Key Stakeholder Events Ipswich, 10th November 2009

Tony Coe opening, Regional Flood Defence Committee Chairman: -
Raised that although the Coastal flood plain is defended it is still at risk from flooding.

It was highlighted that there is an error for the Policy development zone A6 at wherstead. It is shown on the policy maps as No Active Intervention (blue line) but it should be managed realignment (yellow line).

Q: Shotley Parish Council

The B road in to Shotley is directly behind the defences. Should large developments go ahead? As panning permission is being sort to develop the HMS Gangees site.

A: Suffolk County Council are on the EMF and CSG they manage the road at wherstead and are aware of the risk from sea level rise. The proposed manage realignment here would be to high ground.
Cllr Jane Burch SCC raised that the Suffolk County Council highways department are aware the Road floods now and that this would get worse as sea levels rise and that there is no funding to protect the road. A manage realignment scheme here would give the opportunity to attract funding to realign and adapt the road. HMS Gangees site is managed by Babergh Parish Council.

Q: The Shotley frontage A8c policy is manage realignment – high ground at erosion risk. What are the time scales for the managed realignment studies? Who does the work? Who is responsible?

A: We will carry out studies, modelling and an impact assessment of the site to gain an understanding of the land levels. The SMP is a high level plan that looks at potential sites. A scheme specific assessment and further consultation will be carried out to determine impact, feasibility and deliverability.

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There are 2 manage realignment policies; low lying areas protected by a defence; or crumbly cliff. Under the Defra guidance there can only be 4 policy options; no active intervention, managed realignment, hold the line and advance the line. The no active intervention policy prevents any action being taken. The manage realignment policy will allow action to be taken to limit or slow the erosion process, but not necessarily hold the line. We have been working with our partners including Suffolk County Council to ensure a consistent approach.

Q: Bill Wilkinson

A plan is a plan. It is 100yrs, there is funding uncertainty in the SMP identified. Who or what is the monitoring point identified if the plan or current coast deviates from that which is currently being reviewed?

A: Since 1991 we have been extensively monitoring the coast. The Environment Agency has a strategic over view role of the coast and are setting up a National Monitoring programme and the SMPs will reviewed every 10yrs. Our long term investment strategy highlighted that we would need £1billion per year to maintain the current defences.

Q: Andrew St Joseph

How will you turn preferred policy options into action?

A: Preferred policy options will be progress and assessed through further consultation and site specific detailed assessment to design the optimal scheme while mitigating the impacts.

Q: Landowners are entitled to maintain their own defences. How will you be able to withdraw this maintenance if the preferred policy option is to carry out managed realignment?

A: Landowner are entitled to maintain their own defences if they want to. However, we have identified these defences as being vulnerable and under pressure. It maybe come increasingly difficult and increasingly more expensive to continue to maintain these defences therefore no longer technically viable or affordable to maintain.

Q: Graham Henderson

There are 9 principles used to asses the impact of the SMP. Where in these have we considered Agriculture and food security?

A: Principle 6 To support communities and sustainable development for the people living around the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline by managing the risk to community activities and infrastructure asses the impact and loss of agricultural land. This

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will be assessed at a national government level what is nationally and international acceptable to address future food security issues.

Q: How will the impact of the Ipswich flood defence scheme be assessed?

A: The Ipswich capital flood defence scheme is in its initial stages. This frontage is a hold the line policy in the Essex and South Suffolk SMP 2. This will reduce the risk of flooding to the low lying areas of Ipswich that are currently at risk. The scheme will look at the impacts of the project and assess the impacts of a tidal surge and a reflective waves. As a part of this scheme we are also looking at what protection can be offered up and down stream of the barrier.

Q: There is a predicted 2.5mm a year sea level rise due to climate change. This is 10-15cm over 50yrs. There is a variety of predictions for sea level rise. Which one is the SMP based on?

A: The SMP is based on the 1996 sea level rise predictions which is recommended in the Defra SMP guidance that must be followed.

Q: You are liaising with Stakeholder on sediment and long shore drift. This is not bound by the SMP boundaries. Who is ensuring this information is joined up and consistent?

A: Mark Johnson Area Coastal Manager sits on all the SMP's for the area and because of the cross county boundary with Suffolk and Essex some of the Elected Members Forum and Client Steering Group sit on both the Essex and South Suffolk SMP and the Suffolk SMP to the north and the Thames 2100 Estuary Strategy to the south.

**Q: Andrew St Joseph
What is the approval process? Who has final sign off?**

A: The Environment Agency has a strategic over view of the coast. So any coastal strategy or plan, even if they are not lead by the Environment Agency (like the Suffolk SMP) has to be signed off by the Environment Agency Regional Director, in this case Paul Woodcock. During the SMP process the plan also has to be agreed by the EMF and CSG and seek their respective cabinet approval. It will also be assessed by the Quality Review Group, which consists of Coastal specialist from all over the UK for the Environment Agency to ensure the Defra guidance has been adhered to. The Plan also has to be approved by the Regional Flood Defence Committee(RFDC). If the plan is not compliant with Defra guidance or dose not

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achieve Habitat Regulations target or has issues of overriding public interest the plan will also have to be agreed by the Secretary of State.

Q: What about funding?

A: Our funding comes from central Government. The allocation is out of our control. We are working closely with the Managing Coastal Change Project (National Farmers Union, Country Landowners Business Association and Farming Wildlife Advisory Group) and have formed some good links on how we can best use the allocation we do get. However, allocating funds is very challenging.

Q: What About public access?

A: If the site is a proposed manage realignment site any issues regarding footpaths will be included in the scheme design. The scheme will also include the temporary diversion of footpaths and seek approval for changes to footpaths. Schemes will also allow funding to increase access to manage realignment sites. By setting management policies the SMP will provide evidence for the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 to include and agree spreading room for eroding footpaths.

Phil Surges Natural England

The SMP will be finalised before the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 publishes its access plans for the coast. The 2 plans will feed into one another. Where there are gaps in access to the coast or where the preferred management option is manage realignment NE will work with willing landowners to agree spreading room to accommodate the diversion of the footpath.

Q: what happens when the final SMP is accepted for example the manage realignment of high ground at Shotley?

A: There is the opportunity to have your say during the public consultation before the plan is signed off by the Local Authorities and the Regional Director of the Environment Agency. The Action plan from the SMP will highlight the need for investigations, models and studies that are required to remove uncertainty and address short term issues in certain areas, shotley is one of these areas.

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Trazar Astley Reid Suffolk Coasts and Heaths Unit (SCHU)

We are working with Babergh District Council, Suffolk County Council, Shotley Parish Council and the Environment Agency to address the issues with the frontage at Shotley. We are looking towards funding solutions for the frontage and raising awareness of the issues. The Environment Agency have a Strategic Overview role of the coast but this frontage is the responsibility of Babergh District Council and Suffolk County Council, but in terms of work this will be carried out by Babergh.

Q: There are a lot of issues on the coast ; Clacton, Tendring, Holland Haven, Walton and Holland on sea all have issues and there is only a small amount of funding to be spread over a lot of issues. The Environment Agency must have some responsibility?

A: The Environment Agency has a strategic over view of the coast. Where the Local Authority is responsible for a frontage they used to seek approval from Defra for funds. They now seek approval from the Environment Agency. Essex County Council and the Environment Agency recognise there are some big issues facing the Tending area and there is a coastal board looking at how to address these issues.

Cllr Andy Smith

The EMF met last week to discuss the Coastal Protection Act 47. Under the Coastal Protection Act 47 the Local Authorities have the power to maintain high cliff frontages and the Environment Agency the responsibility to reduce flood risk. Local authorities have the power but **not** responsibility. There is not legislation to say they must protect.

Shotley is not classed as coast as it is behind the Defra schedule monument 4 boundary that tends to cut across the estuary mouths. As a result there are unusual situations in some of the estuaries where soft cliffs occur which are not subject to Coastal Protection Act and associated funding.

Q: At the Shotley frontage 5” have been lost from the bottom of the cliff last year.

A: Suffolk Coast and Heaths Unit are working with Babergh District Council, Suffolk County Council, Shotley Parish Council and the Environment Agency to consider the issues of this frontage. The partnership is seeking funding solutions for the frontage and raising awareness of the issues.

Q: The coastal process and the hydrographical changes have been taken into account. Are we studying what’s happening off shore? If the hydrographical data is studied you could consider using the sediment to cause

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accretion. With a little intervention to Cork Sands and Thames Estuary on the coastal side there is enough material to encourage accretion to our beaches?

A: We are always looking to innovative ways to manage the coast and we are currently carrying out several projects to look at different management methods and mapping and modelling of off shore management methods can be considered.

Annex Bf Project Summary

South Suffolk and Essex Shoreline Management Plan

Project Summary

Prepared for the Environment Agency

November 2009

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South Suffolk and Essex Shoreline Management Plan

Project background

A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes (the effect of waves and tides) which aims to reduce these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment.

The original Essex SMP was produced by the Environment Agency in 1996 and adopted in 1997. It is now being updated to take account of new information and will plan the shoreline management until the 22nd Century.

The study area is located within the Eastern Area of the Environment Agency's Anglian Region. It covers more than 400km of coastline, extending from Landguard Point in the north up to and including Two Tree Island on the Thames Estuary in the south. The area comprises both open coast and the tidal extent of five estuaries: the north bank of the Thames, the Roach & Crouch, the Colne & Blackwater, Hamford Water and the Stour & Orwell. Much of the coastline is low-lying and is currently protected by flood banks consisting of clay embankments and revetments.

The SMP is being produced by the Environment Agency, working with local authorities, partners and communities.

3G Communications' role

3G Communications was employed by the Environment Agency to undertake the following work.

- Take the existing stakeholder information, overlay it with the geographical area, research and identify any gaps.
- Taking this work, to consider the different strands of diversity and ensure that the public consultation can be inclusive.
- Make sure that the areas of vulnerability, for example elderly communities, faith, race, are understood.
- Given that there are no areas of the Essex SMP which potentially affect traditional communities, to research travelling communities, caravan parks and individual landowners* on who managed realignment would have a direct impact.

*It was later determined that the Environment Agency had the contact details for affected landowners, and that 3G's remit was to list 'landowners' as a key stakeholder.

Undertaking the work

A general overview of the area was provided on 9 October, and detailed maps identifying the areas of managed realignment were received by 9 November. The tight timescales and long area of coastline meant that the majority of work has been undertaken through desk research. One visit to view the proposed Managed Realignment in the Crouch & Roach and Southend-on-Sea area was made.

Researching and identifying any gaps in the geographical area

The initial area of research was the shoreline from Landguard Point in Suffolk, up to and including Two Tree Island in Essex.

However, coastal erosion and proposed changes to the way the shoreline is managed are emotive subjects, with a wider audience than those likely to be affected directly.

For some environmental groups, creating areas of Managed Realignment and deciding to take No Active Intervention may be seen as a positive while for others, particularly those with property in the area, it may be viewed in a very negative light. They may perceive such actions as leading to property devaluation, raising the cost of, or making impossible, property insurance and taking away their children's inheritance. There may be concern that the changes proposed will affect the way the rivers and sea move, and that areas previously 'safe', and those remaining as Hold the Line, may be inadvertently impacted upon. There may also be concerns about compensation.

For these reasons, a comprehensive database, including stakeholders inland as well as those on the shoreline, has been provided. This is supported by more descriptive information on those likely to be affected by the proposed changes in the Stakeholder Mapping Summary.

Database of contacts

This work was undertaken through desk research. Contact details have been provided for:

- MEPs.
- MPs and prospective parliamentary candidates, as there will be a general election in 2010.
- Local authority officers for departments considered relevant to the project.
- County and District Council elected members.
- Parish Council clerks.
- East of England Regional Assembly key officers.
- Infrastructure companies.
- Key local businesses in the area and business representative bodies.
- Interest groups, including those concerned with environment, heritage, sports and recreation, tourism, fisheries, faith and race, etc.
- Schools.
- Where available through desk research, those likely to be affected directly by the proposed changes.

Within the database, it is highlighted to what extent the wards and parishes might be affected by the proposed changes.

- 'Changes proposed' indicates areas of Managed Realignment or No Active Intervention.
- 'Directly affected' indicates a coastal ward or parish with a Hold the Line policy.
- 'Interested' indicates another ward or parish within the wider district.

Media have been identified by the Environment Agency in the Communications Plan, and so no further research has been undertaken and no details included in the database.

Stakeholder mapping summary for areas of proposed change

As part of the desk research, the proposed shoreline management areas were plotted on Ordnance Survey maps to help identify those potentially affected by the proposed changes. One site visit to the area of the River Roach and River Crouch was undertaken.

As was indicated in the initial briefing, no traditional communities are specifically affected by the proposals. However, there is likely to be general interest and concern about the SMP amongst those living near the coast, even if they are in Hold the Line areas, and those further inland, particularly in low-lying areas – which includes most of the study area. Although no specific individuals or organisations have been identified for these areas, details of their elected representatives and parish council clerks are included in the database.

There are some organisations – Frinton Golf Club, for instance – which seem to be sited within a proposed Managed Realignment area. Also, neighbouring communities and scattered properties and businesses close to these areas may feel under pressure as the coast potentially moves towards them through Managed Realignment or No Active Intervention. Some roads, railway lines and sewage works are also within the areas, or nearby.

A document identifying those affected by the proposed changes, or concerned or interested in the proposals, according to their proximity to the area, has therefore been prepared. For ease of reference, the local MP and parish council or councils for affected areas are also included.

Strands of diversity and areas of vulnerability

A number of areas have been identified where particular care is needed to ensure inclusion in the consultation: age, faith and race, those who are less able, second home-owners and tourists.

When considering built development, a further consideration is whether or not to invite participation from protest groups. These may have specific local agendas or may be affiliated to national, or international, groups such as Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace and WWF.

While groups of this nature are likely to understand the rationale behind the SMP and may even support the concept, any such support is likely to be balanced against the perceived physical, social and economic consequences. One possible result is that the SMP will be used by such groups in the media as an argument for more control of the release of greenhouse gases to help slow down global warming.

As an island nation, shoreline management is of widespread interest. Details of both local and national groups likely to be interested in the topic have therefore been included within the database.

Age

There are two aspects to this area of concern: the young and the elderly.

The young

Young people are more likely to participate in engagement events if, like other stakeholders, they are invited; if the topic is relevant to them; if in the process they are respected and their opinions valued; and if they can see timely outcomes for their efforts. In this instance, it will be helpful that 'the environment' is a topic of interest and relevance to young people. As the proposed actions are being taken locally, they will be able to follow the process through to view the results.

The first step is to identify ways to attract children and young people to take part in the consultation process, as well as gain permission to access children and young people where appropriate. There is also a need to provide ways to overcome any practical barriers to participation, such as child care needs, wheel chair access or transport issues. Finally, when engaging with children and young people, it is vital that the engagement experience is a positive one with obvious benefits.

Contacting children and young people

In order to identify children and young people to be involved, it can be helpful to consider:

- locations or events where young people gather and meet;
- organisations who provide services for young people;
- individuals who may be significant to young people.

Useful pathways for connecting with children and young people include schools, community and youth organisations, informal networks, youth spaces, youth councils, the Internet and Youth Officers. Consideration is needed as to whether permission is required, or if the engagement activities need to be undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner. Decision makers and key members within the community (e.g. family members, workers, youth group or religious leaders) should be involved in the design and progression of the consultation and engagement strategy to ensure any sensitive cultural protocols or locally specific procedures are identified early and adhered to within the process. Any elements of the consultation and engagement

strategy involving children and young people must be carried out by team members who are CRB (Criminal Records Bureau) cleared.

Government departments and Local Authorities will have contacts, network information and community organisation details that can be utilised in order to engage with children and young people from specific communities.

Local schools and relevant local authority department contacts have been identified and contacts are included in the database.

The elderly

The numbers of elderly (over 60) within each ward and district have been identified in the database.

When consulting the elderly, a number of issues that should be considered are also relevant to those less able. Consideration needs to be given as to how they would travel to any public exhibition; the timing of the exhibition, as many like to travel when they can use concessionary travel and avoid going out in the dark; the size of the typeface; the exhibition layout; whether there is wheelchair access to the venue and disabled toilets that accommodate wheelchairs.

Also, the elderly may not be comfortable with using, or have easy access to, the internet. If feedback on the proposals is required, written options with pre-paid envelopes for posting, or tables at the exhibition to allow them to complete feedback on site, need to be considered.

Local and national contacts for charities concerned with the elderly and relevant departments in the County and District with specific responsibility have been identified.

Once engagement begins, the local contacts provided are likely to be able to provide further guidance and assist in dissemination of information and in identifying particular groups. Using local groups such as Women's Institutes to provide refreshments at exhibitions will also promote the event within the community. Site visits will identify any areas of specific interest, such as sheltered accommodation or care homes.

Faith and race

The last official information available, from the Census 2001, reports that the majority of people within the East of England area are ethnic white and Christian. The database includes information on the percentage of faiths within the East of England region generally; for Southend-on-Sea Unitary Authority and the Districts of Maldon, Rochford and Tendring within Essex; and for Ipswich Borough Council and Suffolk Coastal District in Suffolk.

As would be expected, the rural areas generally reflect the overall percentages throughout the region, while higher percentages of religions other than Christianity are seen in the urban areas of Southend-on-Sea and Ipswich. In these two areas, specific contacts for relevant groups, where available, are included in the contacts database.

For the wider area, the East of England Faiths Council (EEFC) is the nominating body for the faiths seat on the East of England Regional Assembly. The remit of EEFC is to provide a clear point of contact with bodies of regional governance, and to engage with them so that faiths can speak with a common voice when appropriate. Its objective is to ensure that faith communities are an effective stakeholder in the region by having input to regional development at strategic level, and facilitating dialogue with senior decision makers.

It brings together representatives of the nine major faiths in membership of the Interfaith Network UK: Baha'i, Buddhism, Christianity, Hindu, Islam, Jain, Judaism, Sikhism, and Zoroastrian. Apart from those who stated they had no religion or declined to state a religion, the last census data indicates that this covers all but 0.29% of the population in this region.

The members of the East of England Faiths Council have substantial involvement within their faith communities or in their local inter faith organisations. Their activities keep them in close contact with grassroots perceptions and give them a broad overview.

Contact details for the Faiths Council have been included on the database.

The less able

Special consideration needs to be given to the requirements of those who are less able, to ensure their inclusion within the consultation. Questions that need to be considered include:

- How will they receive information and in what format?
- How will they travel to any community exhibitions? How will the materials be displayed?
- How will they access the exhibition? Are steps or stairs involved?
- Is there sufficient room within the area to easily manoeuvre a wheelchair?
- Are disabled toilets provided at the venue?
- How will they provide feedback, if relevant?
- Are there any local groups that could be visited to give information?

Second home-owners

The numbers of second, or holiday homes within the area are included in the database. The numbers are not particularly significant, but this audience will still need consideration as, if local exhibitions are held, those owning such properties are unlikely to be able to attend.

The same information as is contained in any public exhibitions therefore needs to be able to be sent via post or email, and/or to be uploaded onto a website for ease of viewing. To establish a two-way exchange of information, consideration could be given to a free project information line and/or project-specific email address. If feedback is important in the process, a mechanism will be required to ensure that they are offered the option, their feedback is incorporated and they are provided with updated information as required.

Tourists

The area is generally very popular with tourists. Southend-on-Sea is the most popular tourist destination in Essex, with the last published figures showing that annually, more than 6m day visitors spent in the region of £200m. There were also more than 320,000 staying visitors. The coast from Walton-on-the-Naze down to Clacton-on-Sea also relies heavily on the tourist industry.

Businesses catering to the tourist trade will be particularly keen that tourists are not deterred from coming to the area because of any adverse publicity relating to the SMP. Media will no doubt be monitored and any inaccurate reporting addressed, as appropriate.

A number of local authorities have established Business and Tourism Partnerships. These contacts, together with tourist information centres and other business organisations, have been listed in the database.

Caravan parks and travelling communities

Caravan parks, camping sites and holiday parks

Official static and touring caravan sites, camping sites and holiday parks potentially affected by Managed Realignment or No Active Intervention, or adjacent to these areas, have been identified through desk research. These are indicated in the Stakeholder document and, where available, contacts are provided within the database.

As the area is a popular tourist destination, there may be others – farms, for instance – that, more unofficially, offer a small number of placers for touring caravans and camping. It is not possible to identify these from desk research, and on-site research, or more liaison with key local stakeholders (see below), would be required.

Travelling communities

There are three ways that the Travelling community generally establish themselves in an area: on official sites provided by the local authority; on private sites; and on unauthorised sites.

The full list of sites is provided in the database. Although there are a number of sites within the affected districts and further inland, only the four listed below are potentially affected. These are identified in the Stakeholder Mapping Summary in the relevant geographic area.

Type of site	Address
Private	Rawreth, near Battlesbridge
Private	Pudsea Hall Lane, near Canewdon
Private	Main Road, St Lawrence
Temporary, private	32 Wall Street, St Osyth

Travelling communities are understandably sensitive about contact from 'strangers' and experience shows that initially, contact would be best made through the relevant local authority officer. These are identified within the database.

Although there are currently no recorded unauthorised sites within the study area, this will need monitoring as the engagement programme rolls out. Once relationships are established with the local stakeholders and residents, this is the type of invaluable information that can be gained.

The Travelling community operates its own website, www.gypsy-traveller.org, which is worth monitoring for relevant stories and information.

Hard-to-reach groups – general guidance

When trying to establish communications with those groups normally classed as 'hard-to-reach', relationships with local authorities and parish and town councils are important, as they hold a significant amount of information on these groups and how to reach them.

Taking advice from local people and other consultees is essential, as is reading notice boards and paying attention to institutions within, and the demographic of, a community e.g. special schools, hospitals or clinics, other facilities and societies.

To communicate effectively with both the reasonable majority and specific harder to reach groups demands that communication channels and techniques are open and accessible, but as importantly seek to prevent domination by unrepresentative individuals or campaign groups.

Summary

The information provided includes:

- A project summary
- A database of stakeholder contacts
- A stakeholder mapping summary for areas of proposed change

The vast majority of information has been provided by desk research. As the engagement process begins, experience shows that the data provided will be both increased and refined, as the local knowledge of stakeholders and residents can be utilised to ensure that relevant groups and individuals are included. This will help fill in any gaps in the research, particularly with the hard-to-reach groups such as the elderly, and small businesses such as individual fishermen, where currently only representative groups have been able to be identified.

As the communications programme rolls out, it will be important to update the database with new contacts. These will be caused by the General Election in 2010, as well as by new groups forming and existing groups amalgamating, such as Age Concern and Help the Aged, who plan to merge to form Age UK in 2010.

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Annex Bg Stakeholder Mapping Summary

South Suffolk and Essex Shoreline Management Plan

Stakeholder Mapping Summary

Prepared for the Environment Agency

November 2009

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Stakeholder summary for areas of proposed change

Introduction

Research on all stakeholders for the whole area has been undertaken and contact details are contained in the database.

This stakeholder summary reviews stretches of the shoreline, moving south from Landguard Point to Two Tree Island, to consider in more detail the areas affected by the proposals for Managed Realignment and No Active Intervention. It identifies individual stakeholders who might be affected directly, either because they are within the area or immediately adjacent, and those who might be interested or concerned. The concerns of this latter group may be alleviated by timely communications to reassure them that they will not be affected by the changes.

The work has been undertaken mainly by desk research and more detailed research would be needed to clearly identify all those affected by the proposals and establish contacts.

The first stakeholder identified in every area is the landowner or landowners. It is understood that the client has contact details for these and so no research has been undertaken. The MP for the area and appropriate parish council(s) are also listed for ease of reference to the database, although it should be noted that significant constituency boundary changes are proposed for the 2010 General Election.

Where contact details are available on the database, the stakeholder is highlighted in bold type.

Tendring, Stour and Orwell – Areas A, B and C

A1, A2, A3a, A3b, A4a, A4b (East Bank of River Orwell)

The study area starts at Landguard Point, south of Felixstowe. From this point until just north of the Orwell Bridge, a range of policies is proposed, from Managed Realignment with new defences, to two short sections of Hold the Line (A1 and A3b). Both low-lying land at risk of flooding and higher ground at risk of erosion are identified.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Suffolk Coastal.
- **Parish Councils:** Trimley St Mary, Trimley St Martin, Stratton Hall, Nacton.
- **Port of Felixstowe.** This is the largest container port in the UK, used by more than 30 shipping lines and dealing with around 35% of the country's container cargo. While new defences are proposed around the western section of the Container Park, it is immediately adjacent to the proposed Managed Realignment Area A2. The port is owned by Hutchison Ports (UK), a member of Hutchison Port Holdings (HPH) Group.
- **Stour and Orwell Walk**, operated by the **Long Distance Walkers Association**.
- Trimley Marshes Nature Reserve and Visitors Centre, operated by **Suffolk Wildlife Trust**.
- Loompit Lake, an artificial fishing lake and well-known for bird-watching.
- **Suffolk Yacht Harbour**, an independent, privately-owned marina with 550 berths. Users will need to be aware of changes to the river in the area.
- Playing Field, Car Park and Picnic Site at the centre of area A4a – the ownership has not been established.
- Orwell Park House and Deer Park, owned by Nicholas Bence-Jones, who is mentioned in Burke's Peerage. No contact details available.
- **Orwell Park School**, an independent boarding and day school for boys and girls aged 2 ½ - 13 years.
- Orwell Country Park – owned by **Ipswich Council**. The Park is home to Bridge Wood Nature Reserve, the remains of Almesbourn Priory, a sports ground and Golf Club and, further away from the river, parking, camping and caravan sites. It is likely to be a major attraction for both residents of and visitors to the area.
- The Park is also the site of **Orwell Meadows Leisure Park**.
- Pond Hall Farm and Pond Hall are properties very close to the banks of the river.
- Nacton Quay. Although this is unused, as a wall has been built between the two pier heads to block off the dock, there may be some local interest.
- Pipers Vale (known locally as 'The Lairs'), a beauty spot that the community has fought to save on a number of occasions – first against the construction of the Orwell Bridge and later, in the 1980s, when a new road was proposed. This time the community succeeded and Pipers Vale is now part of a riverside country park.
- All users of the River Orwell.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Properties to the west of the railway line beyond areas A2 and A3a.
- The operator of the railway line that serves Trimley and the Container Port.

- The car park by Searson's Farm is a centre for starting walks in the area.
- Off Levington Creek is Levington Lagoon, owned by **Suffolk Wildlife Trust**.
- Stratton Hall, an old property, no information available.
- Sewage works at top of creek.
- Levington village and the outlying properties towards the coast.
- Residents to the south of Gainsborough, a suburb of Ipswich.

Although towards the bottom of area A1 and so well away from the start of the proposed changes, the following stakeholders may have an interest as they are concerned with use of the river and/or tourism.

- Landguard Nature Reserve – includes a public car park and museum; jointly owned by **Suffolk County Council** and **Suffolk Coastal District Council**.
- **Landguard Fort**, a Grade 1 listed building and Scheduled Ancient Monument. A charity, Landguard Fort Trust, has been established to preserve it, and it is operated in conjunction with **English Heritage**.
- Users of Conservancy Quay and jetties.

A5

From this point onwards to Ipswich and back along the western bank of the River Orwell to the A14 crossing the area is all proposed as Hold the Line. However, elected representatives and key stakeholders, including those already contacted as part of the Ipswich Tidal Barrier Scheme, may need reassurance on this point and they are also likely to be interested in the proposed changes downstream.

A6, A7a, A7b, A8a, A8b

The west bank of the River Orwell from the Orwell Bridge to Shotley Point has a range of proposed policies, with only a short area of Hold the Line near Shotley.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP**: South Suffolk.
- **Parish Councils**: Wherstead, Freston, Woolverstone, Chelmondiston, Shotley.
- B1456 runs close to coast just below the A14 crossing.
- The **Stour and Orwell Walk** is also on this side of the river (see above).
- Properties close to the coast, such as Wherstead Hall (which has a historic moat) and Redgate Farm.
- Freston Park is a wooded area, with a Public House on the outskirts and within the Park is Freston Tower, built in 1578 and now owned by the **Landmark Trust**.
- **Woolverstone Marina**.
- Cat House – identified as a landmark but its nature is unknown.
- **Ipswich High School for Girls**.
- Woolverstone Park contains a football ground which is home to **Woolverstone Utd.**, who play in the Suffolk and Ipswich League.

- Sewage works right on the coast in an area where high ground is at risk of erosion.
- Coastguard cottages are sited in A7b, where high land is at risk of erosion.
- Cliff Plantation, with Clamp House on edge of cliff and a restaurant nearby.
- Various properties south-east of Chelmondiston near where Colton Creek leads from the river to a reservoir are just inland from a Managed Realignment Area.
- The footbridge over Colton Creek, if changes occur as part of the Managed Realignment.
- The small community close to coast, particularly Orwell Cottages, which are on the edge of the Managed Realignment Area, and other outlying properties.

Potentially concerned/interested

- The B1456 runs relatively close to the river from the Orwell Bridge to Shotley Gate. Some communities, businesses or properties that are particularly close to the river has been identified but generally, anything that lies between the road and the river bank can be considered to have an interest.
- Various properties between B1456 and coast, including Home Farm and Corners House.
- The village of Woolverstone, which is fairly small and relatively far from and higher than the shoreline, but on the river side of road.
- The village of Chelmondiston, a large village close to the coast, with a school, church, public toilets, public house, etc. and nearby, a picnic site and car park.
- Shotley Vineyard, operated by WineShare.
- Moat (historic) off Oldhall Road.
- Shotley – a fairly large community with school, pub, post office, telephone, etc.
- Over Hall, Nether Hall and the Pottery.

A8c, A9a, A9b, A9c, A9d, A9e, A9f

These areas lie on the north shore of the River Stour, which forms a wide channel within mud banks which are also wide at low water. The Suffolk/Essex border runs through the centre of the river.

The plans identify areas of high ground at risk of erosion (A8c, A9c and A9e) and one area of No Active Intervention (A9b). The remainder is proposed as Hold the Line.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** South Suffolk.
- **Parish Council:** Harkstead.
- **Stour and Orwell Walk** (see earlier).
- Local footpaths, one of which closely follows the river bank.
- Shotley Gate. This is a large village at the point where the River Orwell meets the River Stour and both enter the North Sea. Businesses on the river frontage will be particularly interested - identifiable are two caravan parks at either end of A8c, a public house, a museum, a picnic site, slipways and Admiralty Pier. There is also a Martello Tower.
- **Shotley Marina Ltd**, which is operated by East Coast Marinas, who also operate Burnham Marina.

- Holbrook Bay is a vast area of mud flats renowned for wading birds, where the **RSPB** offers guided walks.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Rose Farm Cottages, which are very close to the river bank.
- Scattered housing inland from A9b and A9c.
- Residents of the villages of Harkstead and Lower Holbrook and scattered housing river-side of the road from Holbrook to Harkstead. Lower Holbrook has a car park that is used as a centre to start walking.

Although the following organisations are in Hold the Line areas, they are significant stakeholders and may appreciate contact on the policy.

- Just inland is a large reservoir, Alton Water, which is a Country Park, owned by **Anglian Water** and offering sailing, fishing, a nature reserve, Visitors Centre, various car parks and a cycle hire. Based here are **Alton Water Sports Centre Ltd** and **Alton Wildlife**.
- Just inland is **The Royal Hospital School**, which is a large full boarding and day school with extensive playing fields towards the river.
- Seafeld Bay, an internationally important area for birds. A website search links it directly to the **British Trust for Ornithology**.
- There are various smaller properties close to the river bank which may have concerns (note that Court Farm is the headquarters of the RSPB Stour Estuary Nature Reserve, see later). Also close is historic Stutton Hall. **Stutton Hall Farms** is home to a number of small businesses.
- Brantham is a large village or town with an outlying district of Cattawade, which is close to the river bank in this area. There is also a large works, nature unknown.

A10a, A10b, A10c, A10e, A10f, A10g, A11a, A11b

This area is the south bank of the River Stour up to and including Harwich. This has two areas of No Active Intervention, some high ground at risk of erosion and three areas of Hold the Line.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP**: Harwich, North Essex.
- **Parish Councils**: Manningtree, Mistley, Bradfield, Wrabness, Ramsey Parkeston, Harwich.
- A Nature Reserve is indicated by Hopping Bridge, but no contact details are available. It may be part of the wider Stour Estuary Nature Reserve (see later).
- The villages of Mistley and New Mistley are relatively close to the river bank, where No Active Intervention is proposed, although New Mistley is south of a railway line.
- The railway line operator, train operators and passengers. This serves villages en route to Harwich, as well as Harwich International Port, and is very close to areas of No Active Intervention.
- Nether Hall is very close to the river bank at the end of A10c area of No Active Intervention.

- **Oakfield Wood Nature Reserve** is adjacent to an area where high ground is at risk of erosion. This reserve is the site of a 'green burial ground', which will be managed by the **Essex Wildlife Trust** when full.
- The Essex Way, an 81-mile walk from Epping to Harwich pioneered by the **Ramblers' Association** and **CPRE**, passes along areas of the river bank where high ground is at risk of erosion.
- Copperas Bay, site of the **RSPB Stour Estuary Nature Reserve**, has areas where high ground is at risk of erosion and where No Active Intervention is planned.
- A sewage works and some individual properties are identified on the south side of the railway, but close to the river bank.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Manningtree is within a Hold the Line area, but is a large community where the river is a narrow channel at low tide. There is a fire station, museum and phone on the main road which runs alongside the coast, together with a large works, the nature of which is unknown. The majority of housing is south of the main road, the B1352, although still close to the shoreline.
- Nether Hall and Ragmarsh Farm are properties on the river bank side of the railway line.
- Wrabness Nature Reserve, operated by **Essex Wildlife Trust**. The 60-acre reserve is an SSSI and was established by the Wrabness Nature Reserve Charitable Trust.
- The village of Bradfield, which has a pub and a camping and caravan site. The Essex Way runs through the village. There is a stud farm which does not appear too close to the shore.

The remainder of the river bank east towards Harwich and around the town is classified as Hold the Line. Harwich is a large town and major international port at the mouth of the River Stour where it meets the North Sea. It has a Visitors Centre, museums, a castle/fort and to the south a lighthouse. There are a number of car parks, sports facilities and grounds, caravan parks and a Sewage works. Because of its significance, key stakeholders may need reassurance that there is no threat to livelihoods. As well as elected representatives, these include:

- **Harwich International Port Limited**. As well as being a container port, passenger and car ferries operate to the Hook of Holland (via Stenaline) and Esbjerg, Denmark (via dfdsseaways). The port is owned by Hutchison Ports (UK), a member of Hutchison Port Holdings (HPH) Group.
- **Harwich Refinery**. The refinery operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week and has a workforce of around 200 staff.
- **Harwich Harbour Ferry Services**, which operates the Harwich foot ferry. This runs throughout the summer and is supported by Essex County Council and Suffolk County Councils. It links Harwich in Essex with Felixstowe and Shotley in Suffolk.
- **Harwich Tourist Information Centre**.

B1, B2, B3

To the south of Harwich there are no apparent communities or dwellings and a large part of this area (B2) is scheduled for Managed Realignment. The land already abuts significant areas of creeks and channels including, to the south, Hamford Water National Nature Reserve. It is not known whether this land is used for grazing.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Harwich.
- **Parish Councils:** Harwich, Little Oakley and Great Oakley.
- A sewage works on the land.
- The **Essex Way**, which currently runs around the edge of the existing land and is operated by **Essex County Council**.
- **Hamford Water National Nature Reserve.** This extends around and to the south of the proposed Managed Realignment area with many creeks and a number of landing stages. It is managed jointly by **Natural England** and **Essex Wildlife Trust**.

Potentially concerned/interested

- A caravan park to the north-east of the potential new defences (name unknown).
- A sewage works in the same area
- Residents of the southern outskirts of Harwich.
- Little Oakley village.
- The Clacton Road, which runs south from Little Oakley to Great Oakley
- Great Oakley Works, possibly an old sewage works on Bramble Island to the south of the area.
- Scattered properties near Beaumont Cut and Landermere Creek, although in a Hold the Line area, are very close to the shore.

B3a

The north-east side of Horsey Island is a proposed Managed Realignment Area, with additional defences across the narrow section of the island in the middle.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Harwich.
- **Parish Council:** Thorpe-le-Soken.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Properties on Horsey Island, although in a Hold the Line area, will be behind proposed new defences.
- **Titchmarsh Marina** is at the bottom of Walton Channel off Hamford Water, and access via Walton Channel will be changed.
- **Harbour Master** for Titchmarsh Marina.
- Generally, properties such as Marsh House and Birch Hall, close to the Hold the Line area around Hamford Water, may need reassurance.

B5, B6a and B6b

Walton Hall Marshes are proposed as a Managed Realignment Area at the top of the Naze, a spit of land between Walton Channel and the sea. Some additional defences are proposed inland, and a section of coast is proposed as No Active Intervention.

The Naze features many creeks, marshland, a nature reserve, sewage works, paths and tracks. It has a long sandy beach, The Naze Tower, camping, toilets, parking, a Holiday Park, caravans, Walton Mere Boating Lake and a museum. Walton-on-the-Naze, a popular holiday destination with the usual facilities, is at the bottom of the Naze.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Harwich.
- **Parish Council:** Frinton and Walton.
- The sewage works at the north, where new defences are proposed.
- The Holiday Park and housing to the south of the Naze, where new defences are proposed.
- Users of **Titchmarsh Marina** and its Harbour Master, as their access will be changed.
- **Hamford Water National Nature Reserve**, as the topography in the area will be changed.
- The John Weston Nature Reserve within the Managed Realignment Area, a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) operated by **Essex Wildlife Trust**.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Residents of The Naze, particularly those above the proposed new defences at the south. This includes Creek Cottages, Walton Hall and those along the coast.
- Businesses associated with tourism to the Naze – from those who run hotels and B&Bs to shops, ice-cream sellers and holiday attractions such as museums, etc. It will be important to them that tourism is not perceived to be adversely affected.
- The **Naze Tower**, just below the No Active Intervention Zone, where high ground at risk of erosion is identified.
- **Naze Marine Holiday Park**, operated by **Parks Resorts Ltd**.
- Residents of and business associated with tourism in Walton-on-the-Naze, who may need reassurance on the Hold the Line policy in their area. The Walton Website, run by the Walton Forum and the **Walton Community Project**, aims to promote the town and tourism.

B4a

A section of coast abutting The Wade, a marshy area with creeks, is proposed as a Managed Realignment Area.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Harwich.
- **Parish Council:** Frinton and Walton.
- Users of Kirby Quay (not known if this is active or not).

- **Titchmarsh Marina**, which is just outside the area but its users would be potentially affected.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Kirby-le-Soken is a small community with pubs, a Post Office and telephones, inland but close to the proposed new defences.
- The B1034 will be closer to the coast and is one of the main roads to Walton-on-the-Naze.
- Residents to the north-west of Walton-on-the-Naze, who will be closer to the sea but behind a Remains Protected area.

C1, C2, C3

From Walton-on-the-Naze south to Clacton-on Sea, the coast is characterised by many breakwaters and groynes, signifying a need to protect the coast and interest/concern is likely to be high in this area, not least because of the high profile of and reliance on tourism.

Between Frinton-on-Sea and Holland-on-Sea is a large area of proposed Managed Realignment (C2), with some new defences.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Harwich.
- **Parish Councils:** Frinton and Walton, Clacton.
- **Frinton Golf Club**, a members-only club with just under 500 members and actively seeking more. The golf course is open to the public.
- A clubhouse is identified to the north of the site; this may be associated with Frinton Golf Club.
- **Holland Haven Country Park.** This 100-acre park would appear from the email address to be operated by Tendring District Council.
- A nature reserve, title and operator unknown.
- Visitors to and residents of the area that use the sandy beach to the north of Holland-on-Sea.
- A car park is identified to the north of the site.
- A car park and picnic site are identified to the south of the site.
- DONG Energy, the Danish state-owned energy company, who operate **Gunfleet Sands Offshore Wind Farm**, the connection for which will come ashore in this area.

Potentially concerned/interested

- The B1032, which connects Great Holland to Holland-on-Sea, will run very close to the new defences.
- Holland Brook is crossed by Holland Bridge on this road and there may be concerns that the Brook's flow may be altered.
- Residents of Great Holland and scattered housing in the area.
- Business connected with tourism in the area, particularly Holland-on-Sea, but there may be a wider impact perceived right along this coast.
- Residents of Clacton-on-Sea, particularly those to the north.

- Residents of Frinton-on-Sea, particularly those to the south.

Although Frinton-on-Sea, Clacton-on-Sea, Jaywick and Seawick are classified as Hold the Line, the area is a popular holiday destination and stakeholders are likely to need reassurance that livelihoods will not be affected. As well as the elected representatives, these include:

- **Clacton-on-Sea Tourist Information Centre** and those concerned with tourism in Clacton-on-Sea, a popular seaside resort with an aquarium, pier with Pleasure Park, fishing and IRB station, a slipway, camping, Martello Towers and a country park golf course.
- Those concerned with tourism in Frinton-on-Sea, a popular seaside town, particularly with the elderly.
- Residents of and visitors to Jaywick, south of Clacton-on-Sea. This is a regular community with schools, camping, caravan sites, horse riding, pubs, a Post Office and parking for Jaywick Sands. In addition, some people claim that a 'shanty town' has been created next to the main village, although a site visit would be required to provide further information. Some residents take issue with this description.
- Residents of and visitors to Seawick, which is smaller than Jaywick in terms of housing, but is a tourist centre with caravan parks, a Holiday village, parking for St Osyth Beach, a pub and camping site.
- Around the coast into Brightlingsea Reach, the coast has a large, unnamed nature reserve with many creeks and a landing stage.

Dengie, Colne and Blackwater – Areas D, E, F and G

D1, D2, D3 and D4

This area comprises St Osyth Creek and the north and south banks of Brightlingsea Creek, off the River Colne/Brightlingsea Reach.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MPs:** North Essex.
- **Parish Councils:** St Osyth, Brightlingsea, Thorrington.
- New defences are proposed to leave the tip of St Osyth Stone Point as a Managed Realignment Area. This area has a pub, a phone, a car park where a number of walks start and a Martello Tower, which is now a war museum.
- The map indicates a golf course in area D1 (Epoch 2) that will be within a Managed Realignment Area, but no contact details are available.
- **St Osyth Holiday Park**, a large static caravan park operated by Park Holidays is close to this area and is likely to need reassurance that defences will be maintained.
- A temporary, private Travellers site at 32 Wall Street, St Osyth.

Potentially concerned/interested

- St Osyth Deer Park has a medieval abbey and other historic remains and is likely to be of interest to local residents, tourists and those interested in local history and the environment.
- The village of St Osyth, which is geared to local tourism with a music venue which has played host to a number of current well-known bands. However, the majority of residents are fairly distant from the water and on the other side of the main road to the water.
- The village of Brightlingsea, which has a Hold the Line policy but is opposite St Osyth Stone Point and has a number of Managed Realignment Areas nearby. The village caters for tourists, with a touring caravan and camping site, a picnic area, car park, public conveniences, landing stages and boating lake all adjacent to the water.
- Marsh Farm House and Lower Farm, properties in between Brightlingsea and the Managed Realignment Area D4.
- The Holiday Centre and scattered properties opposite Managed Realignment Area D4.

D5, D6, D7, D8a

This area covers both banks of the River Colne to just beyond the Colne Barrier, south of Wivenhoe. On the eastern side there are two significant areas of Managed Realignment and an area of No Active Intervention. Together, these have the potential to change the river's alignment significantly.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** North Essex.

- **Parish Councils:** Brightlingsea, Alresford, Wivenhoe, East Donyland, Fingringhoe.
- A sewage works immediately adjacent to the proposed new defences to the south of Managed Realignment Area D5.
- Alresford Lodge is just inland from the area of No Active Intervention, and the minor road Ford Lane is adjacent to it where it meets the water.
- A dismantled railway line runs straight across Managed Realignment Area D7. These are often used by local walkers, cyclists and horse riders.
- **Fingringhoe Wick Nature Reserve Visitors Centre**, operated by **Essex Wildlife Trust**.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Moverons Farm is close to the Remains Protected line shielding the new Managed Realignment Area D5.
- Scattered housing around High Park Corner.
- The MoD is a significant landowner in the area, with land and assets at Fingringhoe and Langenhoe Ranges, within a Hold the Line area.
- The Colne Barrier is located downstream of Wivenhoe. It was constructed to provide a tidal defence of the riverside residential, commercial and industrial areas of Colchester, while at the same time providing a flood defence for Wivenhoe and Rowhedge. Local residents of Wivenhoe and Rowhedge and key stakeholders in Colchester will need reassurance that the proposed changes decrease the risk of flooding in the area.
- **Colchester Visitor Information Centre**.

E1, E2, E3, E4a, E4b (Mersea Island)

The eastern side of the island includes a large area of Managed Realignment, with scattered properties at the tip remaining Hold the Line. The western side has some Managed Realignment and No Active Intervention, but maintains Hold the Line around the populated area of West Mersea.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** North Essex.
- **Parish Councils:** West Mersea, East Mersea
- A sports ground is identified within Managed Realignment Area E2. It is not known whether or not this is active, but it may be associated with the adjacent caravan park.

Potentially concerned/interested

- As the island is relatively small, it is very likely that all residents and business on the island, including camping and caravan sites, will be interested in the proposed changes. The island has a website, www.mersea-island.com, which is used as a discussion forum for items of local interest.

F1

This is a long stretch of No Active Intervention around Salcott Channel, including Abbot's Hall Saltings.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Maldon and East Chelmsford.
- **Parish Councils:** Winstead Hundred (Great and Little Wigborough, Virley).

Potentially concerned/interested

- **Abbot's Hall Farm** is noted as a Farm Attraction on the water side of the Colchester Road, and is the headquarters of the **Essex Wildlife Trust**. It is fairly distant from the water, but still relatively low lying. The farm is managed by Trust supported by **WWF-UK, Environment Agency, English Heritage**, Heritage Lottery and **The Wildlife Trusts**.
- Copt Hall is quite close to the eastern extremity of this zone and the small village of Salcott-cum-Virley to the west.

F3

This proposes to change Old Hall Marshes into an area of Managed Realignment, with new defences constructed by Old Hall Marsh Farm. This would significantly increase the marsh area adjacent to the Blackwater Estuary.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Maldon and East Chelmsford.
- **Parish Council:** Salcott
- All current users of Old Hall Marshes.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Old Hall Marsh Farm.
- Old Hall Farm.

F5

Tollesbury Wick Marshes are proposed as an area of Managed Realignment, with new defences constructed from the Marina to Mill Creek.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- **MP:** Maldon and East Chelmsford.
- **Parish Council:** Tollesbury.
- Tollesbury Wick Nature Reserve, which comprises 600 acres of SSSI and is a Special Protection Area. It is operated by **Essex Wildlife Trust**.
- All residents and visitors to the Reserve.
- **Tollesbury Marina**, which has 250 berths.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Marsh House Farm, which is very close to the proposed new defences.
- Residents to the eastern outskirts of Tollesbury.

F5 (remainder), F6, F7, F8, F9, F9b

All this area is Hold the Line and stretches from south of Tollesbury, past Osea Island and Northey Island, up to Maldon and returns on the south side of the estuary to a fairly remote spit of land adjacent to Lawling Creek.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Users of the Blackwater Estuary.
- **Maldon Tourist Information Centre.** Maldon has a population of around 63,000 and is also a popular tourist destination. The Thames Sailing Barges are moored in the old port and used for trips and charters, and Heybridge Basin is also very popular. The river is used and enjoyed by many, including those who harvest crystals along its banks to provide the world-famous Maldon Sea Salt.
- There are two islands in the river along this stretch: Northey Island, which is owned by the **National Trust** and Osea Island, a private estate. It is assumed that both these are Hold the Line.

F9a

This is a spit of land which is proposed as an area of Managed Realignment, with new defences built across from south of Freshfields to north of Brick House Farm.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Maldon and East Chelmsford.
- **Parish Council:** Mundon.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Freshfields and Brick House Farm, both near to the proposed new defences.
- **Blackwater Marina.** The marina has berths for 196 vessels and hard standing for a further 150. Users will be affected by the potential changes to the river locally, as well as those further away.

F11a and F11b

A short area of No Active Intervention opposite area F9. Nothing specific is identified as potentially affected or concerned, although elected representatives would need to be kept informed of the proposed changes.

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Maldon and East Chelmsford.
- **Parish Council:** Mayland.

F12

A large area on the opposite side of Lawling Creek is identified as an area of Managed Realignment.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Maldon.
- **Parish Council:** Steeple.
- **Steeple Bay Holiday Park.** The Park is within the proposed area of Managed Realignment and hires caravans and accommodates touring caravans and owners on site. It has many facilities, including a heated outdoor pool fishing lake, private slipway, sports field, etc.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Properties relatively close to the proposed changes, such as Steeplewick Farm Cottage.
- Residents, and particularly businesses supporting the Holiday Park, within the village of Steeple.

F14

An area of proposed Managed Realignment, adjacent to No Active Intervention, along the St Lawrence Bay.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Maldon and East Chelmsford.
- **Parish Councils:** St Lawrence, Bradwell-on-Sea.
- **Beacon Hill Leisure Park.** This is identified as being in a low-lying area at risk of flooding, immediately to the west of the proposed new defences. It takes tents, touring caravans, motor homes and has static caravans for hire.
- A second, un-named caravan park is sited at the eastern end of area F14.
- There is a private Travellers site on Main Road, St Lawrence.

Potentially concerned/interested

- **Waterside Holiday Park.** The Park takes touring caravans and tents and is within the Hold the Line area to the west, but immediately adjacent to Beacon Hill Leisure Park (see above).
- Properties on the water side of the Bradwell/Maldon Road along the coastline up to Westwick Farm.
- **Bradwell Marina,** a 300-berth marina just to the north of the area of No Active Intervention.

- **British Energy Ltd**, part of **EdF Energy**, who own Bradwell Nuclear Power Station site. Although this is closed and just within the Hold the Line area, land to the east of the site is being considered for a new nuclear power station and consultations have started in the area.
- **National Grid**, who will need to build a major new overhead power line if the new nuclear power station goes ahead.

G1, G2, G3

This is all Hold the Line although as indicated elsewhere, elected representatives representing residents in the area and key stakeholders are likely to be interested in the policy and the changes proposed elsewhere.

Crouch, Roach and Southend-on-Sea – Areas H and I

The majority of the coastline in this area is Hold the Line, even in Epoch 3. The areas of proposed change are as follows.

H2a and H2b

This includes a short stretch of coastline on the north shore of the River Crouch to the west of Burnham-on-Crouch (H2a), followed by a longer stretch further west (H2b), where areas of Managed Realignment are proposed. Some new defences will be constructed in connection with H2b.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Maldon and East Chelmsford.
- **Parish Councils:** Althorne, Latchingdon, North Fambridge.
- The operator of the railway line from London Liverpool Street to Southminster, **National Express East Anglia**, and other interested parties who use the network.
- **Blue House Farm** is on the potential new defences. This is a working farm, mainly coastal grazing marsh with an area in arable production and is also a Nature Reserve, managed by **Essex Wildlife Trust**. The farm is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) as part of the River Crouch marshes, noted for wetland bird species and rare water beetles. It is within the Essex Coast Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) which encourages landowners to retain and recreate coastal pastures and where possible to increase areas of conservation wetlands.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Scattered properties just beyond the railway line in H2a, such as Stoke's Hall Farm.
- The properties south of Althorne railway station which, although they remain in a Hold the Line area, will have areas of Managed Realignment to either side. They are very low-lying, with seemingly few additional defences constructed.
- Residents of, and businesses in, North Fambridge and individual farms such as Fleet Farm, Manor Farm and Kennett's Farm, which are all relatively close to the proposed new defences.
- A Travellers site at Rawreth, near Battlesbridge.

H8b

This area on the southern shore of the River Roach is proposed as Managed Realignment, with the construction of a considerable stretch of new defences.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Rayleigh.
- **Parish Council:** Canewdon.
- Lands End and Lower Raypitts are within the Managed Realignment Area.

- Upper Raypitts Farm is just on the western side of the proposed new defences, but adjacent to low-lying ground that is at flood risk.
- The Roach Way runs around the edge of the area. Closely involved in establishing this have been **Essex County Council (planning)/Ways through Essex, The Deanes School** and **Rochford District Council**.
- A Travellers site at Pudsea Hall Lane, near Canewdon.

Potentially concerned/interested

- The village of Canewdon and outlying properties, which will be potentially much nearer the river.

H9

This is an area of No Active Intervention.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Rayleigh.
- **Parish Council:** Canewdon.
- **Essex, Rochford and District 4x4 Club**, which is just inland from the area of No Active Intervention.
- Lower Raypitts Nature Reserve, operated by **Essex Wildlife Trust**, which lies between this area and the edge of the proposed area of Managed Realignment H8b.

Potentially concerned/interested

- The main road on to Wallasea Island.

H10 (Wallasea Island)

The majority of Wallasea Island to the east will be Managed Realignment. The small area inhabited to the west will be protected by proposed new defences.

The new proposals appear to accord with a statement relating to flood protection made by The Wildlife Trusts (the overseeing body of Essex Wildlife Trust) and WWF-UK on 19 June 1998 to the Select Committee on Agriculture, as follows:

‘Wallasea Island is a large area (approximately 850 hectares) of reclaimed land between the River Crouch and the River Roach in Essex, connected to the mainland by a tidal road. Most of the area is Grade 3 agricultural land owned by a single farm business. A marina/boat yard, a timber yard and four residences occupy the western corner of the island. The present standard of defence has been judged to be inadequate and the local and regional flood defence committees have devised a scheme to raise the defences all around the Island—a distance of approximately 15 km—to a one in 100 year standard. A five kilometre length of defence would be sufficient to protect all the developed area. We are advised that the cost of raising the extra 10 km cannot be justified by the agricultural benefits. In an attempt to defend the economically indefensible, the LFDC has argued that a buried cable that runs across the island warrants the additional expense. Since the cable runs under an estuary to get to and from the island, this argument is incomprehensible.

‘This case demonstrates the reluctance of local and regional FDCs to look seriously at alternatives to "holding the line", and the consequences of using the arguments for defending commercial and residential development to justify the continuing protection of agricultural land.’

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP:** Rayleigh.
- **Parish Council:** Canewdon
- The Wallasea Wetland Creation project is being carried out by **DEFRA** with support from the landowner (Wallasea Farms Ltd) and with advice from **English Nature**, the **Environment Agency** and the **Royal Society for the Protection of Birds**. **ABP Marine Environmental Research** is carrying out the work on behalf of DEFRA.
- **Wallasea Island Wild Coast Project.**

Potentially concerned/interested

Although within the Hold the Line area of the island, it is reasonable to assume that the residents and business would feel concern and/or interest by the potential ‘loss’ of the majority of the island. These include:

- **Wallasea Farms Ltd**, the main landowner on the island and an employer.
- **Essex Marina.**
- **Harbour Guides**, which operate from the Marina.
- Also operating from the marina are seal watching and wildlife trips run on the Lady Essex III, while The Deplorer II offers a water taxi or private charter facility.

- **Creeksea Ferry Inn**, the only public house on the island.
- **Riverside Village Holiday Park**. The Park is open from March to October for tents, caravans and motor homes. There appears to be a number of static caravans on site.
- The Wallasea – Burnham ferry, which runs Easter to September approximately.
- Wallasea Jetty, which is used by the timber company.

H11a and H11b

These proposed areas of Managed Realignment, with significant new defences constructed, lie either side of the villages of Paglesham Eastend and Paglesham Churchend.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP**: Rayleigh.
- **Parish Councils**: Paglesham, Stambridge.
- Clements Farm and Wall House are adjacent to the proposed new defences on H11a.
- Clements Marsh does not feature as a managed reserve, but is of interest as it has a War Pillbox which has a number of pics on website Flickr.
- Stannetts is within H11b and Waterside Farm is adjacent to the proposed new defences.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Paglesham Eastend and outlying properties, which are on land identified as low-lying ground at flood risk, sandwiched between the two sets of proposed new defences.
- Paglesham Churchend and outlying properties.
- Ballards Gore and outlying properties on or in the vicinity of the road from Paglesham Eastend to Hawkwell/Rochford will feel much more exposed with the 'loss' of the majority of Wallasea Island, followed by these two areas.
- Ballards Gore Golf Club.
- At this stage, there seems to be an 'opening' for the river to move towards Rochford and Ashingdon, which is likely to lead to concern over a wider area.

I1C (Rushley Island)

An area of managed realignment in the middle of other islands where there is a Hold the Line policy.

Potentially affected by proposed changes

- Landowner/s.
- **MP**: Rochford and Southend East.
- **Parish Council**: Great Wakering.
- Rushley Farm appears to be the sole property in this area.
- The MoD.

Potentially concerned/interested

- Oxenham, a property on the mainland opposite Rushley Farm.

The remainder of this area remains as Hold the Line. However, elected representatives and other key stakeholders are likely to be interested in the proposed changes in the locality. This includes those who use the waterways or are concerned with their upkeep, and the major towns and tourist destinations of Burnham-on-Crouch, Southend-on-Sea and its neighbour Leigh-on-Sea.

Potentially concerned/interested

- The **Crouch & Roach Estuary Project**. The project was established in 2003 by a local partnership of stakeholders including the **Crouch Harbour Authority, Maldon & Rochford District Councils, Burnham Town & Rochford Parish Councils, Essex County Council, Chelmsford Borough Council, the Countryside Agency, English Nature, the Environment Agency, the Ministry of Defence Estates** and **Defra**.
- The **Crouch Harbour Authority**.
- Burnham-on-Crouch, population nearly 8,000, has a carnival which takes place annually in September, culminating in a torchlight procession on the last Saturday of the month. There is also a month-long Riverfest culminating in two days of live music. Burnham Town Show is held over the August Bank Holiday weekend.
- **Burnham Council** is a key contact for clubs and organisations for young, old, sports, charitable organisations, etc. These are all listed on the council's website but no contact details are available because of data protection rules.
- The River Crouch is at the centre of many of the town's activities. The town is known as a Yachting Centre and is host to the internationally-known 'Burnham Week' centred on **Burnham Yacht Harbour Marina Ltd**.
- **Nature Break**, operated by Brian Dawson, offers tours of Wallasea Island and Foulness Island.
- **Traditional Charter** offers summer cruises and day trips in the area.
- Foulness Island is owned by the **Ministry of Defence**. It has a population of around 200 people, with two villages, Courtsend and Churchend, at the north of the island, and some scattered housing. All are likely to need reassurance that the Hold the Line policy will be maintained. Although access is restricted, there is a Heritage Centre open to visitors on the first Sunday of every month from 12 noon to 4pm, April to October.
- Southend-on-Sea is Essex's main seaside resort. It will therefore be important that key stakeholders are reassured of the Hold the Line policy. The council has established a **Business and Tourism Partnership**, which would be a good forum at which information could be presented. **Southend-on-Sea Visitor Information Centre** would also be an information point.
- **London Southend Airport Company Ltd**.
- **Essex Wildlife Trust**, who manage the eastern half of Two Tree Island as part of Leigh National Nature Reserve, a 640-acre nature reserve and SSSI and Special Protection Area. The western half of the island belongs to Hadleigh Castle Country Park.

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Annex Bh Shoreline Snippets

Shoreline Snippets

Essex & South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan

What have we done recently?

In November we held three Key Stakeholder meetings, covering each of the frontages included in the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP). Over 150 people from coastal organisations, businesses and communities took the time to come along, hear about our progress and share their views.

The draft policies were presented and delegates had the opportunity to ask questions and give their feedback during presentations and workshops.

Your comments

Many of the comments we received at the meetings were about the data used to develop the draft plan and how the policies were appraised. We offered reassurance that the data used can be viewed as part of appendices.

The use of terminology/technical terms was also raised and we will address this by including a full glossary of all of the terms which are used.

Some people commented on the coastal processes and what information was used to base the findings on for this important element of the plan. We have a complete coastal processes report which can be also be found in the appendices (appendix F: Shoreline interactions and responses).

Other comments received were about the specific managed realignment areas that were proposed and how they would be developed taking into account planning legalisation, safeguarding the footpaths and local issues. Within the final plan will be an action plan which outlines the tasks required to fulfil the SMP including many of these points raised. However, when each managed realignment

scheme undergoes development in the future, separate consultations, planning and full involvement from communities, groups and businesses affected by the development, will take place.

What's next?

The public consultation for the SMP will start on 15 March 2010 and run until 18 June 2010. Key stakeholders will have an opportunity to view the draft plan prior to the start date at a drop-in being held on **11 March** at Marks Tey village hall. You are welcome to come along between 4pm and 7pm, where staff will be available to answer your questions.

Throughout the public consultation, the draft plan and supporting appendices will be available to download from the Environment Agency website. People will also be able to see copies at each of the partner local authority offices.

A series of public drop-ins will be held around the Essex and south Suffolk coast during March and April. Dates and venues will be publicised on all partner websites and in the local press. We will email and write to all key stakeholders. In addition to the drop in meetings we will make sure that the consultation is publicised widely throughout Essex and south Suffolk, taking into consideration the diverse population and being inclusive in our approach. We do want everyone to have the opportunity to be involved in the consultation and to have their say.

Please encourage those that you represent to come along to a drop-in or to find out more about the SMP through other routes such as our website or their local authority. Their comments are important.

Useful contacts:

Project manager: Ian Bliss

Coastal Advisor: Karen Thomas

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🌐 www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/105014.aspx

December 2009



Shoreline Snippets

Essex & South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan

Don't forget

Public consultation for the draft SMP

15 March to 18 June 2010

Key stakeholder drop-in

Thursday 11 March, 4pm-7pm, Marks Tey Village Hall, Old London Road CO6 1EN

Your opportunity to view the draft plan prior to the start date and our team will be available to answer your questions.

Essex & South Suffolk SMP – public drop-ins

Date	Time	Location
Monday 15 March	2-7.30pm	Columbine Centre, Princes Esplanade, Walton-on-the-Naze CO14 8PZ
Wednesday 17 March	2-7.30pm	Park Pavilion, Barrack Lane, Dovercourt, Harwich CO12 3NS
Saturday 20 March	9.30am-1.30pm	MICA centre, 38 High Street, West Mersea CO5 8QA
Monday 22 March	2-7.30pm	Brightlingsea Community Centre, Lower Park Road, Brightlingsea CO7 0LG
Wednesday 24 March	2-7.30pm	Shotley Village Hall, The Street, Shotley IP9 1LX
Thursday 25 March	2-7.30pm	Felixstowe Town Hall, Undercliff Road West, Felixstowe IP11 2AG
Tuesday 30 March	2-7.30pm	Baptist Hall, High Street, Burnham on Crouch CM0 8HJ
Monday 19 April	2-7.30pm	Tollesbury Community Centre, East Street, Tollesbury CM9 8QD
Tuesday 20 April	2-7.30pm	Castle Hall, Castle Road, Rayleigh SS6 7QF
Friday 23 April	2-7.30pm	Great Wakering Community Centre, High Street, Great Wakering SS3 0EJ
Saturday 24 April	9.30am-12.45pm	Village Hall, Hullbridge Road, South Woodham Ferrers CM3 5PL
Tuesday 27 April	2-7.30pm	Bewick Suite at the Swan Hotel, High Street, Maldon CM9 5EP
Thursday 29 April	2-7.30pm	Civic Centre Committee Room 6, Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, SS2 6ER
Friday 14 May	4-7.30pm	William Loveless Hall, 87 The High Street, Wivenhoe CO7 9AB

All of the drop-ins will be staffed by officers and members from the SMP partnership who will be there to answer your questions. People will be able to view copies of the full draft plan with supporting appendices and also see the policy maps for that location.

From 15 March, the draft plan and appendices can also be downloaded from the website. Paper copies can be seen at libraries in the coastal towns and at the following offices: Essex County Council, Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Coastal District Council, Babergh District Council, Ipswich Borough Council, Colchester Borough Council, Tendring District Council, Maldon District Council, Chelmsford Borough Council, Rochford District Council, Southend Borough Council, and the Environment Agency (Ipswich, Kelvedon and Chelmsford).

Tell us what you think

You can make your comments from 15 March to 18 June in the following ways:

Online at: www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/105014.aspx

By email to: essex_smp@environment-agency.gov.uk

By post to: Essex and South Suffolk SMP Consultation 2010, Environment Agency, Icen House, Cobham Road, Ipswich IP3 9JD

Useful contacts:

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February 2010

