

Appendix B Stakeholder engagement

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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 final 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 final 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?
- 6) How we will demonstrate to people that we have taken their views and comments into consideration and how this is reflected in the final SMP

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 for 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
- Essex County Council and Suffolk County Council on matters relating to the historic environment in South Suffolk and Essex

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 is 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 developing 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 also produced another version of the feedback form which was used during the public consultation period from 15 March to 28 June 2010.

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.

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 could happen in early 2011.

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 Kelling to Lowestoft 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.
- 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		

All the schools within the plan area have been contacted.

Travellers' Sites

Council Sites
Hovelfield 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%

Local Authority	Ward	Total Population	Over 60s	Percentage of Population
	Alton Park	5,182	1,219	23.52%
	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%
	Tending 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
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
	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%

Local Authority	Ward	Total Population	Over 60s	Percentage of Population
	Barling & Sutton	1784	385	21.58%
	Rochford	6870	1602	23.32%
	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
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%

	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	No religion	None stated
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%
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 1 September 2010) is:

Name	Organisation
Mark Johnson	(Chair) Environment Agency (Eastern Area Coastal Manager)
Ian Bliss	Environment Agency (Project Manager)
Karen Thomas	Environment Agency (Coastal advisor for Essex)
Jaap Flikweert	Royal Haskoning (Project Manager)
Ellie Bendall	Environment Agency
Kit Hawkins	Royal Haskoning
Matt Hunt	Royal Haskoning
Helio Liumba	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	Environment Agency (Coastal Support Officer)
Sharon Bleese	Environment Agency (Communications Business Partner)
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
Rachel Ballantyne	English Heritage
Catherine Whitehead	Natural England
Stuart Barbrook	Environment Agency (Essex Coastal Engineer)
John Davies	Suffolk Coastal District Council
Lucy North	Environment Agency (Shoreline Management Group)
Stewart Schleip	Babergh District Council
Peter Frew	East Anglian Coastal Advisory Group
Duncan Campbell	Environment Agency (SMPs Technical Specialist)
Gary Ashby	Tendring District Council
Jason Wakefield	Ipswich Borough Council
Jane Leighton	Environment Agency (SMP Assistant)

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 1 September 2010) is:

Name	Organisation
Mark Johnson	(Chair) Environment Agency (Eastern Area Coastal Manager)
Ian Bliss	Environment Agency (Project manager)
Tony Coe	Regional Flood Defence Committee Chair
Jaap Flikweert	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning
Helio Liumba	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
Peter Garrett	Maldon District Council
Richard Atkins	Southend-on-sea Borough Council

Name	Organisation
Karen Thomas	Environment Agency (Area Coastal Advisor)
Cllr Anna Waite	Southend-on-sea Borough Council
Cllr Tracey Chapman	Regional Flood Defence Committee /Essex County Council
Abigail Brunt	Environment Agency (Coastal Support Officer)
Sharon Bleese	Environment Agency (Communications Business Partner)
Nicky Spurr	Essex County Council
Jane Burch	Suffolk County Council
Cllr Colin Sykes	Colchester Borough Council
Andy Beswick	Chelmsford Borough Council
Cllr Adrian Wilkins	Chelmsford Borough Council
Cllr Andy Smith	Suffolk Coastal District Council
Beverley McLean	Colchester Borough Council
Cllr Giancarlo Gugliemi	Tendring District Council
Rachel Ballantyne	English Heritage
Helen Chappell	English Heritage
Catherine Whitehead	Natural England
Stuart Barbrook	Environment Agency (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
Stuart Schleip	Babergh District Council
Matt Hunt	Environmental Specialist, Royal Haskoning
Amy Capon	Environment Agency (Communications Officer)
Lee Taylor	Essex County Council
Cllr Michael Starke	Rochford District Council
Jane Leighton	Environment Agency (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 managed carefully 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
- disseminating information about the SMP process and progress within their organisations
- helping the CSG and EMF to publicise public events

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.

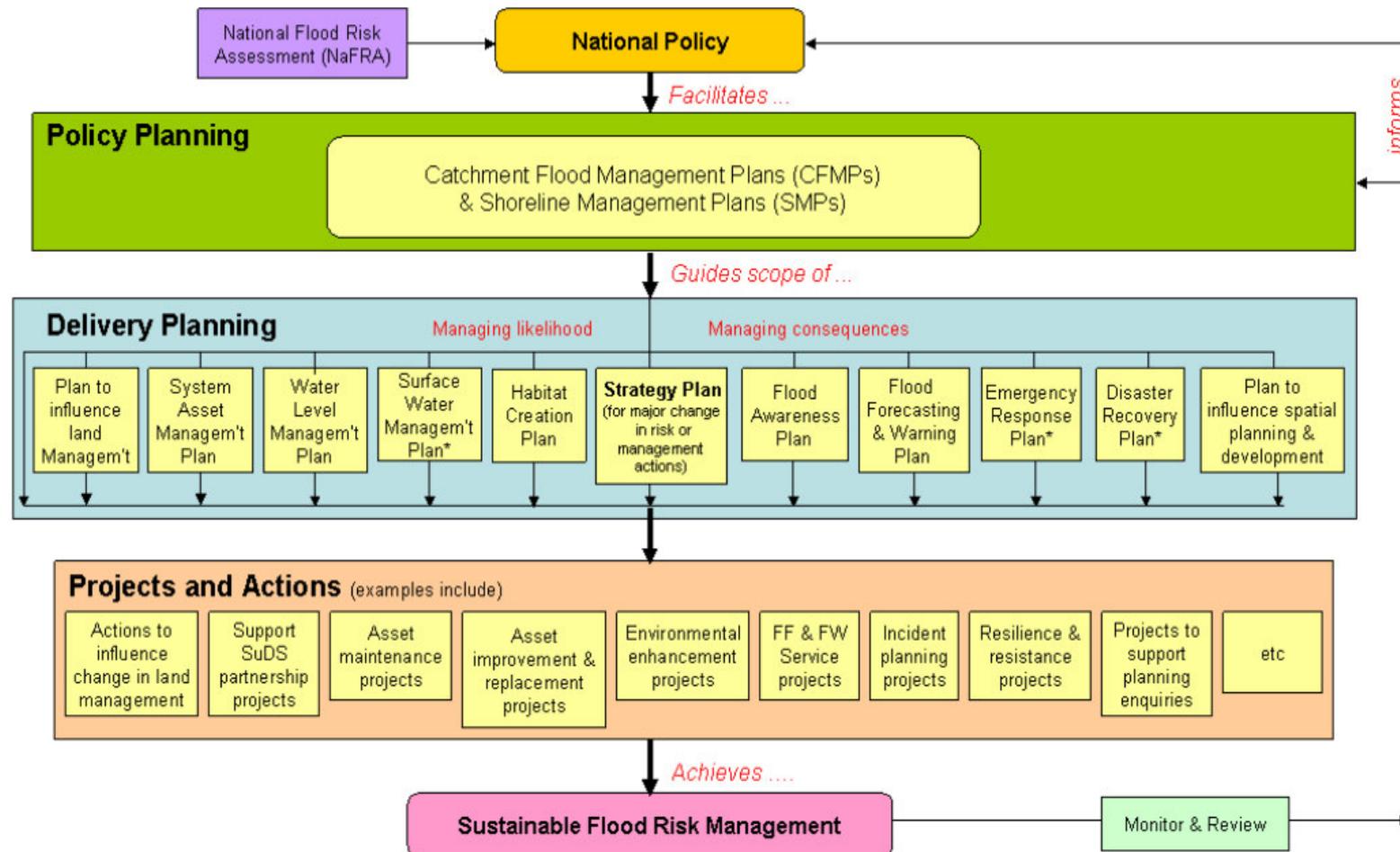
The CSG should also maintain a list of other stakeholders with an interest in the SMP, but who are not members of the Key Stakeholder Group. This should include their contact details and what their interest is. The CSG will update this list during the SMP process. The current list of other stakeholders (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.	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
			Agree form of the SMP.			
	Define stakeholder engagement	Completed.	<p>Define stakeholder engagement strategy.</p> <p>Identify stakeholders, their status and contact details.</p> <p>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	Ongoing Risk	Draft risk register and agree contents.	Consultant, Client Steering Group	Meeting with consultant to discuss and agree proposed programme and	Draft risk register.

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
		workshop held	Start SMP process.		risk register. Risk management workshop to discuss risks with key stakeholders.	Draft SMP programme.
	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	Establish website for disseminating information to	Client Steering Group, consultant	Consultant updates website.	Intranet site for Essex and South Suffolk SMP.

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
		process	stakeholders. Update when new information becomes available.			Information disseminated to 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.

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
	Define features, benefits and issues	Completed	Produce theme review and map spatial data. Identify features and issues. Identify benefits provided by the features.	Client Steering Group, Elected Members Forum, all other stakeholders	Meetings to discuss and agree features and issues in SMP area and look at theme review.	Agendas and minutes of previous meetings. 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	Completed	Identify risks to	Consultant,	Meeting to discuss and	Agenda and

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
	and erosion risks		individual features from flooding or coastal erosion under a “no active intervention” scenario.	Client Steering Group	agree features at risk under different scenarios and epochs.	minutes of previous meeting. Revised issues and objectives 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.	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.

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
					Update existing stakeholder contact list.	Theme Group meetings in June 09 Second key 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 of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
Stage 3 – policy development	Define policy scenarios	Completed	Identify key policy drivers and playing field for policy options Assess baseline scenarios. Identify intent of management options.	Consultant, Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum, Environment Agency	Meetings to discuss and agree policy drivers and playing field note. CSG meeting to discuss draft baseline scenarios assessment report.	Agenda and minutes of previous meetings. Draft playing 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	Consultant, Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum		Draft note on form and position of shoreline for IoM options.

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
			objectives against objectives, economics and sensitivity testing.			<p>Revised note on form and position of shoreline for IoM options.</p> <p>Draft IoM options testing report.</p>
	SEA scoping report	Completed	Identify baseline for the SEA – natural and historic environment.	Consultant, EA (NEAS), Natural England, English Heritage	<p>CSG to review draft SEA scoping report.</p> <p>All partners to review revised SEA scoping report.</p>	<p>Draft SEA scoping report.</p> <p>Revised SEA scoping report.</p> <p>Final SEA scoping report.</p>
	Confirm consultation strategy	September to December 2009	Identify how we will consult and why we are consulting.	Client Steering Group, Elected Members'		Lessons learnt from earlier public exhibitions and key stakeholder

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
			Consider how to manage public reaction to draft SMP.	Forum, Comms teams		meetings . Revised stakeholder engagement strategy and comms plan.
	Identify preferred scenarios	July to September 2009	Review intent of management options testing report. Confirm policy units and policies.	Consultant, Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum		Agenda and 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.

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
						Revised note on confirmation of IoM and policy package.
	Prepare draft SMP, including environmental report, appropriate assessment and draft action plan.	October to November 2009	Draft SMP. Prepare appendices. Prepare draft environmental report. Prepare draft appropriate assessment.	Consultant, Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum, key stakeholders		Draft SMP and appendices. Agenda and minutes of previous meetings. Draft environmental report. Revised draft SMP and appendices.

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
						<p>Detailed information about draft preferred policies.</p> <p>Final draft SMP and appendices, including draft SEA and AA.</p>
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	<p>Consultant to produce consultation summary document and feedback form.</p> <p>Organise publication of draft SMP.</p> <p>Statutory notice of SEA</p>	<p>Draft summary document and feedback form.</p> <p>Final summary document and feedback form.</p>

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
					consultation on EA website	
	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	<p>Publish draft SMP, appendices and summary document on website and as paper copies with CD.</p> <p>Publicise public consultation.</p> <p>Attend public drop-ins in early Sept in agreed locations to inform stakeholders about the draft SMP and obtain their views.</p> <p>EA to maintain register of responses to consultation.</p>	<p>Website updated with consultation documents.</p> <p>Publicity materials to advertise public consultation.</p> <p>Public drop-ins to inform all stakeholders about draft SMP.</p> <p>Consultation register.</p> <p>Acknowledge all responses to consultation.</p>

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
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. Action plan draft note.
	Finalise SMP	October and November 2010	Finalise documents according to SMP guidance.	Consultant, Client Steering Group, Elected Members' Forum	CSG to review first draft of final SMP. EMF to review revised draft final SMP. Consultant to produce final SMP by end November 2010.	Draft final SMP report and appendices. Revised final SMP. Final SMP.

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
			<p>Adopt SMP.</p> <p>Communicate SMP policies to relevant planning authorities.</p> <p>Update NFCDD.</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 in Nov/Dec 2010.</p>	
Stage 6 – Disseminate SMP	Publish SMP	Late 2010/ early 2011	<p>Make the SMP accessible.</p> <p>Publicise completed SMP.</p>	Consultant, Client Steering Group	<p>Publish SMP on website and arrange links from others' websites.</p> <p>Publish agreed publicity materials, including summary document.</p> <p>Organise public drop-ins late 2010 to disseminate final SMP to all stakeholders.</p>	<p>SMP website updated with final SMP, appendices and summary document.</p> <p>Publicity materials published when SMP released.</p>

Stage of SMP	Task	Dates to complete or stated if completed	Purpose of stakeholder involvement	Stakeholders involved	Method of involvement	Information sent
						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 1 September 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 1 September 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 1 September 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 held 16 public drop-ins from March to May 2010 to explain the draft proposed policies to all communities and interested people and to invite comments. Details of the times and venues for these events were:

- 15 March 2010, 2pm-7.30pm, at the Columbine Centre, Walton-on-the-Naze
- 17 March 2010, 2pm-7.30pm, at Park Pavilion, Harwich
- 20 March 2010, 9.30am-1.30pm, at the MICA Centre, West Mersea
- 22 March 2010, 2pm-7.30pm, at Brightlingsea Community Centre
- 24 March 2010, 2pm-7.30pm, at Shotley Community Centre
- 25 March 2010, 2pm-7.30pm, at the Town Hall, Felixstowe
- 30 March 2010, 2pm-7.30pm, at the Baptist Hall, Burnham-on-Crouch
- 19 April 2010, 2pm-7.30pm, at Tollesbury Community Centre
- 20 April 2010, 2pm-7.30pm, at Castle Hall, Rayleigh
- 23 April 2010, 2pm-7.30pm, at Great Wakering Community Centre
- 24 April 2010, 9.30-12.45pm, at South Woodham Ferrers Village Hall
- 27 April 2010, 2pm-7.30pm, at the Swan Hotel Bewick Suite, Maldon
- 29 April 2010, 2pm-7.30pm, at the Civic Centre, Southend-on-Sea
- 10 May 2010, 2pm-7.30pm, at Clacton Town Hall
- 14 May 2010, 4pm-7.30pm, at the William Loveless Hall, Wivenhoe
- 26 May 2010, 2pm-7.30pm, at the Freight House, Rochford

B3 MEETINGS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

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	12/07
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 Team leader, 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	√	√	√	√	√
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	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	x
Helio Liumba	Royal Haskoning Graduate Engineer	√	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	-	√
Katie Best	Communications Officer Southend Borough Council	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rachel Ballantyne	English Heritage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	x
Catherine Whitehead	Natural England	√	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	-
Stuart Barbrook	Essex Coastal Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	x
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	x
Stuart Schleip	Babergh District Council	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	√
Peter Frew	East Anglian Coastal Advisory Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-
Duncan Campbell	SMPs Technical Specialist, Environment Agency	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gary Ashby	Tendring District Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	√
Ellie Bendall	NEAS, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√
Jane Leighton	Administrative Assistant SMP Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√
Jason Wakefield	Ipswich Borough Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√
Helen Chappell	English Heritage (EH)												√
Hillary Rowlands (nee Entwistle)	Jaywick Regeneration Project Officer- Essex County Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√
Kit Hawkins	SEA AA Royal Haskoning (RH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√

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		2009				2010			
		05/11	15/12	03/03	28/04	07/07	23/09	25/01	24/02	18/05	20/07
Tony Coe	Regional Flood Defence Committee Chair	√	√	x	√	x	√	√	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	x	x	x
Jaap Flikweert	Project Manager, Royal Haskoning	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√
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	√	√	√	x	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	√	x	x	√

Name	Organisation	2008		2009				2010			
		05/11	15/12	03/03	28/04	07/07	23/09	25/01	24/02	18/05	20/07
Cllr Tony Cussen	Maldon District Council	x	√	x	√	-	x	√	x	√	√
Cllr Keith Hudson	Rochford District Council	√	√	√	x	√	-	√	x	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cllr Tracey Chapman	Regional Flood Defence Committee /Essex County Council	√	x	√	√	x	x	√	√	x	√
Bill Parker	Suffolk Coastal District Council	√	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cllr Paul West	Ipswich Borough Council	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abigail Brunt	Coastal Support Officer, Environment Agency	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√
Sharon Bleese	Communications Business Partner, Environment Agency	-	-	√	x	-	-	-	√	x	x

Name	Organisation	2008		2009				2010			
		05/11	15/12	03/03	28/04	07/07	23/09	25/01	24/02	18/05	20/07
Nicky Spurr	Essex County Council	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Jane Burch	Suffolk County Council	-	-	√	x	x	√	x	√	x	x
Cllr Nick Cope	Colchester Borough Council	-	-	√	-	√	-	x	-	-	-
Andy Beswick	Chelmsford Borough Council	-	-	√	√	√	√	x	√	x	√
Cllr Adrian Wilkins	Chelmsford Borough Council	-	-	√	√	√	√	√	x	x	√
Cllr Neil Gulliver	Chelmsford Borough Council	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cllr Andy Smith	Suffolk Coastal District Council	-	-	√	√	√	x	√	x	x	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	x	√	√
Rachel Ballantyne	English Heritage	-	-	-	-	√	x	√	√	√	√
Catherine Whitehead	Natural English	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	x	x	x
Stuart Barbrook	Essex Coastal Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	x	√	x
Nicoli Thompson	Essex County Council	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	x	x	x
Keith Gorden	Rochford District Council	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x
John Davies	Suffolk Coastal District Council	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	√	√	x
Cllr Guy	Suffolk County Council	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	√	x

Name	Organisation	2008		2009				2010			
		05/11	15/12	03/03	28/04	07/07	23/09	25/01	24/02	18/05	20/07
Mcgregor											
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	x	x	√
Debbie Priddy	English Heritage	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	-	-	-
Gary Ashby	Tendring District Council	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	x
Cllr Robert Davison	Colchester Borough Council	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	√	x	x
Stuart Schleip	Babergh District Council	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	x	√	x
Kit Hawkins	Environmental Specialist, Royal Haskoning	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	x	x	x
Amy Capon	Communications Officer, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	x	x	x
Lee Taylor	Essex County Council	-	-	-	-	√	√	x	x	x	x
Cllr Michael Starke	Rochford District Council	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-
Cllr Carlo Guiglemi	Tendring District Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	√	√
Themba Ngwenya	Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	x	x	x
Cllr Tony Goldson	Suffolk County Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	√	√
Charles Beardall	Regional Flood and Coastal Risk Manager, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	x	√

Name	Organisation	2008		2009				2010			
		05/11	15/12	03/03	28/04	07/07	23/09	25/01	24/02	18/05	20/07
Cllr Nigel Edey	Essex County Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	x
Ellie Bendall	NEAS, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	√	√
Sam Hollingsworth	Rochford District Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	√
Neil Pope	Strategic & Development Planning Team Leader, Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	√	x
Cllr Colin Sykes	Colchester Borough Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	√	√
Jane Leighton	Administrative Assistant SMP Environment Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	√	√
Matthew Hunt	Royal Haskoning (RH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	√
Jason Wakefield	Ipswich Borough Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x

**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	√					

Name	Organisation	2009					
		03/09					
	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	√					
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	√					

Name	Organisation	2009					
		03/09					
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	√					

Name	Organisation	2009					
		03/09					
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	√					
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					

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 Whitehead	Natural England	x					
Cllr Anthony Cussen	Maldon District Council	x					
Miriam Lewis	Maldon District Council	x					
Tony Coe	Regional Flood Defence Committee	x					

Name	Organisation	2009					
		15/10					
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	√					

Name	Organisation	2009					
		15/10					
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					
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	√	√				

Name	Organisation	2009					
		17/09	09/10				
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	√				
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.

We held a third event for all key stakeholders on 11 March 2010 at Marks Tey Village Hall. The purpose of this informal drop-in was to present the draft policies ahead of the public consultation starting, and to encourage them to get those they represent involved in the consultation.

Our ref: SMP/Essex/
Your ref:

Date: --

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	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

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	Burnham on Crouch PA Session	Burnham	Public	EA and CSG
9th April 2009	Colne Estuary partnership mtg	Wivenhoe	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			
24th June 2009		Kelvedon	MCC rep	EA
		Ventura Centre		
26 th June 2009	Presentation to Stour and Orwell Forum	Lawford	100+ S&O stakeholders	EA/SCC/SCDC/BDC
30th June 2009	Deveraux Farm consultation event	Kirby Le Soken	Public	
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

Essex and South Suffolk SMP engagement events/meetings schedule

Date	What was the event /meeting	where	Who attended	SMP project team involvement
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 Suffolk WT HQ	Public	EA
5th October 2009	Trimley marsh mtg	Ashbocking	invited stakeholders	EA
13th October 2009	Essex Landowners mtg	Earls Colne	invited stakeholders	EA
3rd November 2009	3rd Stakeholder event	Rochford	invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
6th November 2009	3rd Stakeholder event	Marks Tey	invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
10th November 2009	3rd Stakeholder event	Ipswich	invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
3rd December 2009	Colne Estuary partnership mtg	Wivenhoe	Management Group partners	EA
9th December 2009	Holland Haven mtg	Holland Haven	invited stakeholders	EA
9th December 2009	Mersea Island Landowners mtg	Mersea	Local Landowners	EA
14th December 2009	Roach and Crouch landowners mtg	Rochford	Local Landowners	EA
20th January 2010	Mersea Island landowners mtg	Mersea	Local Landowners	EA
4th February 2010	Frinton Golf Club and Frinton Tennis Club Mtg	Frinton	Local Landowners	EA and CSG
4th February 2010	Mersea Island landowners mtg	Mersea	Local Landowners	EA
24 th February 2010	Pagelsham Landowner mtg	Pagelsham Churchend	Landowner, Parish Council, Land Agent, Local landowner/ECC Youth Camp	EA and ECC
3 rd March 2010	East Mersea (Rewsalls) Landowner Meeting	Rewsalls	Invited stakeholders	EA
11th March 2010	Stakeholder event	Marks Tey	Invited stakeholders	EA and CSG
15th March 2010	Public drop-in	Walton-on-the-Naze	Public	EA and CSG
17th March 2010	Public drop-in	Harwich	Public	EA and CSG
18 th March 2010	Managing Coastal Change Project meeting	Ipswich	NFU/CLA/FWAG/ECC	EA/ECC
20th March 2010	Public drop-in	West Mersea	Public	EA and CSG
22nd March 2010	Public drop-in	Brightlingsea	Public	EA and CSG
23 rd March 2010	Essex Landowner Meeting	Kelvedon	Local Landowners NFU/CLA	EA/RFDC Chair
24th March 2010	Public drop-in	Shotley	Public	EA and CSG
25th March 2010	Public drop-in	Felixstowe	Public	EA and CSG
30th March 2010	Public drop-in	Burnham	Public	EA and CSG
30 th March 2010	Shotley Community Meeting	Shotley	Shotley Community members	EA/SCC/BDC

Essex and South Suffolk SMP engagement events/meetings schedule

Date	What was the event /meeting	where	Who attended	SMP project team involvement
31 st March 2010	Fingringhoe Reserve Meeting (MoD)	Fingringhoe	MoD representatives	EA
13 th April 2010	Saltmarsh Monitoring Discussion	Ipswich	EA/NE	EA/NE
14 th April 2010	Managing Coastal Change Project meeting	Kelvedon	NFU/CLA/FWAG/ECC	EA/ECC
19 th April 2010	Public drop-in	Tollesbury	Public	EA and CSG
20 th April 2010	Public drop-in	Rayleigh	Public	EA and CSG
20 th April 2010	Stour and Orwell Forum	Woolverstone Marina	100+ S&O stakeholders	EA/SCC/SCDC/BDC
22 nd April 2010	Walton and Naze landowner Meeting	Kirby-le-Soken	Landowner	EA
23 rd April 2010	Public drop-in	Great Wakering South Woodham	Public	EA and CSG
24 th April 2010	Public drop-in	Ferrers	Public	EA and CSG
27 th April 2010	Public drop-in	Maldon	Public	EA and CSG
28 th April 2010	Trimley Marshes Partner Meeting	Trimley	SWT, Felixtowe Port, SCDC, SCHU, EA, Bidwells	EA/SCDC
29 th April 2010	Public drop-in	Southend	Public	EA and CSG
10 th May 2010	Public drop-in	Clacton	Public	EA and CSG
12 th May 2010	East Mersea (Rewsalls) Landowner Meeting	Rewsalls Hamford Water Boat trip	Local landowner/ECC Youth Camp	EA
12 th May 2010	Walton and Naze Landowner Meeting	trip	CLA/Landowner	EA
13 th May 2010	Data and Monitoring Discussion HHA	Harwich	HHA/EA	EA
14 th May 2010	Public drop-in	Wivenhoe	Public	EA and CSG
14 th May 2010	Jaywick/Seawick stakeholders meeting	Seawick	Invited stakeholders	EA
19 th May 2010	Blackwater Estuary meeting	St Lawrence Bay	Invited stakeholders	EA
26 th May 2010	Public drop-in	Rochford	Public	EA and CSG
7 th June 2010	Steeple Bay Caravan Park	Steeple	Caravan Owner	EA and CSG
14 th June 2010	Managing Coastal Change Project meeting	Kelvedon	NFU/CLA/FWAG/ECC	EA/ECC
15 th June 2010	Essex Wildlife Trust	Ipswich	Essex Wildlife Trust	EA
16 th June 2010	Little Oakley/Great Oakley Landowner meeting	Great Oakley	Landowners	EA
24 th June 2010	Jaywick Engagement Planning Discussion	Weeley	TDC, ECC, EA, In-Tend, Local Cllrs	EA, ECC, TDC,

Essex and South Suffolk SMP engagement events/meetings schedule

Date	What was the event /meeting	where	Who attended	SMP project team involvement
25th June 2010	Stour and Orwell Forum	Royal Harwich Yacht Club	Forum members	EA
8 th July 2010	MCC event for Mersea landowners	Mersea	Landowners, NFU, CLA, EA	EA
14 th July 2010	EA/RSPB Meeting	Norwich	EA/RSPB 50+ representatives of rural stakeholder groups	EA
29 th July 2010	Presentation to Essex Rural Partnership	Maldon	50+ representatives of rural stakeholder groups	EA
3 rd sept 2010	Action Plan workshop CSG	Ipswich	CSG Community and Emergency Response partners	CSG
7 th Sept 2010	Provided factsheets for the Jaywick Flood Fair	Jaywick	Community and Emergency Response partners	EA, TDC

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
Suffolk County	Suffolk Show	Felixstowe Road, Nr Nacton, Ipswich	27/28 th May 2009

	WHAT	WHERE	WHEN
wide			

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 was out for public consultation from 15 March to 28 June 2010. Details of how to obtain copies of the draft SMP, appendices and summary document were provided to all key stakeholders and others with whom we have been in contact during this process. We also arranged 17 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
Clacton, Town Hall	10 May
Wivenhoe, William Loveless Hall	14 May
Rochford, Freight House	26 May

We publicised the three-month public consultation period in the following ways:

- 5 February 2010 – information on the consultation and the drop-in dates sent to contacts for over 20 village newsletters
- 2 March 2010 – letter and SMP fact sheet sent to headteachers of schools in the plan area
- 8 March 2010 – posters announcing launch of consultation and drop-in dates sent to all libraries, parish councils, local authorities, post offices, tourist information centres and community groups. Also through Essex NHS posters sent into local GP surgeries to target the older population
- 10, 11 and 12 March 2010 – advertisement (display – run of paper) in local newspapers (agreed by communications officers and CSG), The Times, The Telegraph, CLA and NFU journals (April issues)

- 12 March 2010 – press release to local media (including TV and radio)
- 12 March 2010 – full draft plan + appendices folders distributed to libraries in coastal towns and to partner offices
- March/April 2010 – articles in the spring editions of the following local authority magazines: Rochford District Matters, Coastline (SCDC), Maldon Courier, Life (Chelmsford BC), and Colchester Courier
- 13 March 2010 onwards – radio advertising on Heart Radio (Ipswich, Colchester, central and south Essex), including micro website listing the drop-ins and directing visitors to EA website to comment
- 15 March 2010 onwards – information on local authority websites
- 15 March 2010 – draft non-tech summary documents (with CD) and feedback forms sent to all coastal parish councils, local community groups and forums
- 15 March 2010 onwards – information on Engage Essex website
- 15 March 2010 – circulation of SMP fact sheet with drop-in dates to Essex County Council’s Participation Networks Forum (PNF brings together disabled people, disability organisations and carers)
- 18 March 2010 - e-newsletter to all key stakeholders reminding them that the consultation has started, drop-in dates and link to the online consultation
- 27 March 2010 – community consultation event in Leigh-on-Sea, reaching BME population in south Essex
- 9 and 16 April 2010 – advert in South Woodham Focus (two weeks running) promoting SWF drop-in
- 14 April 2010 – poster for additional Clacton drop-in sent to public places, GP surgeries
- Mid-April 2010 – reminder advertisement in local newspapers including forthcoming drop ins
- 23 April 2010 – poster for additional Rochford drop-in sent to public places, GP surgeries
- 7 May 2010 – reminder e-newsletter to all community groups, local authorities, libraries and parish councils – announcing the 3 remaining appendices are ready
- 15 June 2010 – e-newsletter to key stakeholder database attaching Managing Coastal Change newsletter (on behalf of Paul Hammett)

B4 ANNEXES – SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

Along with the plan outlined above (Section B1 to B3) a range of documents have been produced which support this 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 have updated this register as we received comments from during the three-month consultation period. Any comments that were not relevant to the SMP were passed on to the team or organisation that could deal with them. We acknowledged receipt of all comments within 10 days of receiving them, in some cases we will not be able to send a full reply detailing how we have considered their comments 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 and South Suffolk 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**.

B4.9 Annex Bi – TE2100 and Essex and South Suffolk SMP: managing the overlap

The Essex and South Suffolk SMP overlaps at Southend-on-Sea with the Environment Agency's Thames Estuary 2100 strategy. The note in this annex explains the nature and extent of the overlap and sets out how the two plans have worked together to develop compatible policies.

B4.10 Annex Bj – Consultation table

This contains all of the responses received during the public consultation period taken from the consultation register and have split these into relevant Management Unit comments or general comments. The table also includes discussions with partners and where a comment has been addressed within the plan documents and includes a reference to this.

Annex Ba Consultation Register

Essex and South Suffolk SMP Consultation Register

No.	Organisation	Date received	PDZ/MU	Comment	Ack sent
1	The Essex Wildlife Trust	09/11/2009	general	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.	19/11/2009
				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 Dengie, the land east of Bradwell and some MOD areas.	
				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.	
				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.	
				5) Replacement of high quality freshwater habitat and grazing marsh habitat must occur in Essex rather than in some other county.	
				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	

				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.	
				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.	
				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.	
				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?	
2	Local Access Forum Essex	02/12/2009	general	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.	Dec 09
				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.	
				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.	
				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.	
3	Mayland Parish Council	21/12/2009	F9 to F12	1) The proposed Manage realignments to the northeast F9a Epoch 2 and northwest F12 east 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.	Dec-09
				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.	

				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.	
				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	
4	Landowner	12/01/2010	H8b	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.	Jan-10
				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	
				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.	
				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.	
				5) If the walls have to be set back then this should be done in small stretches as and when the need arises.	
				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.	
				7) We would only consider financial compensation as a last resort.	
5	Eastern Region RYA	21/12/2009	general	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.	Dec 09
		20/01/2010	Stour and Orwell		

7	Environment Agency	20/01/2010	Stour and Orwell	<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>	Jan-10
8	Landowner	31/07/2009	Hamford Water and Tendring Frontage	<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> <p>4) If the North east corner is allowed to retreat there is a risk of breach through the beachline along</p>	Jun-09

				Stone Marsh.	
				5) The SMP should reflect holding the line on the North east corner because this could be achieved through local partnership delivery.	
				6) The Walton Hall farm west wall running along the Walton Channel risks toe erosion within the timeframe of the SMP.	
				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.	
				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.	
				9) Habitat creation is a potential option which the farm may be able to consider.	
				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.	
				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.	
				Comments on Hamford Water	
				1)I have emailed other farmers in the group suggesting that we meet in the 2 nd or 3 rd week in September.	

				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.	
				3)There are concerns as to the long term viability of the salt marsh frontage on the north side of Hamford water if the Fulton 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.	
				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.	
				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.	
				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.	
9	Member of Public	22/01/2009	Crouch Frontage	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.	Oct 09
				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.	
10	MP for Maldon and East Chelmsford	11/11/2009	Crouch Frontage	1) Cllr Channer has written to me(John Whittingdale MP) 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	Nov-09

				Council is also concerned that proposals in the Shoreline Management Plan may result in additional pressure	
				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.	
11	The Crown Estate	26/01/2010	general	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.	Jan-10
12	RYA Eastern Region	Mar-10	general	Feed back form rec'd agrees with summary SMP, no further comments	N/A
13	Member of Public	16/03/2010	Blackwater and Dengie frontage	Member of public is looking to purchase agricultural land in Bradwell on Sea and Dengie area and comments that future sea defences are very important as grade 2/3 arable land could become salt marsh. No doubt his concern is held by anyone farming in the area.	25/03/2010
14	Suffolk County Council	22/03/2010	A6	Public confusion over The Strand, Wherstead being referred to as Wherstead Road in SMP summary doc and pdf on-line. EADT report also added to confusion. Request to amend details	01/04/2010
15	RYA Eastern Region	25/03/2010	general	Feed back form rec'd agrees with summary SMP, comments 'Very clear and an excellent plan'	complete
16	GeoSuffolk, Ipswich Museum	25/03/2010	Stour and Orwell	P53. Why isn't the geological component of Stutton SSSI mentioned?	25/03/2010
				P65. There are also important exposures of Harwich Formation in the cliffs at Harkstead and Nacton Cliff.	
				P66. Walton-on-the-Naze SSSI should be mentioned for the Waltonian Red Crag.	
				P82. We commend the second paragraph stating your intent to maintain undefended cliff Walton-on-the-Naze and in the Stour and Orwell estuaries. We are however concerned about the proposed 'local intervention' at Walton-on-the-Naze. (B6b, and see comments on pp112 and 114).	

				P88. Stutton SSSI on the Stour estuary is cited for its geological interest.	
				P99. A4a, A9c and A9e all have important geological exposures in the cliffs. We have concerns about what sort of intervention will be allowed.	
				P104. Shotley marshes A8a and A8b are flagged up as geological sites. Please can we have more information on this. Who has designated them and why?	
				P105. A9e Stutton is a geological SSSI.	
				A9c Harkstead is also within the Stour Estuary SSSI.	
				P112. We are concerned about the Walton-on-the-Naze Crag Walk project (see comment on p114)	
				P114. B6b contains some of the best Red Crag at Walton-on-the-Naze and we would like more information about the proposed management. (The previous scheme of cliff management south of the existing natural cliff shows next to nothing of its original features. We have great concern that this could happen again.)	
				P117. We would query the appraisal score of 7 for B6b. Concerns about this have been noted above.	
				PD29. Felixstowe Port to Little Oakley	
				Stutton Cliff should be itemised in the same way as the Harwich Foreshore – it is an SSSI.	
				Also Nacton Cliff and Harkstead Cliff should also be itemised because of their exposures of Harwich Formation	
17	Landowner	25/03/2010	B2	Believes a mistake has been made as to Preferred Policy of his seawall at Little Oakley Hall. He feels that his land has been wrongly classified and the SMP should reflect this in its final form	06/04/2010
18	Member of Public	29/03/2010	Mersea Island frontage	Feed back form rec'd agreeing with SMP. Comments; requests that Col Borough Council ensure maintenance of the groynes (repair, replace and extend) by West Mersea beach huts.	no contact details
19	Consultancy Titchmarsh Marina	29/03/2010	Hamford Water frontage	B4b Hold the line. – There is no counter wall running south at Rigdons Lane on land owned by the Blyth family. Without this counter wall being built I think it is possible that when the Devereaux Farm re-alignment takes effect Blyth's farm will be at risk (B4a).	06/04/2010
				B2 – It would seem to me that as this area is to be re-aligned the proposed compensatory habitat to be created for the loss of Bathside Bay would be a waste of resources and that the compensatory habitat should be created in an area where it will have a longer term value.	

				It has long been established that to protect the Hamford Water SPA the three hard points B2,B3a {sic} and B5 had to be defended.	
				The decision by the Essex Rivers Catchment board to retreat the Tamarisk wall at the Naze and at Horsey Island point resulted in the loss of the entire sand dune network on the frontage of Stone Point. Where once it was difficult to walk between the nests of little terns, now where there is nothing but raw London clay.	
				The retreat on Horsey Island resulted in the entire area being washed away.	
				All of this has happened over a period of twenty years. Remove these three hard points and N.E. gales will consume the entire unique SPA	
20	Landowner	31/03/2010	F14	concerned re SMP and possible flooding of his land on the south shoreline, River Blackwater. He also claims he has had no direct contact from EA.	01/04/2010
21	Sailor	24/03/2010	Southend Frontage	I note that your remit terminates at Two Tree Island, overlapping, the report states, with the Lower Thames plan. I could not find the Thames plan - it appears closed? This presumably included the low land, creeks and marshes that surround Canvey Island and fringe the down-land at Hadleigh. I note that the report states that some areas have suffered siltation. This of course is a troubling phenomena that hits right at the heart of people in the sailing world, like myself. Creek siltation is something that has been exacerbated (in my mind) by the unfortunate damming of so many tributaries and gutways that ran inland, and the 'inning' of marsh by wall realignment, after the floods of 1953. In many places it has taken nearly fifty years for the full effects of that operation to hit. It has resulted in the levels of mud rising beyond points where a once perfectly usable creek has barely sufficient water to continue to be of any use - without dredging, which is not permitted. Although the Island Yacht Club in Smallgains Creek were permitted to dredge the outer section of the creek - why then not the inner areas too?	01/04/2010
				I have long held the belief, rightly or wrongly, but I believe the former, that the enclosure of so much land at the head of so many creeks has caused their eventual demise. I can accept much of this - but as your report says, it is this that has given cause to coastal squeeze, something one can see when walking the sea walls where marsh has become mud.	

				Looking at your report and at the areas that are to be realigned/held over the next 100 years, I am distinctly surprised that the Agency has not been far more radical. Around the Roach, for instance, there have been rapid changes to the marsh edges to many stretches of sea wall. How long can these areas honestly be held? In the area of Benfleet creek I have had a long desire to see the sea lapping the bottom of the downs again. It is not going to happen, but surely, above and below the barrier at South Benfleet, the sea walls could be realigned (back to the railway say or lift the railway...) and provide the creek with a greater volume of tidal scour. Another option for local sailors using the area, which was once a commercial highway for spritsail barges, is for the authorities to allow maintenance dredging of the areas used by man. A balance of use must be maintained? There are no marinas along the south Essex shore (and do we want more marinas?) and the coastal squeeze is destroying a once powerful sailing area. It is dying, slowly and surely. It will see me out (55) probably, but I fear for the areas future.	
22	Member of Public	01/04/2010	H2a	E-Consult - What are the plans for Smugglers Club Ground and are holiday homes classed as dwellings	19/03/2010
23	Member of Public	07/04/2010	Mersea Island frontage	Feed back form rec'd, agrees with draft summary relating to WM. Comments re scale of maps on web, only suitable for Council to use, not good enough for a mouse user!	09/04/2010
24	Mistley Parish council	07/04/2010	A10b	Feed back form rec'd, agrees with draft summary. Enjoyed informative meetings at Royal Harwich and display.	09/04/2010
25	Humberts Leisure	07/04/2010	Tendring and Blackwater frontage	Park Resorts are the second largest operator of holiday parks in the UK with 39 parks under operation around the country, mainly in attractive coastal locations popular with British holiday makers looking for good value family holidays. With seven holiday parks in Essex, the company is one of the county's most important providers of holiday accommodation and has considerable investment in the county's economic prosperity from tourism. Four of these parks are affected by the proposal in the SMP, these are Waterside, Coopers Beach, Martello Beach and Naze Marine. The SMP preferred policies affect the parks as follows: It is proposed to Hold the line and protect Coopers Beach and Naze Marine throughout the period of the SMP, Waterside is scheduled for immediate managed realignment, with Martello Beach scheduled for realignment in 2055, although the document text implies that this could be as early as 2025. This seems wholly inconsistent, unfair and against the stated objectives of the SMP.	09/04/2010

			<p>Reflecting on the stated objectives of the SMP each holiday park is a piece of key infrastructure within the county's tourism economy which should be protected from flooding and erosion, and has a considerable value which should be defended for as long as possible. There is no provision in the adopted local plans for emerging local development frameworks of either Maldon or Tendring Councils for the roll-back or relocation of Waterside or Martello respectively. Gaining planning permission for new holiday park development is extremely difficult without the support of the local development framework, so failure to protect these parks from flooding or erosion could lead to their permanent loss from the local economy. Waterside has 174 static caravans and 65 touring/tenting pitches. The site is likely to generate almost £8m of spending each year. This would be a major loss to the local economy. Based on the assumptions we estimate that it would cost in the region of £11m to replace the holiday park.</p>	
			<p>This cost represents its value to the park owner and does not appear to have been considered in allocating the site for managed realignment. Martello Beach has 368 static caravans and 100 touring/tenting pitches and is likely to generate £16m of spending each year. This would be a very major loss to the local economy in an area identified for major regeneration. Estimated cost of replacement would be in the region of £19m, this again does not appear to have been considered in allocating the site for managed realignment in the future. Waterside is shown within MU F (Blackwater Estuary) as designated for managed realignment from the present day onwards. This is justified on the basis that the sea defences are under pressure, but that all dwellings and infrastructure will remain protected and that realignments will come at the expense of agricultural land as well as camp sites and caravan parks. That sentence is a contradiction in itself, as it acknowledges that vital tourism infrastructure in the case of caravan parks will not be protected.</p>	

				<p>The plan states (page 25) that impact of the potential realignments on tourism and recreation is difficult to quantify and that the realignments can be both negative and positive impacts. As we have shown above the impact on tourism is not difficult to estimate at all! The loss of Waterside would result in the loss of at least £8m per year from the local economy, not to mention the only real source of local jobs at St Lawrence. Surely it would be far cheaper to retain and maintain existing flood defences than to loose £8m annual investment in local jobs and the economy. The plan states that these impacts will be taken into account in project appraisal and scheme development, which will be carried with stakeholder involvement before any work starts. However given that my Park Resorts have not been consulted on the current proposals, there must be some doubt on this commitment to that stakeholder involvement. The plans objectives are to protect values, but there does not seem to be any attempt to protect the £11m it would cost to replace this holiday park, surely it would be far cheaper to retain and maintain the existing flood defences around Waterside Holiday Park,</p>	
				<p>than it would to rebuild the park further inland? Martello Beach is included within MU E (Tendring peninsular) and preferred policy with respect to the sea defences in front of the holiday park is to HtL from present day until beginning of E3 (2055) where after the site would be subject to MR. However, page 29 of the plan implies that the HtL policy may only last until 2025. Again surely it would be far cheaper to retain and maintain the sea defences at Martello to protect the park and its £16m annual visitor spend in the local economy, that to rebuild the park elsewhere at a cost of £19m? Coopers Beach is included with MU E (Mersea Island) with a preferred policy to HtL from present day to the end of E3 in 2105. Naze Marine is included within MU B (Hamford Water frontage).</p>	
				<p>The preferred policy is HtL from present day to the end of E3 (2105). The policy in relation to Waterside is inconsistent with the policy for Martello Beach and the treatment of both is inconsistent with Coopers Beach and Naze Marine and probably many other holiday parks along the coast affected by the SMP proposals. Conclusion It would appear that the draft SMPs treatment of Waterside and Martello Beach Holiday Parks have not been consistent with its proposals to retain sea defences for other holiday parks, and does not address the draft SMPs objectives to protect key infrastructure, property value and economic impact on the area.</p>	
26	Member of Public	09/04/2010	Hamford Water frontage	<p>resident Kirby Quay. Concerned with water levels, saltmarsh vegetation & pollution. (Also comments re water pollution in local creek. Passed to CS)</p>	13/04/2010

27	Member of Public	09/04/2010	A7b	feed back form - resident Pinmill, concerned re lack of plans for flood prevention at Pinmill, plans only for cliff erosion?	19/04/2010
28	Landowner	12/04/2010	H11a and H11b	<p>Land at Paglesham should be included in E 2 proposing MR under SMP, Implications for clients of reduced land and lying in flood plain. Points raised:</p> <p>a) Change the status of the Flood Management Unit H11A as set out under the proposals above.</p> <p>b) Sub-divide the flood compartment. The potential for flooding at Paglesham East End as opposed to Paglesham Church End is different. The compartment could be sub-divided to reflect the different circumstances in relation to each of the conurbations.</p> <p>c) Any references to realignment should be withdrawn with immediate effect pending further feedback as to the impact of the Wallasea project, and the RSPB should be required to monitor the hydrology of the estuary generally and the impact of their scheme on surrounding frontages. It would be short sighted to consider significant capital expenditure until the impact of that project is known.</p> <p>d) Ensure that the plan produced by Royal Haskoning which is attached as figure 9 is not introduced into the public domain because it gives the false impression that the Environment Agency are considering a very large scale managed realignment. This has the effect of giving uninitiated consultees the impression that the conurbations are under serious threat of flood and that the existing defences are inadequate. It would also exacerbate the issues listed under "Impact on Landowner" above.</p> <p>e) Clarify with any consultees that maintenance will continue in the meantime and that the existing defences are not under pressure.</p> <p>f) Change the status of the Flood Management Unit before the document goes out to public consultation.</p>	12/04 by KT

29	Member of Public	14/04/2010	Tendingr frontage	Phone call request for a drop-in in Clacton. Miss C sent a list of eminent residents who had been given flyers (designed by herself) relating to C2 and C5 sections of the draft plan. Request to advertise the drop in on specific dates. Comments she has spent tremendous amounts of time and money to advertise and states there has been nothing in the local papers. Note on flyers: 1) The line will be held in Epoch 1 ie to 2025. After 2025 continued adaptation will be needed redirecting residentila settlement away from the flood risk zine while ensuring continued use of the area for leisure, recreation and tourism. After 2055 ensuring continued use of the area for leisure, recreation and tourism where possible linked with the development of new interidal areas. Note: This may mean breach of existing defences. This is your change to say if you agree or have other suggesions. 2) Note proposal in E 3, H Haven to Frinton, MR by breach of existing flood defence to the dwellings, roads and pumping station. The standard of protection will be maintained or upgraded.	19/04/2010
30	Member of Public	24/04/2010	H1 and H2a	Feed back form - agrees with managing impact of climate change. Has not yet read the draft summary but is concerned re boundary between H1 & H2a as properties & roads are hidden by boundary line, needs confirmation of which side they are?	26/04/2010
31	Essex Flood Forum	24/04/2005	H	FBF - concerns re development on flood plains and need for protection, does not agree with draft options. Defence standards need to be defined.	04/05/2010
32	Member of Public	24/04/2010	F	FBF - agrees with draft plan. Concerns re badgers in the seawall	26/04/2010
33	Member of Public	26/04/2010	Crouch Frontage	FBF - disagrees with 3&4 - concerns about the proposed MR from 2005-2105 in its proximity to North Farnbridge as identified on the map management Unit# E3-without further details of where the secondary containment will be. This stated that the railway line & existing properties will be protected but no details is provided as to the proposed future containment and there is no outline on the map. The EA map already shows this as floodplain.	02/07/2010
34	Member of Public	27/04/2010		FBF - agrees with draft summary plan. No comments.	05/05/2010
35	Member of Public	28/04/2010	Tendingr frontage	I am writing to express my deep concern at the proposed plans to let coastal defences lapse in Holland-on-Sea and other parts of the locality, and thus eventually the sea will be allowed to come inland. I Will be attending drop-in in Clacton to emphasise my resistance to these.	05/05/2010
36	Member of Public	04/05/2010	Hamford Water frontage	Requests further drop-in at KLS as many of society members had missed/not heard about local SMP consultations,.	SBL TO ACK

37	Marconi Sailing Club	04/05/2010	F13	FBF-agrees with draft plan but comments- the seawall at stansgate is to be raised F13, unit F. they appreciate that the landward side of seawall will encroach on their land but would like timings confirmed to enable them to incorporate in future plans.	05/05/2010
38	Priors Boatyard, Quayside	27/04/2010		Having scanned through the many documents offering various scenarios of managed retreat, holding the line etc, given the situation we face here in the south east of Britain, it appears absurd to me that we are not considering the obvious. The answer to flood risk management of the tidal defences along this 440km of coastline, our energy security and our obligation to source electricity from renewables, is to build a tidal barrage from North Foreland to Walton-on-the-Naze. Not only would this protect our coastline from the threat of the predicted 2 metre rise in sea levels, but also the North Kent coast and the entire Thames corridor including London. The benefit of a dam top toll road linking the east to the south-east would open up new areas for housing the inevitable growth in population, bringing prosperity to Thanet and north-east Essex. Ship locks servicing the Colne, the Blackwater, the Crouch, the Roach, the Medway and the Thames would raise further revenues.	06/05/2010
				With an installed generating capacity of say 20Gw, representing some 25% of UK installed, ten base load thermal power stations would not have to be replaced (at decommissioning) on the National Grid. Benefit to leisure users without the danger of strong tides, would also be immeasurable, as during the summer months, when power demand is low, it could be almost permanently high tide in these Essex and Kent rivers. If such a scheme was truly costed out, given all the benefits of the above, my belief is that this would represent very good value for money over the long term. As such it should surely be worthy of consideration?	
39	Member of Public	28/04/2010		<p>1. There is a grave risk that the published assessment and plans made by the Environment Agency relate overmuch to the risk of flooding from the sea, without taking any or sufficient account of the risk of flooding caused by the rivers. In the case of an emergency, the two causes (salt and fresh water) may not be effectively withstood together, if the planning has not embraced both risks occurring concurrently.</p> <p>2. To describe certain risk scenarios as likely only once in a 1000 years is dangerous. We are in a bad patch at present of serious world-wide weather calamities, so we should not describe risks as 'if', but 'when', will they occur and assume that that will be in the near future!</p> <p>3. One of the attractive features of our coastline is sailing, the enjoyments, benefits, needs and impacts of which seem to have been ignored in the document.</p>	06/05/2010

40	Member of Public	28/04/2010		At a macro level I do not agree with any plan that does not manage and retain the existing coastal defences. Essex is low lying but has much valuable arable land and we need as a country to feed our population. We cannot continue to rely on importing food. At a micro level we already have a flooding issue in the town centre and I would not agree with any action that raises the height of the water table and further risks our community.	06/05/2010
41	Maldon Harbour Improvements	06/05/2010		Letter of congratulations on the manner in which the process of the SMP was managed and delivered, in particular the various stakeholder events.	14/05/2010
42	Local Access Forum Essex	07/05/2010		You will know that we have already drawn special attention to the extremely high value of the coastal public rights of way and further more the remoteness of these ways from local communities which requires that there should be no severances (gaps) which cause them to become 'no through ways' . The value to the local communities of the trade from users of these paths is also significant. Unfortunately despite being assured by members of your project team at your launch venue that maintaining and enhancing access was a high priority there are only occasional references to realignments of these rights of way in your draft plans and statements such as "rerouting or building the means to cross bridges" do not necessarily suggest a thorough planned policy to preserve for all time these routes. We are concerned that perhaps too much reliance may be placed upon the coastal access provisions of the marine bill to provide 'rollback' which is not necessarily as enduring as definitive public rights of way.	19/05/2010
43	Member of Public	10/05/2010	C2 and C4	Objections re proposal of MR at C4 & C2 1) on grounds listed by Roger Kennell a local history recorder 2) Costs to maintain existing defences would be cost effective but to include provision for private sector contribution supplied by grants to enhance tourism and employment. suggests, build a Marina in front of Sea Wall plus restaurants and Leisure pools. Make a road Toll Frinton to Holland below seawall,. Charge for daylight parking. Grant aid centre for extreme water sports C4 or C2. 3) to have volunteer sea defence watchers who report defects to defences by text and grant and local contractor for immediate repairs. 4) To use Local Community service or local college trainees. 5) To use spoil to recharge beaches. States she objects to policies as they will flood property and undermine local economy.	28/05/2010

44	Consultancy Titchmarsh Marina	11/05/2010	Hamford Water frontage	Without the financial will of government it is accepted that the North Sea cannot be held at bay and under E3 large areas of Hamford Water SPA must be retreated. In final assessment of this situation it occurs to me that:- 1. The Harwich Haven Authority is constantly having to struggle with the disposal of large amounts of varying grades of silt and clay. If the entire HWSPA is to be allowed to change by nature why not use these dredged natural resources to build up the areas of B5, B3A and B2 to a two hundred year flood level? The silt would have many years to consolidate whilst the sea walls remain. With or without this scheme the present environment will change. 2. If a reef of non erodable clay stretched from the tamarisk wall to stone point on the eastern side of stone marshes, with a breakwater to throw the longshore drift to the north and east; the life of the stone marsh area could be extended by many years and protection would be given to Horsey Island from point B3A. 3. If the level of the Walton Hall marshes were raised to a two hundred year level it would offer enormous protection to the SPA and Walton Channel. 4. If it is intended to hold the line at B1 a large counter wall will be required to be built in order to protect lower Dovercourt from flooding. 5. If it is intended to realign the area from B1 to a point between B2 and B3 again a large counter wall will be required from the old line point west to the high ground. Silt pumped behind this long re-alignment would extend the life of this area. 6. Why spend considerable sums of money setting up a compensatory habitat at B2 for the Bathside bay redevelopment only to allow it to be retreated by 2025? Why not find an alternative area that would give at least a fifty to seventy five years lifespan?	27/05/2010
45	Member of Public	07/05/2010		FBF - agrees with draft plan	11/05/2010
46	Member of Public	12/05/2010		FBF - agrees with draft plan	19/05/2010
47	Brad Leonard Ltd, Consultants	12/05/2010	F7 and F8	We are commenting in respect to the Heybridge Basin F7/Maldon Inner Estuary F8 area. The recommendations in the draft SMP are welcome as a positive first step in the light that your conclusions for this area is that the current line should be held throughout all epochs, and the standard of protection maintained or upgraded. Our clients active industrial/commercial land is currently protected to near the 200 year standard. The concerns/clarification relate to the practical implementation of your strategy for both current uses and renewal/new development to meet changing sustainable community demands. It is understood that the SMP looks at current land use, but the Principles 6 and 7 are considered very important (Supporting Communities and Sustainable Development, and promoting economic values to the	19/05/2010

				wider community)	
				It is recognised that there are major financial constraints likely , certainly in the near future, and the draft indicates that implementation is a matter for a subsequent Action Plan, the strategy gives no guidance of how and what choices of mechanisms may be required to achieve its objectives: How, for instance, will current standards be maintained, let alone upgraded, and how is the decision between maintaining and upgrading arrived at. In order for our Client and others to plan sensibly for the future, is there even an outline concept of timing. A speedy progress to the Action Plan stage is encouraged . Would it be useful to consider the creation of forums for Riparian and other affected vulnerable landowners in each major embayment, either with EA/LA leadership or participation, as an extension to 'Next Steps'.	
48	Tendring Eco Group	11/05/2010	C4	1/ Where are your figures on sea level rise derived from – are they a straight line extrapolation of the figures for the last 25 years (as shown on your chart) or do they incorporate predictions from the IPCC? 2/ we believe there is a substantial risk to people living in Jaywick Seawick and in the caravan estates in those areas which is not addressed by the plan. We think a more proactive approach is needed to communicate the dangers and give those people real choices as to where they might live.	27/05/2010
49	Member of Public	10/05/2010	A8c	The area on your plans marked as section A8c is incorrectly defined as 'no existing defences'. I attach photographs that clearly show the existing flood and erosion defences along this part of the River Stour. It is well known to the Environment Agency that these concrete and sheet piles exist; The categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' is therefore incorrect. This categorisation has been made on the basis that no current defences exist at section A8c; A8c should be categorised as 'Hold the line'. There are many people and properties at risk from possible collapse of Shotley Cliff if the existing defences were to be breached; The community is working with many agencies to try to construct new erosion defences along the small section of A8c that is currently undefended. It is expected that such new defences would be completed within a timescale of a couple of years. Therefore it would seem valid to categorise A8c as 'hold the line' through Epoch 1, 2 and 3;	28/05/2010

			<p>Even if the categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' was valid it suggests that there is scope to realign the 'coast' to a point further inland. For all of the residents along Estuary Road this means the future realignment would be in their back gardens. This is not an acceptable. For residents of Lower Harlings and Stourside, the new 'coast' would likely be in their front gardens. This is not acceptable. The existing wildlife haven of Shotley Wood, and associated public footpaths and recreational space would be lost. How does this sit with the Natural England desire to 'make Britains Coast and Estuaries accesible to all'? Page 104 of your draft detail SMP shows an appraisal table of ratings against a number of criteria. As I understand this rating system, the lower the number, the less good the performance against the criteria. The rating of '4' for 'flood and erosion risk to people and properties' says that it has been categorised as 'not a great risk' (i.e. less than average risk) I have the same issue with your rating of fulfilment of criteria for all of the yellow coloured boxes for A8c.</p>	
			<p>Either these 'scores' are too low, based on a lack of knowledge of the extent and speed of the erosion at Shotley, or I have misinterpreted the ratings and it shows serious impacts. In which case 'managed realignment' would be an incorrect catagorisation; Page 80, section 3.1 of your draft SMP states that the 'Overall intent of the management for the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline is to keep protecting all dwellings and key infrastucture against flooding and erosion for the next 100 years'. Your draft proposal does nothing to preserve the existing shoreline defences in A8c, and therefore fails to protect properties at Shotley Gate;</p> <p>Quote your draft SMP page 80, section 3.1 again - 'For most of the currently defended coast and estuaries the intent is to continue to hold the existing line of flood and coastal defences throughout the short, medium and long term. Again, the draft SMP proposal for A8c does not meet this stated intention;</p>	

				<p>Page 97 of your draft SMP, section 4.2 - 'Management Unit A - Stour and Orwell'. Summary of draft plan: recommendations and justification. Again, I quote your words - 'The overall intent of the management for the Stour and Orwell is to support and enhance the natural evolution of the estuaries.....For most of the shoreline, the current management approach will be continued: holding the current alignment where there are defences, and continuing a No active intervention approach for high ground frontages'. You continue onto page 98 stating that A8c is currently undefended. Has anyone involved in the drafting of this report ever been to see A8c for real? In concluding my comments about the draft SMP I believe that the current categorisation for A8c is incorrect and has been based on no knowledge of the existing situation here at Shotley Gate. The community is being badly let down by this draft plan and many houses are being put at risk through a lack of recognition that the current defences even exist.</p>	
				<p>I would value some feedback about the above comments, and trust that if this is a genuine 'public consultation', then the categorisation of 'hold the line' would be applied to A8c to reflect what is actually physically in place today.</p>	
50	Member of Public	07/05/2010	A8c	<p>I have read your Managing the Coast booklet that shows the draft proposals for the coast around Shotley Gate. I am most concerned that you have completely ignored the fact that there are existing erosion defences along the river Stour from the bottom of Bristol Hill for a distance of about half a mile in a Westerly direction. Your booklet page 20/21 states that there are a number of currently undefended areas in the Stour and Orwell and specifically refers to Shotley Gate, where the clifftop dwellings are at risk of cliff instability and possible erosion. At the bottom of Bristol Hill, directly opposite the Bristol Arms is a concrete wall that is 15 ft high above the foreshore. West of this wall at the site of the picnic area a further concrete wall is constructed, which houses some pipework that belongs to Anglian Water. This is I believe a storm drain.</p>	19/05/2010

				<p>For the next 150 yds there is a further concrete wall upon which is the public footpath is constructed. The residents of Estuary Road do their best to keep this wall in good repair although it is in serious need of major work. For the next 500 yds is the sheet piling that was installed many years ago after the 1953 floods, and to this day protects a major part of the cliff against collapse due to erosion. Three years ago some repair work was done to the piles, and again in parts they need major work to prolong their life. I am of the opinion that the draft document is not correct, and the categorisation of Managed Realignment is invalid for this part of the River Stour. I would like the final SMP to reflect the true position here at Shotley as Hold the line- ie holding the defence line where it is now.</p>	
51	Member of Public	17/05/2010	general	<p>FBF - agrees with draft plan, comments re bringing in bolders and concreting the prom, putting up railings and using bolders as groins and mend existing groins.</p>	19/05/2010
52	Member of Public	17/05/2010	general	<p>FBF - agrees with draft plan for Unit C Tendring Peninsula and Haven end of C3</p>	19/05/2010
53	Member of Public	17/05/2010	general	<p>FBF - agrees with draft plan, but comments on the sea breach and the effects for future generations in losing the walk from Hol on Sea to Frinton</p>	19/05/2010
54	Member of Public	14/05/2010	general	<p>FBF - agrees with draft plan for Tendring Peninsula, comments: The flooding of Holland Haven Country Park would have an impact on B1032, which is the only route between Holland-on-Sea and Frinton but also Clacton and Frinton. Moreover no mention is made of the likely impact on the village of Great Holland. It might become a seaside village, but I imagine it would have to be protected. Although I usually approach Gt Holland by the B1032, during the severe weather in December and January I approached it from the west by the higher route by virtue of having come from Morrison's supermarket at Little Clacton and I was amazed at the extent of the Holland Haven Country Park then under water.</p>	19-May
				<p>Lastly but by no means least, whereas the breaching of a dyke in the southern half of the county by what became known as management retreat, as it did not involve an engineering project, that could not be said for the projected removal of the very substantial sea wall at Lolland Haven as set out in the Epoch 3 map., I thought the reference to Jaywick in para 2 page 29 very complex and sensitive was extremely well put and that overall the document was well presented and reflects credit on the staff concerned.</p>	

55	Member of Public	18/05/2010	A8c	<p>copy to Tim Yeo MP. During the last year I have been shocked at the speed of deterioration in the area known as Shotley Cliffs. The partial defences that have been put in place are obviously beginning to fail and the temporary fix instituted by the local volunteer group, despite stemming some of the erosion, is not going to last long. From the Bristol Arms the concrete wall SCC were erecting when I first visited now needs upgrading. The walls and pilings that extend from the adjoining picnic area for about 800 metres show evidence of desultory repair but need much more extensive and professionally managed reinstatement. Even in the shore time I have lived here I have found the distance that I can escort my wife along the foreshore has been truncated. She is partially disabled and the cliffs are falling away and taking the path with them. My is not in danger but the difference in protection from the Marina, past the Bristol Arms and Westwards pas the cliff varies in the space of a mile from superb to non-existent.</p>	20/05/2010
				<p>My reading of the information I was given at the open day at Shotley suggests you plan MR in this area. Surely this can only be a viable option where no defences have been put in place to date? A short visit to the site would obviate this misapprehension to anyone. Notwithstanding the error over the lack of current defences in the documents, surely a policy that encourages the homes of people being swept in to the sea by wilful neglect cannot be one to which you subscribe? I believe it would seem prudent for you to correct the draft document by designating this are "Hold the Line". The minimum requirement to achieve this would entail bringing the present defences up to the standard of those that currently exist from the Marina to the derelict site near the bottom of Bristol Hill. Extending these improved defences to the next threatened habitats at the Brickyards a few miles further up the Stour would seen the only viable way of achieving protection for the threatened area.</p>	

56	Essex Wildlife Trust	20/05/2010	general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why have the sites designated for managed re-alignment been chosen? • What are the criteria for a site to undergo managed re-alignment? • Managed re-alignment of the land will result in the loss of borrow dykes, these are important habitats and support important biodiversity assemblages, there is nothing in the SMP document detailing re-creation of this habitat, what is the policy? • Who finds the land to compensate for the loss of FW habitat and who pays for the conversion and planning application? • In Epoch 1 it is estimated that there will be a loss of 727.5ha of salt marsh with this number increasing in Epochs 2 & 3. How much salt marsh will be created in Epoch 1, If the plan is on target 645ha of salt marsh should be created between now and the end of Epoch 1, is this the case? This also leaves a deficit of 82.5ha where is this to be created? 	28/05/2010
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of our coastal freshwater reserves are designated sites, i.e. SSSI, these are ancient grazing marshes and are irreplaceable, how far in advance of re-aligning our sites will the EA be looking to create compensation habitat? Is it long enough? • The policy decision for some of the Policy Development Zone's does not match up with the coastal processes for that area, e.g. areas to be re-aligned are eroding and not accreting. Why? Re-alignment creation will be best in areas that are accreting sediment to ensure longevity of the habitat, if they are eroding then eventually mudflat will be created and more land will need to be found in the future to create more salt marsh. • The land behind the breach will need to have a sloping incline gradient to facilitate the creation of the salt marsh, if it is the same height or below then mud flat will be created due to tidal inundation. Has this been taken into account when choosing the policy for each Policy Development Zone? 	
57	Member of Public	19/05/2010	A8c	Concerned that the MR policy for shotley will put properties fronting/backing the River Stoury at risk, the policy should be HTL. Believes EA should take responsibility for defences and current erosion.	19/05/2010
58	Suffolk Preservation Society	19/05/2010	Stour and Orwell	The society believes that the draft SMP is a rational management response to the competing challenges posed by coastal defence and maintaining coastal processes that sustain the important intertidal areas.	28/08/2010
59	Member of Public	13/05/2010	A8c	Disagrees with the draft plan which states; Shotley has no existing erosion or flood defences and believes we should change policy from MR. Wishes for correction of error and redefined as HtL and the current undefended sections should have erosion defences installed.	19/05/2010

60	Member of Public	20/05/2010	Tendring frontage	FBF - agrees/disagrees with comments on Tendring/Holland on Sea and the current poor state of defences and failure to maintain groynes. Believes action is needed now to protect shoreline. Copy of an email sent to Cllr Broderick also sent	N/A
61	Landowner	21/05/2010	Roach and Crouch	FBF - agrees with draft plan. Comments that landowners should be allowed to HtL or receive compensation. There should be a fast track system in place to enable speedy repairs to walls etc without permission from so many people and organisations.	21/05/2010
62	Freston Parish Council	22/05/2010	A6	We are pleased that you have identified that there is a problem at the Strand at Wherstead. (PDZ A6). The B1456 is the only feasible way on and off the peninsula. There are times now when we are cut off because the road is flooded at that point. People living on the peninsula are at risk as the emergency services then have problems getting through. It is important to Freston residents that the B1456 is kept open at all times. This is the route that our residents and those on the Shotley peninsula use to access employment, further education, shopping and leisure activities. There are also 2 private schools on the peninsula that depend on the B1456 being open as they take day pupils. We would be grateful if you could keep us updated as to what measures you intend taking to keep the road open.	N/A
63	Member of Public	26/05/2010	D1	concerns with seawall in garden passed to Corp Services. SMP comment - south PDZ D1, this is soft cliff frontage with no current defence. Htl in management options, should this HtL or NAI	
64	Colchester Borough Council	Feb-10	Colne frontage	To what extent can any form of "managed retreat" or structured realignment, or whatever the phrase currently used for removing sea defences to let the sea come in in order to "pay off" some sense of environmental debt, be compatible with the following stated aims which are spelt out within this document? to reduce the threat of flooding and erosion to people and their property; to benefit the environment, society and the economy as far as possible, in line with the Government's 'sustainable development principles'. These are standards set by the UK Government, the Scottish Executive and Welsh Assembly Government for a policy to be sustainable, and they are as follows: Living within environmental limits - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society - Achieving a sustainable economy - Using sound science responsibly - Promoting good governance	28/05/2010

65	Member of Public	28/05/2010	D6b	<p>I attended your consultation meeting on the Essex and South Suffolk draft SMP. Thank you for organising the event and providing such excellent documentation. One of your policy objectives is "to support and enhance people's enjoyment of the coast by maintaining and enhancing access". I regret that this only rates as number 11 on your list. One of the delights of living in Wivenhoe is that it is possible to walk right beside the river - to Colchester upstream and Brightlingsea downstream. Your suggested policy for area D6b is to have a managed realignment of the sea defences and let the current grazing area revert to saltmarsh. This would affect two public footpaths which are much used by Wivenhoe residents and visitors. One of the paths runs along the seawall towards Brightlingsea. The other cuts across the grazing land to join the road to Arlesford and forms part of a pleasant circular walk, very little of which is on traffic highway. If the seawall is realigned it would be possible to create a new footpath on the new embankment.</p>	01/06/2010
				<p>I anticipate there would be problems with the landowners and compensating them could prove expensive as the realigned path would overlook a development currently being built. The realigned path would no longer have the attraction of being immediately adjacent to the river and would not have the same open view down the estuary. The footpath across the grazing land would be lost. This is a different sort of habitat and has its own appeal (Incidentally have you checked whether there is a water vole population. Some live in the marshy area above the barrier). On page 20 you state that for area D6b "the defences are not necessarily under pressure but they do not protect any dwellings or significant infrastructure". It is my view that the existing footpaths are an integral part of the social infrastructure, as important as a promenade in a seaside town. I understand that the coast is under pressure generally but I wonder whether the gains of 29 acres of extra saltmarsh in this particular location is worth the loss of amenity value to the community and the likely costs of doing the work.</p>	
66	Heybridge Parish Council	01/06/2010	general	Supports the Draft SMP	01/06/2010
67	Hockley Parish Council	02/06/2010	H5	FBF - agrees with all except no 2, comment, Brandy Hole, Hockley Marsh are shown Not to flood and they do, every day. The footpath 8+9 are under water, this is not shown. H5.	04/06/2010
68	Member of Public	15/03/2010	B5	B5 stated caused by erosion(erosion specialist opinion is it's a crumbling sea wall in need of repair, Therefore not erosion but lack of maintenance	30/06/2010

69	Landowner	15/03/2010	B2	Concerns regarding Bathside Bay, compensation and the existing defence B2.	No action
70	Landowner	17/03/2010		Issue over why he cannot raise his sea defence to protect his land from flooding and overtopping.	No action
71	Environment Agency	17/03/2010	A8c	queried the Hlt defence line at Shotley. Thinks that it continues around peninsular as far as the Bristol Arms	No action
72	Member of Public	30/03/2010	Roach and Crouch	Changes to be made at Creeksea. Foulness Island I1e defence missing. Shelford Creek NA1 QS, no defence at present	27/04/2010
73	Member of Public	30/03/2010		Coastal Process & Defence assessment overview, showing pressure points	N/A
74	Landowner	19/04/2010	F5	F5, counterwall in wrong place, should be 40 yards in from wall, see diagram in log book	No action
75	Landowner	23/04/2010	H16	Concerns re H16 MOD sea wall at Gt Wakering, contact ref scheme.	N/A
76	Rochford DC	23/04/2010	H16 and I1a	Concerns ref H16 & I1a. Standard of protection for these defences	14/06/2010
77	Member of Public	27/04/2010	general	Need to extend area of acc??? To opposite Crouch Corner and remove the erosion triangles for south dengie as agreed by ops del	N/A
78	Member of Public	26/05/2010	H5	Believes that area in front of H5 is in floodplain, affecting footpath. See entry 67	Log book entry dealt with in No 67 04/06/2010
79	Member of Public	03/06/2010	general	FBF - agrees with the draft summary plan - comments how the SMP can relate to the Tendring Way project and related policies	03/06/2010

80	Member of Public	05/06/2010	F14	Objection to flooding of my freehold land and residential static caravan at Beaconhill Leisure Park with the more recent name of Waterside Park. I object to you flooding the land of which I own plot 314. There has never been a flooding problem on my land, it is protected by a flood wall made of earth behind a large marsh area which barriers the tidal water. There is a holding Cesspit operated by Park Resorts Ltd close to the boating lake and in the event of deliberate flooding you may wish to consider the possibility of raw sewerage being spread around the park from the various sewerage drains from over 100 caravans (584 caravan plot park) which lead into the Cesspit which has been overflowing regularly in the previous 12 months. Please acknowledge my objection and send me more details about the planned flooding of my land and residential static caravan home.	08/06/2010
81	Landowner	07/06/2010	H2 and H2b	I act for the Robinson Trust who own the land at Stamford's Farm, Althorne. I am writing to raise objection to the proposed managed realignment in development zones H2a and H2b, specifically to the area directly North of Bridgemarsh Island. I do not believe there is a need to undertake managed realignment at any stage through the three epoch's as the land is sheltered from serious erosion by the Island. I attended a meeting with the Environment Agency mid December last year and this point was raised then however the proposed plan remains unchanged.	08/06/2010
82	Member of Public	07/06/2010	F9a	Need to change the non tech summary to reflect the policy decision for F9a as stated in the draft plan which states HtL and that the standard of protection will be maintained or upgraded.	15/06/2010
83	Holland Residents Association	07/06/2010	Tendingr frontage	Objects/disagrees with draft plan, comments: Ref page 30 - C2 Holland Haven MR and no mention of existing beach loss along the Holland Sea Front as opposed to the Walton on Naz and Frinton on Sea designated a HtL in all Epochs. Page 32 - HtL and recharge beaches will this include Holland Sea front. The beaches in Holland on Sea have exposed wire mesh partially hidden beaches have been closed for almost 3 years now. There is no mention of a solution to this problem or suggestions to erect fish tail sea defence system which has proved to be very successful solution to jaywick beaches.	21/06/2010
84	Holland Residents Association	08/06/2010	Tendingr frontage	I am writing to strongly object to the plans to breach the wall between Holland on Sea and Frinton on Sea. Concerns re people/properties that back down to Pickers Ditch. How can it be economical to have to spend a lot of money stopping these waters from reaching properties when what we have been doing all of these years works well.	21/06/2010

85	Babergh District Council	09/06/2010	Orwell frontage	I wish to endorse the comments made by parish councillors in the Shotley Peninsula, in particular those relating to the Shotley SSI sites, erosion sensitive sites and low lying areas. And particularly the Strand and Pin Mill areas. Our Freston parish has outlined clearly our anxieties about the intermittent road flooding down on the Strand, made even more pressing because of the planning proposals now under appeal regarding a huge housing development on the Ganges site. The potential for increased traffic implications are a cause of great dismay on the Peninsula. I have to say I was not greatly reassured to learn that these issues on the Strand would be a matter for an SCC partnership to resolve. Local knowledge about road depths, were the road to be set back, was not reassuring either. My other concern is Pin Mill. Most of the time, things are relatively ok down there. But if heavy rainfall coincides with high tides as occasionally happens, then we're in trouble with flooding and the Grindle brook also overflows. I hope you will bear this in mind.	14/06/2010
86	The British assoc for Shooting and Conservation	11/06/2010	general	BASC recognises the importance of the coastal environment and the need to balance different user needs. The Essex and South Suffolk SMP consultation should recognise the long standing and culturally important activity of wildfowling and the sensitive nature of the habitats over which wildfowlers shoot. BASC acknowledges the visions outlined in the consultation document for Essex and South Suffolk SMP. BASC believes this process complements existing government coastal initiatives which BASC and its members are actively involved in at national and local levels eg Marine Bill, Coastal Change Policy, Natural England and Environment Agency programmes.	14/06/2010
87	The Little Oakley Wildfowlers Assoc	14/06/2010	Hamford Water frontage	I understand that Harwich Haven Authority have stated that there is NO sea level rise at Harwich. In Hamford Water you state that there is considerable loss of saltmarsh. In fact the reverse is the case. The inner parts are silting in both channels and mud flats and saltmarsh is growing. The only loss of saltmarsh is at the mouth and this is due to wave action and not sea level rise. If there is a loss of freshwater habitat through MR it is vital that this is compensated for adjacent to the area lost and not in Lincolnshire as state by a member of your staff. Fresh water for over wintering wildfowl is essential on each estuary.	15/06/2010
88	Member of Public	11/06/2010	Tendring frontage	I am writing to strongly object to the plans to breach the wall between Holland on Sea and Frinton on Sea. Firstly, I gather that the sole main road between Holland and Kirby/Frinton would have to be raised. Any closure of this road would cause much disruption. Secondly, the sea wall is a real local amenity, helping in making Holland an attractive place to live and for tourist to visit. Thirdly, it is likely to damage an area of natural beauty. I hope that you will reconsider this suggestion and withdrawal	21/06/2010

				it from the SMP.	
89	Member of Public	04/06/2010	C4 Clacton general	Letter stating we had not responded to comments on C4. In particular in relation to caravans on holiday sites at Jaywick, St Osyth and Point Clear yielding economic benefit to Tendring and Essex. What is to happen to residents at Clacton Martello Bay, Jaywick, Point Clear and Seawick?' states that EA had given the Catchment Manager, Anglian Water assurance that would write to confirm that the access road to the sewerage treatment works for the whole of Clacton will not be flooded by C2 proposals in writing validated by a civil engineer. Miss C continues to be very distressed by a) the non publicity for this most vital plan with the drop in at Walton on the same day as the advert in the Telegraph and not to ensure SMP were lodged with all libraries before 15 March.	22/06/2010
				I trust you can place further advert in all coastal newspapers to publicise the fact that the last date is 28 June for comments. I feel also that all affected properties should have been written a letter inviting them to the drop in sessions. You told Holland residents than the road from Holland to Gt Holland would be raised to become the new sea wall. What happens if that is overtopped and what happens to the massive surge of surface water trying to get to the sea. This will flood lower Holland without doubt.	
90	Member of Public	14/06/2010	Orwell frontage	There appears to be a fundamental error in the categorisation of the existing shoreline defences along the stretch from Shotley Marina (King Edward VI1 Drive) through to the end of Shotley Cliff. Pages 20 and 21 of the management plan refer to Shotley Gate being undefended. This is inaccurate, it is defended by substantial measures. The map of this shoreline, A8c, shows that this stretch does not have any existing shoreline defences, and is categorised as 'Managed Realignment'. It does qualify for 'Hold the Line' categorisation to maintain the existing defences and protect against erosion.	15/06/2010
				The stretch in front of the Bristol Arms has a high concrete wall in front of the foreshore. The footpath below the properties in Estuary Road has a concrete wall in front of the footpath. There is 400 metres of Sheet Piles along the foreshore parallel to Lower Harlings and part of Stourside, These existing erosion defences are preventing our back gardens and cliff top dwellings washing into the river. In our opinion they should be updated to allow for any rises in sea levels. We strongly object to the current categorisation 'Management realignment'.	

91	Member of Public	14/06/2010	Blackwater Estuary	Need to change the non tech summary to reflect the policy decision for F9a as stated in the draft plan which states HtL and that the standard of protection will be maintained or upgraded.	15/06/2010
92	Member of Public	14/06/2010	Orwell frontage	The Draft SMP designates the line A8c as 'Managed Realignment - high ground at erosion risk'. My house lies just inland of this line, and I therefore have a vested interest in this area. Whilst I agree with the statement that it is 'high ground at erosion risk', I do not agree that it should be subjected to 'Managed Realignment'. Over half of this line already has erosion protection in place. The remaining portion of the line desperately requires such protection to be provided to prevent housing being eventually deposited on the estuary shore. I believe that the correct designation for this line should be: 'Hold the Line'. I recognise that this designation is no guarantee that erosion protection will automatically be provided, but it recognises that realignment is NOT an option and that I, and many other concerned residents, will and are working to provide just such protection.	15/06/2010
93	Rochford District Council	15/06/2010	Roach and Crouch	I require clarification in respect of the Foulness & Great Wakering Ward ('F&GtW') and separately of Gt Wakering ('GtW') regarding: Confirmation of the PROPOSED period for 'Holding the line' of defences as shown on the proposals for F&GtW and GtW displayed at the consultation; Confirmation of the CURRENT minimum standard e.g. 1:5 year risk, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50, 1:75 or 1:100 etc. at which any part of the sea defences currently protecting each of the F&GtW and GtW areas are currently maintained; Confirmation of the PROPOSED minimum standard e.g. 1:5 year risk, 1:10, 1:20 or 1:75 etc. that would apply in each of the F&GtW and GtW areas under the Draft Plan 'hold the line' proposals; Finally, was it really correct that 'election purdah' restrictions should have been applied to requests for purely factual information in the period before the 6th May, as I have been otherwise advised?	14/06/2010
94	Paglesham Parish Council	17/06/2010	Roach and Crouch	The SMP seems to suggest that the sea-walls defending Paglesham parish (H11A and H11B) are in poor condition and uneconomic to maintain. But in fact they have been significantly improved in the last decade, and are in good condition to withstand ordinary flood risks. It is recognised that Paglesham may be at risk from a future surge event or rising sea levels, but the abandonment of protection for residential or commercial property, or significant loss of agricultural land, are not acceptable options. It may be that some minor realignment of existing sea-walls can be part of a solution to improve the existing defences; however it is essential that the SMP includes a timetable for negotiating and agreeing the scope for any realignment, i.e. not only which sections of sea-wall	13/07/2010

				might be affected, but outline plans for replacing those sections. Clear plans are needed for two reasons:	
				1) the SMP will create doubt about the viability of the Paglesham community because no solution to long-term flood defence is proposed. This will lead to a lack of investment and cast a blight on planning in the parish. 2) The existing sea-walls will require some maintenance in the next 15 years, and in each of the "epochs" defined by the SMP. With the long-term future of these sea-walls in doubt, it will be difficult to justify funding of this necessary work. The main rationale for coastal realignment is that existing defences are under threat from channel movement or waves. This does not apply to Paglesham Pool (section H11A) which is a protected creek with extensive saltings. There is almost no part of this sea wall that is exposed to the direct action of tide or wave action. This section was greatly improved about 10 years ago. It was widened (enough for a vehicle to drive along the top) and raised by about 20cm. This defence is not at risk in ordinary spring-tide conditions.	
				The Roach boundary of Paglesham (section H11B) mainly faces SE and is not subject to wave or current action except on the corner at Blackledge Point. There are extensive saltings which are effective in protecting the sea wall from undermining by waves or currents. This sea-wall was also widened and raised about 10 years ago, and some points have been further strengthened by concrete facing since then. It is mostly in good condition. Preservation and enhancement of saltings is the most effective protection of the existing defences around Paglesham. However if realignment occurs, particularly at the more exposed points, the saltings themselves would be vulnerable to erosion.	
				The residential and commercial properties in Paglesham are widely spread around the roads leading to East End and Church End. There is little land high enough to form part of a coastal defence, so any realignment would necessarily involve building new sea-walls. Whilst there are several indentations in the existing sea-walls, it is difficult to see very much reduction in the total length of realigned defences that would be needed to protect the community. Any increase in the flooded area of the Roach estuary due to realignment or loss of sea defences, particularly in the upper reaches, will increase the tidal flow and exacerbate the erosion reported in the lower reaches, particularly Foulness.	

				An alternative approach to flood defence of Foulness, the Crouch and Roach could consist of barriers at the Crouch entrance and Havengore (similar to the Thames barrier), together with much improved sea wall along the outer edge of Foulness. This would be designed to allow normal tide flow and navigation into the internal rivers and creeks, but would prevent tidal surges. Defences of this kind are considered normal in Holland, where the West-facing coasts are very much more difficult to defend. The cost of such a scheme would be offset against the reduction in long-term maintenance and improvement of approximately 168 km of sea-wall defences within the Crouch and Roach [Appendix K WFD assessment]. Has this approach been considered by the project? If not please give reasons.	
				In the long term it is likely that a surge event coupled with sea level change would overcome many of the existing sea defences in the Crouch and Roach. Raising these defences to meet this challenge is unlikely to be a viable option. Maintaining the existing walls is feasible, perhaps with limited realignment, but this can only be effective if ingress of the sea across Foulness and the Dengie is prevented, and if the flow into the estuary is effectively controlled.	
95	Member of Public	15/06/2010	C2 and C4	Concerns re the breach of seawall between Hollan Haven & Frinton Golf Course and future flooding of properties and areas of public interest enjoyed by many. Requires further information as missed public consultations.	15/06/2010
96	Member of Public	15/06/2010	F14	FBF - Owns a caravan plot in F14, as a landowner why was he not consulted? Disagrees with draft plan, believes the impact on wildlife, flora & fauna has not been taken into consideration, believes the miles of nothing on unused Bradwell flats would be better for the SMP.	22/06/2010
97	Member of Public	15/06/2010	general	FBF - Agrees with draft plan. Comments whilst MR usually involves official diversions of Public R of W and NAI will leave routes unprotected. Concerns that public will not have local paths to walk in future.	22/06/2010
98	Member of Public	15/06/2010	F14	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan, states the plan does not demonstrate the benefits of the scheme as opposed to the loss of wildlife habitat. If tide breaches F14 there will be loss of wildlife.	22/06/2010
99	Member of Public	15/06/2010	F14	FBF- Disagrees with draft plan and the current hysteria re global warming, He was not informed and there should have been Public Consultations? Blackwater Estuary has protected species and will be destroyed.	22/06/2010

100	Member of Public	16/06/2010	C2	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan, believes Holland on Sea should be HtL and not MR and a move of defences landward in the future and reintroduce the groins to restore sand depth. Current AtL of placing boulders in front of existing defences has decrease beach and not ideal for a resort.	23/*06/2010
101	Member of Public	16/06/2010	F14	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan, states plan for Bradwell F14 will destroy wildlife, no proof that plan will be successful	22/06/2010
102	Member of Public	15/06/2010	F14	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan, owns 3 plots at Bradwell Leisure Park and was not personally notified of SMP. Was given FBF on 13/06 from kicak farmer, There was lack of information ie. Notices, representative or letter.	22/06/2010
103	Member of Public	16/06/2010	F14	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan for Dengie Peninsula F14. No evidence that plan will work.	22/06/2010
104	Tollesbury Parish Council	08/06/2010		Following the recent Public consultation concerning the AMP, the Parish Council would like to bring to your attention our concerns with regards to Tollesbury. Tollesbury is a unique community of approx 2800 people. It differs from other villages along the coast in that it does not just consist of residential property, with householders commuting out of the village to work. Traditionally, Tollesbury has been a village based on both marine and agricultural activity. These remain at the heart of the village's economy, and the traditional saltmarsh has been enhanced by becoming areas of SS1 status, in which tourism has increased by the bird watching activities. In addition others commute into the village. The village's other amenities, which support it being a sustainable village, include a primary school, a swimming pool, a bus garage with daily buses to Maldon, Colchester and Witham, a doctors surgery and a pharmacy. It has two churches, hosting three congregations, and two community centres, a recreation ground and its own sewage treatment plant.	25/06/2010
				It is a strong vital community. The nature of your consultation did lend itself to being readily understood. It was felt to be too detailed a document for many people and any likely change in this area you predict to be so far ahead (after 2055 that the consultation almost seemed unnecessary at this stage. It was noted that the document made no mention of the more imminent problem of a storm surge causing significant overtopping and possible breaching within the Parish. This seemed to be a significant omission to the plan. What plans, for example do you have for counterwalls to protect the low lying industrial area on the village? Alternatively, would a breach allow you to bring forward the date of a proposed managed re-alignment? Our concerns are that without adequate defences in place, and given the scenario of a flood, the effect would be devastating for the village	

				affecting the following interests.	
				1) Marine industry and the industrial area. Flooding here would serious effects on businesses, employment and many local people. 2) The leisure interests-the marina, tourism, the local bird reserves and coastal footpaths for which the village is particularly well known. 3) The farmland. 4) Residential properties. 5) Specifically, we would draw your attention to the Leavings footpath (GRTL96810-980108) which gives access to the only point at low lying ground at flood risk epoch 3. It is a very important access route to maintain. Since the report does not address the issue of funding we would like greater assurance that you have the necessary funds for your hold the line policies. We would also like to know what alternative forms of funding have been considered to help in the costs of maintaining the seawall. Finally in light of the strength of this community, and the importance of the areas at risk, and given the forecast of rising sea levels, please assure us that more will be done than simply maintain the seawalls at its present level in the next 45 years.	
105	Member of Public	15/06/2010	F14	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan for Blackwater, He was not informed and there should have been Public Consultations to express views? Blackwater Estuary has protected species and will be destroyed.	22/06/2010
106	Member of Public	15/06/2010	F14	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan for Blackwater, was not informed and there should have been Public Consultations to express views? Blackwater Estuary has protected species and will be destroyed.	22/06/2010
107	Member of Public	15/06/2010	F14	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan for Blackwater, was not informed and there should have been Public Consultations to express views? Blackwater Estuary has protected species and will be destroyed.	22/06/2010
108	Member of Public	15/06/2010	F14	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan for Blackwater, was not informed and there should have been Public Consultations to express views? Blackwater Estuary has protected species and will be destroyed.	22/06/2010
109	Member of Public	17/06/2010	F14	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan for F14, concerned that as a landowner she was not informed that F14 is to be flooded (informed by a local farmer), the area provides habitat for birds, invertebrates and plants and uses the land for family days out. Belives flooding this area will make no difference to the affects of climate change and tides.	22/06/2010
110	St Lawrence Parish Council	15/06/2010		Agrees with draft plan. Comment, Would we loose all of the caravan park?	22/06/2010

111	Member of Public	17/06/2010	H13	FBF-Disagrees with draft plan for Two Tree Island as it is important for wildlife and believes more thought should be given to this area. Requires clarification on HtL intention (p.23 H13 Rochford) and on p 21 MU H shows as to maintain or upgrade the standard of protection. Also queried flood risk area and inability to confirm online.	30/06/2010
112	CPREssex Plans Group	17/06/2010	general	Generally agree with draft plan. Not confident with loss of agricultural land. Raises points on MU A STOUR AND ORWELL (Our comments are limited to the Essex sections only.) This is an attractive section of the Stour Estuary in landscape terms where the local authorities, supported by CPRE, are seeking AONB status. It is important also in nature conservation terms. We do not object to any of the proposals in the draft but would urge that the importance of the area's landscape and nature conservation value be recognised in the drawing up of detailed proposals. MU B HAMFORD WATER We do not object to the proposals for this MU. However, we would ask that when detailed proposals are drawn up they seek to minimise the loss of grade 2 farmland. We would also ask that proposals to realign footpaths, especially the Essex Way at Little Oakley and at Kirby le Soken create attractive and logical routes.	25/06/2010
				MU C TENDRING PENINSULA We are concerned at the loss in the longer term of land within Holland Haven Country Park. We would urge that compensatory provision should be made for this popular facility. We consider that the approach being developed for Jaywick through the LDF process should be supported. We assume that the SMP indeed follows this emerging approach. MU D COLNE ESTUARY We welcome the creation of new intertidal habitats but wish to express concern as to the potential impacts on the historic environment and the oyster fisheries. We would ask that in drawing up detailed schemes the impacts are carefully investigated and appropriate mitigation measures are employed to minimise adverse impacts.	

				<p>MU E MERSEA ISLAND The realignments being proposed in Epoch 2 could have quite a significant impact on the Mersea coastline and the activities using it. We would ask that any affected footpaths are realigned to continue to provide attractive routes and that compensatory provision is made for any land lost at Cudmore Grove country park. We note that some of the existing caravan sites could be affected. Where this is the case, we would ask for significant landscaping improvements to the sites in any redesign/relocation.</p> <p>MU F BLACKWATER ESTUARY We note that there is a potential impact on the historic environment, oyster fisheries, footpaths and good quality agricultural land. We would ask that in preparing detailed schemes the impacts on the historic environment and the oyster fisheries are carefully investigated and appropriate mitigation measures are employed to minimise adverse impacts. We would also ask that the loss of good quality farmland is minimised. Finally, we would ask that where footpaths are re-routed the new routes are equally attractive.</p>	
				<p>In relation to the caravan sites at Steeple and St Lawrence Bay which may be affected, we would again ask that any changes lead to significant landscape improvements.</p> <p>MU G DENGIE PENINSULA No comments.</p> <p>MU H CROUCH AND ROACH We note that there is a potential impact on the historic environment, oyster fisheries and footpath routes. We would ask again that when detailed proposals are being drawn up, the impacts on the historic environment and the oyster fisheries are carefully investigated and mitigation measures are employed to minimise adverse impacts. We would also ask that any re-routing of footpaths creates attractive new routes.</p> <p>MU I FOULNESS, POTTON AND RUSHLEY ISLANDS No comments.</p> <p>MU J SOUTHEND ON SEA No comments.</p>	
113	Little Oakley Parish Councillor	16/06/2010	B2	Confirms agreement with draft plan for Little Oakley	16/06/2010
114	MP for Clacton	28/05/2010	Tendingr frontage	Complaint disagreeing with MR Frinton & H on S and Clacton Golf Course & Jaywick. States that EA budget should be able to pay for sea defences, claims EA wastes money	16/06/2010 by David Jordan Director of Operations
115	MP for Rochford & Southend East	15/06/2010	general	Happy to support the draft plan, proposes that the intended actions are immediatley revisited should the need arise.	24/06/2010

116	Member of Public	18/06/2010	C2	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan,. Bias towards breaching the sea wall. Only option is to maintain and improve sea wall/defences	23/06/2010
117	RSPB	18/06/2010	general	The SMP main documents and the various appendices provide only a partial assessment of how the selected policies will impact upon designated sites. This is particularly critical for those sites designated under the EU Birds Directive which will be affected by coastal squeeze or from managed realignment. The Appropriate Assessment (Appendix M) identifies compensatory habitat requirements in Epoch 1, but does not assess the requirements arising from policies in Epochs 2 and 3. This is explained by the uncertainty over predicting future effects. However the plan does nonetheless identify policy options for epochs 2 and 3, some of which involve managed realignment over designated freshwater sites. There will clearly be an impact in these cases which can be predicted now and which therefore should be assessed now. This is particularly important as in many cases the interest features for which compensatory habitat would be provided can be expected to take several years to become functional and a long lead in time will be needed.	24/06/2010
				There appears to be a mismatch between the figures quoted for intertidal habitat creation in the main document compared to Appendix M. The main document refers to the creation of 996 ha in Epoch 1, while Appendix M refers to only 245 ha of intertidal habitat being currently created, with a shortfall of 415 ha. Delivery of compensatory habitat In Appendix M, the EA commits to providing an appropriate quality of habitat within or adjacent to Natura 2000 sites suffering loss to offset through compensation adverse effects on the integrity of intertidal habitats and associated species within Natura 2000 sites in the Essex and Suffolk SMP2 area during the lifetime of the SMP. This statement is welcome but should also appear as part of the main SMP document.	

			<p>The EA intends to use the Anglian Regional Habitat Creation Plan (RHCP) to achieve this commitment based on the existing approach to work with landowners on a voluntary basis. While the RSPB strongly supports the Anglian RHCP, we are concerned that this delivery approach breaks the link between damaging schemes (in this case hold the line projects exacerbating coastal squeeze) and the compensatory habitat which makes the schemes environmentally acceptable. The SMP and its associated Action Plan should clearly identify that both projects are integral parts of the flood risk management programme. Otherwise the RHCP as a standalone project is vulnerable to cuts and may not have the necessary resources in terms of budget or staff resources to deliver the habitat needed in advance of loss. This is particularly pertinent during the current financial situation impacting upon the EA and other public sector bodies. As strategic documents, SMPs allow forward planning to offset impacts upon designated sites.</p>	
			<p>The SMP should include a clear statement that compensatory habitat will be provided as close as possible to the site of loss and will be delivered sufficiently far in advance that it is fully functional before any loss of current interest. The RSPB strongly recommends that undesignated land is used for managed realignment before designated land, which would produce an additional compensatory habitat requirement.</p>	
			<p>2.2.9 Management Unit H: Crouch and Roach We note that the plan states that the RSPB proposes managed realignment over a further 700 ha of Wallasea Island. This is incorrect. The RSPB has planning approval up to 2019 for the creation of 668 ha of new habitat, of which 457 ha would be intertidal. The remainder is saline lagoon, engineered water vole habitat, grazing marsh, new sea walls and arable. Areas are detailed in the Environmental Statement which accompanied the RSPB planning application. It should be further noted that completion of the project is dependent upon further providers of inert fill and finance beyond our current partners Crossrail. We anticipate Crossrail providing approximately 50% of the necessary inert fill material. 3.2 Implications of the plan - Table 3-1 The Table identifies 996 ha of managed realignment in Epoch 1. This figure appears high once the figures for Wallasea Island are amended. The text suggests that many of the managed realignments are on land not used for food production. We would note that many of the grazing marsh nature reserve sites are also involved in food production through the livestock they support.</p>	

			<p>3.2 Implications of the plan - Wildlife and geology It is suggested that the draft plan would create on average 43 ha per year of intertidal habitat. This figure would again be lower once the figures for Wallasea are amended.</p> <p>3.3 Economic viability With reference to Managed Realignment assessed to be challenging, it should be noted that many of these sites would be helping to fulfil the legal requirement for compensatory habitat under the Habitats Directive. As such their viability should not be assessed on a standalone basis as they are integrally linked to the implementation of damaging Hold The Line policies, and indeed are essential to make such policies environmentally acceptable.</p>	
			<p>4.7 Management Unit F: Blackwater Estuary PDZF3 – This unit includes the RSPB’s Old Hall Marshes reserve. We note that the reserve section of the unit is identified for managed realignment in Epoch 3. The RSPB’s aspirations for the site are that it should remain a freshwater wetland for as long as possible. However we accept that this site is vulnerable to rising sea levels and will not remain as it is in perpetuity. The considerable conservation interest of this site will need to be replaced and fully functional before any managed realignment is undertaken. The reserve supports significant populations of dark bellied brent geese and other waterfowl on its grazing marshes. Replacement habitat for brent geese will need to be located on the coast as these birds use a mosaic of terrestrial and intertidal habitats and consequently will only move a limited distance inland.</p>	
			<p>PDZF5, This unit includes the EWT Tollesbury Wick reserve as well as a long frontage to rising ground. Similar comments apply to Tollesbury Wick as to Old Hall Marshes. It is not clear why the managed realignment in E3 applies only to the Tollesbury Wick reserve as the remainder of the unit contains minimal infrastructure and realignment to rising ground appeared possible. We note that there are many other areas in the MU, such PDZF1, and elsewhere within the SMP area, which appear suitable for managed realignment which have not been identified as potential sites. This is surprising given the need for intertidal habitat to offset coastal squeeze in this SMP area, but also in other SMP's elsewhere with more constrained coastlines.</p>	

				<p>4.8 Management Unit G: Dengie Peninsula We note that the preferred options for the Dengie Peninsula are Hold The Line for each Epoch. However we believe that the Dengie holds great potential for intertidal habitat creation in the longer term and could perform a valuable function in providing intertidal habitat to offset coastal squeeze in this SMP area, but also in other SMPs elsewhere with more constrained coastlines. We would also suggest that the presence of refuse filled seawalls on the Dengie and elsewhere should not preclude habitat creation. If the sea wall is not sustainable then the nature of the walls is a technical issue to be dealt with through the design process. Another option would be to create habitat through regulated tidal exchange, which would leave the walls intact.</p> <p>4.9 Management Unit H: Crouch and Roach Estuaries The RSPB remains pleased to work with the EA on the managed realignment project at Wallasea Island. Please note our comments under 2.2.9 above.</p>	
				<p>4.10 Management Unit I: Foulness, Potton and Rushley Islands We note that the preferred options for the vast majority of this management unit are Hold The Line for each Epoch. However we believe that these areas hold great potential for intertidal habitat creation in the longer term and could perform a valuable function in providing intertidal habitat to offset coastal squeeze in this SMP area, but also in other SMPs elsewhere with more constrained coastlines. We would also suggest that the presence of refuse filled seawalls on Potton Island and elsewhere does not preclude habitat. If the sea wall is not sustainable then the nature of the walls is a technical issue to be dealt with through the design process. Another option would be to create habitat through regulated tidal exchange, which would leave the walls intact.</p>	
118	Member of Public	18/06/2010	A8c	<p>Concerns with MR. Local residents are prepared to upgrade and manage defences by raising funds, this must be taken into consideration, states John Gummer has endorsed the use of tyres as a cheap alternative for sea defences.</p>	21/06/2010

119	St Osyth Parish Council		C4 and D1a/D1b	<p>Any decision to develop a managed realignment programme in this area would require compensatory actions to match habitat and species loss. Therefore additional costs would be incurred in conducting MR in this region, and these will need to be factored into any economic analysis.</p> <p>Section D1b – Point Clear into St Osyth Creek – Epoch 2 – 2025-2055. The areas of fringing salt marsh in the front of these sections of seawall are small, and in parts, eroded back to the toe of the sea defence. Many of the sea walls here are armoured with the larger concrete slabs. The land behind is mainly a 9 hole golf course that supports the tourism industry at Point Clear, and unfarmed scrub and plot land. With continued salt marsh loss and relative sea level rise, we accept that this is a possible site for managed realignment. Section C4. Managed realignment from Epoch 3 2055 onwards. Object - This section was not identified as a possible area for MR in the earlier consultations. During these earlier consultations, the only region of the sea defences in this section identified as under threat are the eastern most regions at Seawick.</p>	
				<p>Here there has been substantial loss of beach sediments, threatening the future integrity of the sea wall. However, the land immediately behind these threatened sections support a very substantial set of holiday infrastructure (caravan parks and amenities) and permanent dwellings. We suggest that an economic assessment would indicate that these are should be protected. So it is unlikely that any managed realignment could take place at the threatened portion of this section.</p>	
				<p>The rest of the section is arable land, and the sea defences are in good condition, and importantly, protected by the substantial area of Colne Point saltmarsh. This marsh is stable, showing none of the internal dissection and erosion characterised by some other marshes in the region, and provides substantial protection to the current sea defences. Even with projected sea level rise scenarios, it seems a remote possibility that the sea defences in the majority of C4 will be threatened. Therefore the decision to classify this whole section as a region for managed retreat in Epoch 3 is unfounded.</p> <p>4. whole policy – no comment. 5. N/A</p>	

120	Tendring District Council	18/06/2010	Tendring frontage	<p>A report by David Masters states: 1. the accuracy of some accretion/erosion sites, considering the variability of some of our beach deposits 2. availability of a definitive realignment policy 3. the EA's awareness of a hydrographical survey to establish the off-shore changes and forces and how these can have either a beneficial or a detrimental affect on the shape of our coast. The EA's meetings were focussed specifically on the effects of tides and winds on our coast and how to respond to these forces. The decision for managed retreat in the Tendring area seemed to accepted as inevitable. Some delegates were suggesting expanding the EA's activities to include developing an understanding of these natural forces with the objective of possibly persuading tide and wind to deposit some of the millions/billions of tons of Thames Estuary sand in beneficial locations. The economic benefit of having good beaches in East Anglia for tourism alone, is easy to comprehend. The economics of working with environmental forces to remodel the Thames Estuary are more exciting, and surely would gain more public support than managed realignment or concrete defences.</p>	16-Jul
				<p>Alternatives These ideas were inspired by the physical model previously constructed for the proposed Maplin Airport, which demonstrated probable changes to the entire sandbank and channel pattern of the Thames estuary if the airport were constructed. Proposed coastal realignments for Tendring are likely to coincide with, and be affected by, the future proposal to defend London against rising sea levels and tidal surges. A new Thames barrage , and the possible introduction of tidal electricity generation could amplify the tidal affects on the Tendring Coast, particularly in surge conditions, requiring further dramatic coastal changes. An imaginative approach would consider the coastal management of the entire Thames Estuary ,including the defence of London, thus making Tendring's financial contribution minimal/insignificant. There should be no firm dates for coastal realignment in Tendring,but if we accept "within 50 years" as being realistic, we have a period when management of the entire Thames Estuary could be modelled and studied.</p>	

				<p>There are few other locations in the world where so many commercial, industrial, residential, recreational and environmental factors converge in one area and where these fortunately coincide with natural forces and material resources which may be available to help construct the defence of the coast. Such a study would be expensive and the results may be uncertain. But with so much at risk, we cannot afford not to try. The EA should therefore be encouraged to extend its activities to understanding "what is happening off-shore" to cause coastal risks, and develop strategies to attempt to employ these forces, in harmony, probably with design of a new Thames Barrage. In the first instance a scoping study could be undertaken to understand the nature and possible cost of full scale investigation. Tending delegates and others in the Thames Estuary coastal districts will find it difficult to accept only policies of managed realignment and limited defence, when all of the effects of natural forces and/or a future Thames barrage have not been analysed.</p>	
121	Landowner	03/06/2010	Colne to Bradwell	<p>Colne to Bradwell Disagrees with the draft policies - This plan has been very poorly communicated to affected landowners and homeowners. I am particularly concerned with the part of the plan which affects my family - area F14 on the Environment Agency (EA) map. We own and farm land which is proposed to be flooded under the "managed retreat" area just to the East of the Caravan Park East of Stone in St Lawrence Bay. The Environment Agency really needs to consult with affected people - and thus far in my area, they have only consulted with the CLA (Country Landowners Association), and the NFU (National Farmers' Union). Currently, no land in CLA owned areas is proposed to be allowed to flood - and the area I am interested in does not have any CLA members, and hence none of us has been consulted at all in the production of this plan.</p>	17/06/10 (Marie)
				<p>I - and all the other affected landowners and farmers that I have spoken to - are all firmly opposed to the scheme as it is. None of us were reached in discussions with the CLA or NFU. Our views need to be taken in to account. Finding this web portal to submit my objections has not been easy. I only heard about this consultation exercise through the local paper, and was not consulted at all about the preparation of the plan, even though a significant portion of my land will be allowed to flood. Worse still, my land will only flood when the sea wall breaches further along the coast towards Bradwell. Sea Water will flow along my land having already crossed 2 other farmers' fields. After crossing my land, the water will flood 2 caravan parks and a small village of houses. Looking at the 5m contour line on the map, the only way to protect these houses, and the caravan parks would be to construct an extensive new sea-wall across my land, or my neighbours' land. We are not in favour of this.</p>	

			<p>I wonder why this land has been selected for managed retreat? I was finally able to meet last week with personnel from the Environment Agency, and we examined the Sea Wall together, and agreed that the amount of work needed to protect this sea wall was minimal. We also agreed that flooding to the 5m contour line would immerse a significant number of houses - a fact that the Environment Agency had not previously been unaware of. Also, the Environment Agency discovered on this visit that there are potentially hundreds of privately owned caravan plots which would flood, as well as the houses, as part of this managed realignment, and the Environment Agency has consulted none of these land owners caravan owners, or home owners.. There appear to be 2 reasons why the Environment Agency wish to allow areas to flood; (1) to reduce cost in maintaining the sea wall, and (2) to create new salt marsh wetland, in order that they comply with European regulations in relation to the SSSI salt marsh wetland area. In summary, I object to the managed realignment because neither of the above goals are served by realignment on this stretch</p>	
			<p>In fact, both these goals are negatively impacted by this part of the draft plan. The cost of maintaining the sea wall is significantly less (massively less) than the cost of building a new sea wall to protect houses along the 5m water line. Landowners are not in favour of building a new sea wall across their land - and current plans to compensate landowners and homeowners in the event of such flooding are woefully inadequate. So the cost-reduction element of maintaining the sea wall does not apply here at all - the financial cost of allowing the sea wall to crumble is very much greater, because so many homes will be flooded. Neither is the benefit to the SSSI served by flooding this land, either. The land of mine which will be flooded is part of a scheme which is being presented to Natural England at the moment (presentation delayed until I know what the outcome of this flooding plan is). The plan is for this land to form part of a Higher Level Environmental Scheme, which will see native wildflowers, insects, and diverse species thrive in a new protected area, next to the sea wall and path, which can be enjoyed by all who walk along the path, as well as protecting wildlife species</p>	

			<p>Flooding such an area to create new mud flats would be Environmental Vandalism. Even if new wetland was created on my land, at significant cost with the building of a new sea wall, and all the associated engineering which would be needed to protect the houses, the SSSI benefit is tiny - because with so much engineering needed to protect the houses, the actual new area of wetland created would be small. The amount of lost farmland would be very much larger because of the engineering needed to protect houses, caravans, and businesses in the area. In summary - the current draft plan as it affects this area would involve significantly increased cost to the Environment Agency, and would significantly adversely impact houses, businesses, and farmland, whilst actually shrinking wildlife diversity in the area. I have proposed an alternative scheme to the Environment Agency, which would not involve any flooding, but which would protect and augment the existing SSSI area, and create new wetland habitats in the existing mud.</p>	
			<p>That scheme is to build small zig-zag arrays of wooden posts, which will hold the mud in place, and prevent further erosion. I understand from the Environment Agency personnel that these posts would also create safe areas for fish to spawn, and thus help further growth and diversity of fish and other related wildlife in the River. A further added benefit of these post-arrays is that erosion of the sea wall would be virtually stopped, meaning that the current very low levels of maintainance required to preserve the sea wall will remain in place for many decades to come. I further understand that the creation of such arrays of posts is supported by Natural England actively, and that they may be willing to share in some or all of the cost of creating these post-arrays (which are called "poultings", I believe, or something similar). No mention has been made in the plan of what will be done to clear up the areas allowed to flood. Currently there are hundreds of tall trees in the caravan parks. These (along with all vegetation and crops in the affected area) will immediately die when they are immerserd in salt water.</p>	

			<p>The tall trees will present a health hazard to anyone in that area - and the cost of cutting down the dead trees will be significant. Furthermore, planning permission will be needed from the Parish Council to allow the killing of so many trees - and I understand from at least 1 Parish Councillor that he is firmly opposed to allowing this land to flood. Dead trees are not just unsightly, but are a health hazard, as they could fall on anyone walking in that area. If the Environment Agency wants to create an area to be enjoyed by all, why would they have no plans to deal with so many dead trees? This should be in their plan.</p> <p>I understand that difficult choices need to be made by the Environment Agency, but I disagree that this area (Area F14 on the EA map) is suitable for managed realignment either now, or at any time in the near future. The 2 main goals stated to me by the Environment Agency are negatively served by such a managed realignment, because the cost of building new sea defenses further inland is prohibitive, and the number of houses, businesses, and caravans affected is significant.</p>	
			<p>There must be plenty of more suitable areas for managed realignment, where so many businesses, farms, houses and caravans are not affected. A much better consideration would be to build these arrays of wooden posts along the existing sea wall, to preserve the existing mud flats, and create fish spawning areas - and maybe even create new salt marshes. Such schemes have worked very well for many years on the River Deben. This is cheaper and better for the environment, and the cost of it is likely to be able to be shared with Natural England. Such a plan would not only protect existing houses and businesses, but would enhance the area for the enjoyment of all walking along the path on the sea wall, and promote further fish and other wildlife in this beautiful area. I utterly oppose the plan to allow this area to flood - it is silly, and a complete waste of money to do so. The current sea wall is 99% in brilliant condition, and much of it has needed no attention for more than 50 years, and yet still is in excellent condition. Why destroy it now?</p>	

			<p>Environment Agency personnel have been very pleasant and nice throughout, and have consistently said that no land would be flooded if the owners of that land did not want it to be flooded. I met with 4 landowners and the Environment Agency last week - all neighbours on this stretch of land - and all 4 of us resolutely opposed this managed realignment. I am hopeful that the words of the EA personnel will be backed up with the contents of the plan - because all the people who met last week with the EA were resolutely opposed to this scheme to flood this area, and all agreed that the flooding to houses and businesses, as well as our own land, was far too high a price to pay, let alone the massive cost of constructing new sea defenses to protect houses and businesses further in land. The other options should be considered, and should form part of the consultation exercise if they really do want to flood this area. Because of the lack of prior consultation, there should be a new consultation exercise for this area if the intention really is to allow this land to flood, and views should be taken from the affected people in the way that they have not until now done.</p>	
			<p>Nowhere near enough time has been given to affected people to comment on the preparation of this plan. None of the affected land owners that I know were consulted at all in the drawing up of the plan. I have had to call and call to get any details of what is actually proposed - and it has taken a while to get a link to this site to be able to log my objections. I doubt very much that the opinions of affected people are yet represented in this study, because nobody I know has yet been consulted. If the plan to allow managed realignment in area F14 on the EA map is to proceed with any amount of legitimacy, then a NEW consultation exercise needs to be carried out, and the local people affected need to be consulted. The current "consultation" has not consulted any people in the F14 area, and so is not a valid process. Yes - the personnel at the Environment Agency (when I was finally able to get through to the right people), have been very good, and explained their processes well. They had not realised that they have full details of all affected landowners on their own database -</p>	

			<p>and that was why they had not contacted anyone other than the CLA and National Farmers Union when discussing the plan. I understand why we were not contacted, and I do not wish to cause problems and further cost for the EA - but there NEEDS TO BE A NEW CONSULTATION if this area is to be considered for managed realignment, because thus far, no people in F14 have aired their views prior to the production of the draft plan. Our views NEED to be considered in the draft plan. Small farmers, house owners, caravan businesses, and caravan owners don't fall in to these categories of NFU and CLA, and the EA personnel agreed that our voices need to be heard too. I trust that the EA will start a process to contact these people, and get their views, before any decisions are made involving the wasting of millions of pounds building new sea walls, etc, and the flooding of this beautiful stretch of land. If the plan is to be changed to Hold the Line for area F14, then no new consultation is needed - but if the plan wants any legitimacy AT ALL, and the draft plan to flood this area is to proceed -</p>	
			<p>then we NEED a new consultation process, and a new draft plan which will include views and feedback from affected personnel. I have already discussed an alternative plan for this area (F14) with EA personnel. This will create new SSSI wetland, and also will reduce maintainance on the sea wall. This is the scheme involving a zig-zag pattern of wooden posts along the bottom of the existing sea wall. This plan should be considered, as it will significantly enhance the area, and will serve both the goals that the EA is trying to achieve with this managed realignment. This alternative plan is better, cheaper, and easier than the draft plan, and it will have the added benefit of maintaining the protection that these hundreds of caravans, houses, farms, and businesses have enjoyed for hundreds of years. Final comment - one landowner I spoke to - who has lived within sight of this sea wall for about 60 years - comments that the sea wall is in just as good condition now as it was 50+ years ago, and that there is no need to allow this area to flood. His words should be listened to.</p>	

				<p>We only heard of these terrible plans in the local newspaper, and I have had to ring countless government agencies to find who on earth I should speak to about these plans. With holidays, meetings, etc, I have missed various people countless times, and have really had to struggle to get my voice heard. The EA people I did eventually speak to were very friendly and helpful, and I do not fault them at all - but your process for consultation is fundamentally flawed, and needs to be re-done so that affected people can actually be consulted. Have you ever taken part in an Environment Agency consultation online before? Yes This system is an improvement on the way the Environment Agency consults online. Strongly disagree Please tell us why. As per previous comment - the earlier consultation I was involved in actually consulted affected people - this consultation has only consulted people who live a long way away. I question the thought processes which lie behind an expensive consultation process in which NONE of the affected people are actually spoken to or contacted in any way.</p>	
				<p>As mentioned in my earlier comments, nobody in the area affected by this "consultation" process has been consulted at all.</p>	
122	Member of Public	07/06/2010	Colne to Bradwell	<p>Comments made on E consult for Colne to Bradwell - disagrees with draft policies: your information is not taking into account human beings who live work, own land and property within the f14 area, you are making decisions without consulting the people who will be affected. I don't have to explain to you my disagreement with your plans to flood my land: no need I totally disagree with all your proposals to the f14 area,</p>	17/06/10 (Marie)
123	Member of Public	22/06/2010	Jaywick	<p>FBF - Disagrees with draft plan, comments: We strongly believe that continued recharging and maintaining the line along Jaywick coast should be ongoing. This is not simply the odd few properties, it's a whole and large village community. To state that residential dwellings will be re-directed is ridiculous, there are hundreds of people here. They were led to believe (at Clacton drop-in) that their coast will be secure until Epoch 3. Having read the plan and as they understand it, in 15 years time the residents of Jaywick will be re-directed by Tendring council. The security of the residents should be foremost on the agenda. A face to face meeting with all residents has been requested.</p>	28/06/2010

124	Shotley Parish Council	22/06/2010	A8c	<p>Section A8c This area, I believe is incorrectly defined as 'no existing defences'. There are however existing flood and erosion defences along this part of the River Stour in the form of concrete and sheet piles. The categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' is therefore incorrect and should be re-categorised as 'Hold the line'. There are many people and properties at risk from possible collapse of Shotley Cliff if the existing defences were to be breached and currently the community is working with many Government agencies to try and construct new erosion defences along the small section of A8c that is currently undefended. It is expected that these new defences will be finished in the next two years. If the categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' was valid it suggests that there is scope to realign the 'coast' to a point further inland.</p>	17/06/2010
				<p>For all of the residents along Estuary Road this means the future realignment would be in their back gardens and similarly for residents of Lower Harlings and Stourside, the new 'coast' would likely be in their front gardens – this is simply not an acceptable stance. The existing wildlife haven of Shotley Wood, and associated public footpaths and recreational space would be lost. On page 104 of your draft detail SMP shows an appraisal table of ratings against a number of criteria. As I understand this rating system, the lower the number, the less good the performance against the criteria. The rating of '4' for 'flood and erosion risk to people and properties' says that it has been categorised as 'not a great risk' (i.e. less than average risk). I have the same issue with your rating of fulfilment of criteria for all of the yellow coloured boxes for A8c. Either these 'scores' are too low, based on a lack of knowledge of the extent and speed of the erosion at Shotley, or we have misinterpreted the ratings and it shows serious impacts. In which case 'managed realignment' would be an incorrect categorisation.</p>	

				<p>On page 80, section 3.1 of your draft SMP states that the 'Overall intent of the management for the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline is to keep protecting all dwellings and key infrastructure against flooding and erosion for the next 100 years'. Your draft proposal does nothing to preserve the existing shoreline defences in A8c, and therefore fails to protect properties at Shotley Gate. Again on 80, section 3.1 - 'For most of the currently defended coast and estuaries the intent is to continue to hold the existing line of flood and coastal defences throughout the short, medium and long term. Again, the draft SMP proposal for A8c does not meet this stated intention. On page 97 of your draft SMP, section 4.2 - 'The overall intent of the management for the Stour and Orwell is to support and enhance the natural evolution of the estuaries.....For most of the shoreline, the current management approach will be continued: holding the current alignment where there are defences, and continuing a No active intervention approach for high ground frontages'. You continue onto page 98 stating that A8c is currently undefended – has a visit been made by to A8c to see what is in place?</p>	
				<p>Your report also states that there are eight houses at risk. I believe all of those on the top of the cliff are at risk - 12 on Estuary Road and 21 on Stourside/Lower Harlings, a total of 33. Section - PDZA6 I oppose the proposal for managed realignment for this section of the estuary. The section does have defences, albeit in need of urgent maintenance. The B1456 is the vital link to services, employment, medical care and education for all the communities along the length of the road. It is also the principle route to those communities for the emergency services. The road currently floods and the existing defences require immediate investment. Alternative routes to the peninsula community are a network of unclassified roads, often single track, and these become severely stressed when any part of the local network is closed. Any attempt to move the road inland would impact on the AONB, county wildlife sites and SSSIs. It is difficult to see how an alternative to the B1456 could be provided without a huge impact on the public purse, holding the line has to be the more cost effective solution.</p>	
125	Member of Public	23/06/2010	Shotley Gate	<p>Comments on existing defences created and repaired by locals on an annual basis, defences hold the line. States that the defences put in by MOD needs reinforcing in places, a third section westwards that protect properties along the Stourside are unprotected apart from trees that had been undercut and lie on the beach. comments that defence built by locals out of tyres has been effective.. Dredging has also damaged the river banks. Request for something to be done to make good the damage to the river banks. No comments on the SMP</p>	28/06/2010

126	Member of Public	24/06/2010	F14	Objection of flooding to land at caravan park, plot 256.	24/06/2010
127	Member of Public	24/06/2010	F14	Objection of flooding to land at caravan park, plot 476	24-Jun
128	Member of Public	24/06/2010	Clacton-general	Letter stating her question from previous letter relating to C4 had not been answered. Also notes that during the planning of draft SMP we did not contact Holland , Frinton or Jaywick Residents Associations or Tendring Alliance of Residents Groups. Objects in the strongest terms to the policy of a) cessation of maintain sea defences ref 2025 b) Breaching sea defences esp C2 & C4 c) No policy for partnering with private sector for leisure on coastline. Claims publicity is lamentable.	24/06/2010 and 01/07/2010
129	Suffolk County Council	24/06/2010	PDZ6	Suffolk County Council supports the current policy proposals for all the policy development zones within the Orwell and Stour Estuaries management unit, with some reservations about the MR1 (adaptation) in PDZ6. The comments below relate to the shoreline which lies within Suffolk rather than the plan overall. General comments: Suffolk County Council strongly believes that Shoreline Management Plans cannot be regarded in isolation and that an integrated approach to managing the coastline, the estuaries and the hinterland is essential. We congratulate the Environment Agency on undertaking a comprehensive approach to the development of this plan, taking into account a wide range of other plans and the objectives of local communities. The County Council is concerned that whilst the stated SMP policy is Hold the Line or Managed Realignment, there is no guarantee of the funding to enact these policies. This is of particular concern where the MR1 policy (adaptation on eroding coastline) is in place as there is currently no obvious source of funding to help such communities.	25/06/2010
				Policies must, therefore, be sufficiently flexible to encourage local and private action and investment. County Council expects the SMP to be reviewed and amended in response to actual changes over the 100 year timescale. There are many assumptions underpinning the SMP which could change, and policies must remain sufficiently flexible to allow amendment in the light of new knowledge about climate change and coastal processes, public or political opinions and associated funding. Suffolk County Council recognises the importance of detailed discussions relating to the action plan and specific schemes related to the delivery of the SMP and will remain fully involved at all levels. Highways The economic impact of increased flooding or loss of local roads, and thus the need to raise or re-route them, has been noted within the appraisal. However, we are particularly concerned about the future of The Strand at Wherstead, B1458 (PDZ A6). The implications of increased flood	

				risk to this road have not been properly addressed. A policy that maintains the current function of this road is essential.	
				If, Hold the Line (i.e. maintain current level of flood risk) cannot be achieved technically or for other reasons, a partnership approach to the development and funding of an alternative scheme to protect the function of this vital asset to the Shotley Peninsular is essential. This road is the major link into the area and is critical to the local economy, development proposals and the safety of existing residents in the event of a major tidal surge. Flooding to highways is not just a local nuisance but can seriously impact economic activity as well as have safety implications. Even where it is not necessary to undertake major road-raising, increased flood risk will almost always result in additional costs of repair and clearing after a flood event. Landscape, Biodiversity and the Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB) As recognised in the Strategic Environmental Assessment the issue of loss of freshwater habitat in the Stour & Orwell estuaries, as a result of re-alignment proposals, will have a damaging effect on sites designated for their freshwater interests. We strongly believe that this loss is damaging to the overall landscape and biodiversity value of the area.	
				Proposals in both this SMP and the Suffolk SMP together will result in the loss of many freshwater habitats within the Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB. This is of great concern. The close proximity of a wide range of habitats and landscape types means that the designated sites and the surrounding land have a wildlife value enhanced by heterogeneity. It is also an important element of the visual and recreational diversity of the AONB. For this reason we believe it is essential to replace these freshwater habitats as close as possible to the sites where it will be lost. We will do all we can to assist the EA Habitat Creation Programme to identify and secure suitable locations. Public Access Public access to the coast and its hinterland is a key asset and part of the coastal infrastructure. Public rights of way and other informal access maybe lost by managed realignment and on areas of eroding coast. Any los, without alternative public access being provided, will have a detrimental effect on both the ability of local communities to enjoy their natural environment and the attraction of the area to tourists, with consequent negative effects on the local economy.	

				<p>Archaeology and Historic Assets There is a serious gap in the national strategy for dealing with the loss of historic environment assets on the coast. No funding is available for mitigation – either the relocation of historic assets if feasible and/or their recording before loss. We believe that the development of this SMP has taken adequate account of both designated and locally important historic environment but the economic assessment is unable to take into account the actual cost of relocating or recording valuable assets.</p>	
130	Member of Public	24/06/2010	A8c & PDZA6 Shotley	<p>Section A8c This area, I believe is incorrectly defined as 'no existing defences'. There are however existing flood and erosion defences along this part of the River Stour in the form of concrete and sheet piles. The categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' is therefore incorrect and should be re-categorised as 'Hold the line'. There are many people and properties at risk from possible collapse of Shotley Cliff if the existing defences were to be breached and currently the community is working with many Government agencies to try and construct new erosion defences along the small section of A8c that is currently undefended. It is expected that these new defences will be finished in the next two years. If the categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' was valid it suggests that there is scope to realign the 'coast' to a point further inland. For all of the residents along Estuary Road this means the future realignment would be in their back gardens and similarly for residents of Lower Harlings and Stourside, the new 'coast' would likely be in their front gardens – this is simply not an acceptable stance.</p>	25/06/2010
				<p>The existing wildlife haven of Shotley Wood, and associated public footpaths and recreational space would be lost. On page 104 of your draft detail SMP shows an appraisal table of ratings against a number of criteria. As I understand this rating system, the lower the number, the less good the performance against the criteria. The rating of '4' for 'flood and erosion risk to people and properties' says that it has been categorised as 'not a great risk' (i.e. less than average risk). I have the same issue with your rating of fulfilment of criteria for all of the yellow coloured boxes for A8c. Either these 'scores' are too low, based on a lack of knowledge of the extent and speed of the erosion at Shotley, or we have misinterpreted the ratings and it shows serious impacts. In which case 'managed realignment' would be an incorrect categorisation. On page 80, section 3.1 of your draft SMP states that the 'Overall intent of the management for the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline is to keep protecting all dwellings and key infrastructure against flooding and erosion for the next 100 years'. Your draft proposal does nothing to preserve the existing shoreline defences in A8c, and therefore</p>	

				fails to .	
				protect properties at Shotley Gate Again on 80, section 3.1 - 'For most of the currently defended coast and estuaries the intent is to continue to hold the existing line of flood and coastal defences throughout the short, medium and long term. Again, the draft SMP proposal for A8c does not meet this stated intention. On page 97 of your draft SMP, section 4.2 - 'The overall intent of the management for the Stour and Orwell is to support and enhance the natural evolution of the estuaries.....For most of the shoreline, the current management approach will be continued: holding the current alignment where there are defences, and continuing a No active intervention approach for high ground frontages'. You continue onto page 98 stating that A8c is currently undefended – has a visit been made by to A8c to see what is in place? Your report also states that there are eight houses at risk. I believe all of those on the top of the cliff are at risk - 12 on Estuary Road and 21 on Stourside/Lower Harlings, a total of 33. Section - PDZA6	
				I oppose the proposal for managed realignment for this section of the estuary. The section does have defences, albeit in need of urgent maintenance. The B1456 is the vital link to services, employment, medical care and education for all the communities along the length of the road. It is also the principle route to those communities for the emergency services. The road currently floods and the existing defences require immediate investment. Alternative routes to the peninsula community are a network of unclassified roads, often single track, and these become severely stressed when any part of the local network is closed. Any attempt to move the road inland would impact on the AONB, county wildlife sites and SSSIs. It is difficult to see how an alternative to the B1456 could be provided without a huge impact on the public purse, holding the line has to be the more cost effective solution.	
131	Member of Public	24/06/2010	F14	During my visit to my caravan at Waterside Caravan Park, St Lawrence, Southminster, last weekend, I was dismayed at hearing about the flooding of the Blackwater river estuary which will affect the caravan park. Has the Caravan Park been notified about this? What will happen to the wetland habitat which has been carefully monitored over the years? It appears that nobody in the local area has been notified about this Plan. Because of this, surely it cannot be legal. I wish to register my objection to any scheme that would entail any partial closure of Waterside Caravan Park and confirm that there should be any enquiry with respect of any such schemes.	25/06/2010

132	Landowner	25/06/2010	D3	<p>This letter follows a meeting on site with your colleagues on 25th February 2010 and also consideration of the Draft Plan at the Public Consultation Meeting in Brightlingsea. In addition I refer you to my exchange of correspondence by e-mail with Paul Miller in respect of part of this site, which may have potential under the Regional Habitat Creation Programme. It should be noted that at the present time the condition of the seawall in this area could generally be described as good and other than one small area it has not required any major work over the past two decades. The proposals under the SMP are that in the first epoch to 2025 the defence would be subject to holding the line. In epoch 2 (2025-2055) the proposal is for managed realignment to low lying ground at flood risk and this same policy applies in epoch 3 (2055-2105). If the farm was subject to managed realignment then calculations provided by Paul Miller suggest that the inter-tidal area could be around 70ha, which represents a substantial proportion of my Clients land holding.</p>	01/07/2010
				<p>Whilst my Clients are receptive to further investigation of the potential to bring forward the managed realignment option they believe this needs to be fully explored before they would wish to enter into any long term permanent agreements that might otherwise unduly prejudice their occupation of the land and/or impact adversely on the remainder of their farm holding. Their position therefore on the proposals put forward by the Agency is that we should wish to see a fully worked up proposal for how the future management of this land might be achieved and the implications for the remainder of the farm, including financial implications before they would be willing to endorse such a proposal.</p>	
133	Essex Wildlife Trust	17/06/2010	general	<p>Further comments sent (previous comments logged under ref 56) Site specific observations of how the SMP and EWT reserves can progress.</p> <p>It can be seen in the ArcMap layer for the tidal flood zones the extent of tidal inundation, where it is extensive then mudflat will be created, yet these areas are still up for re-alignment, are the EA looking at putting in counter walls, or re-profiling? PDZ B5 – John Weston reserve. If this area is re-aligned then it will be mainly mudflat that will be created, the land is too low lying for any salt marsh to be created. PDZ D2 – Howlands Marsh Salt marsh will not be created here, the land, again is too low lying to establish salt marsh on the reserve, the land then rises steeply into St Osyth Parklands which is grassland, the land here does not favour salt marsh creation. PDZ F5 – Tollesbury wick No salt marsh can be created here, again the land is too low lying, only mud flat will be created is tidally inundated.</p>	24/06/2010

			<p><u>PDZ H2b – Blue house farm</u> No salt marsh can be created here, land is too low lying to created anything but mud flat, if the area was re-aligned then a counter wall will need to be created to protect the railway line, this is an extensive counter wall and the land does not lend itself to successful salt marsh creation.</p>	
			<p><u>PDZ H8b – Lower ray pits</u> Re-alignment here will favour mud flat due to the contours of the land, salt marsh here will not be created. The crouch has a lack of sediment in the system, any potential areas for re-alignment in this estuary will loose over time any salt marsh that is successfully created.</p> <p><u>Summary</u> The SMP can not be politically led, where ownership lies is irrelevant to this process, it is the contours of the land and coastal processes that must lead this work if it is to be successful.</p> <p>Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)</p>	
			<p>Essex Wildlife Trust Position Statement on Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2)</p> <p>Background to the project The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is the operational tool to implement objectives set out as part of Defra’s strategy for Flood and coastal defence policy. The Essex and South Suffolk shoreline management plan is a high level strategic document produced by the Environment Agency setting out the long term plan for the coastal defences along the Essex and South Suffolk coastline. It covers an area of coastline 550km long, running from Felixstowe port in the North to Two Tree Island in the South of the County. The central decision of the SMP is known as an ‘intent of management’ simply meaning what is intended for each area of coastline in the long term through managing the shoreline. These are known as: Hold the line – maintenance of the existing sea defence.</p>	
			<p>Advance the line – create a new sea defence seaward of the existing one (not applicable in Essex). Managed realignment – breaching sea defences and allowing reclamation to the sea, creation of salt marsh as a soft sea defence, with the potential construction of counter walls. No Active intervention – meaning no investment in sea defences in that area (this is usually an undefended cliff face). Each area of the Essex coastline is known as a Policy Development Zone (PDZ). These zones are divided into short, medium and long term time periods. These are known as Epochs and are detailed below: Epoch 1 (Short term) present day – 2025 Epoch 2 (Medium term) 2025 – 2055 Epoch 3 (Long Term) 2055 – 2105 The Plan will identify the most sustainable approaches to managing the risks to the coast, whilst giving enough time to adapt and manage the change.</p>	

			<p>The SMP has two major themes guiding it. 1. The cost of maintaining sea walls in Essex is very high, the EA have looked at the type of land the sea defence is protecting and the value of this land, if the cost of the maintenance of this section of sea wall is greater than the land it is protecting (the PDZ) then the EA will opt to do managed re-alignment on this site. 2. Due to climate change and the consequential raising of sea levels it is estimated that Essex is losing an average of 48.5ha of intertidal habitat every year until 2025, after this date this figure is due to rise. The UK has an obligation under the Habitats Directive to create equal amount to those that are lost. The SMP is an ideal tool to drive this forward by allowing the creation of intertidal habitat. It is possible that each of the land owners affected by the change in policy from the EA, i.e. to re-align parts or all of their owned land) can disagree and opt to maintain their sea defences at their own expense, if this happens then the EA won't be able to hit their targets for habitat creation, this is acknowledged in the SMP document.</p>	
			<p>'Should everyone wish to hold the line there will be consequences for the erosion and subsequent loss of local intertidal habitats through coastal squeeze, the EA is tasked with finding replacement habitat on behalf of land owners wishing to hold the line.' Environment Agency Essex Wildlife Trust Position Statement Essex Wildlife Trust are concerned that the main driving force for re-alignment site selection is land owner co- operation and not based on a more sustainable form of coastal processes analysis. Essex Wildlife Trust feel that adequate weighting has not been allocated to important habitats that have taken considerable time and resources to achieve. The conservation status of the land must be impressed upon any future decisions for the Essex coastline. It is unclear to Essex Wildlife Trust why some areas have been omitted for potential re-alignment in the future even though the land lends itself to an ideal re-alignment site i.e. South East Dengie, Land west of Bradwell on Sea and several MOD areas.</p>	

			<p>Identifying and valuing 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 their economic or political issues. Essex Wildlife Trust accepts that some of our coastal land holdings have been highlighted for re-alignment and are willing to work with the Environment Agency in the creation of intertidal habitat providing we agree with the reasoning's behind the recommendation to re-align and acceptable compensation is provided. All compensation must be provided in Essex and within the same eco-geographical unit (as close as possible to the land lost) to ensure a coherent network for coastal wildlife. Due to the importance and long constitution of our coastal freshwater grazing marsh Essex Wildlife Trust will not accept a 1:1 ratio for compensatory habitat. (Ratios can be discussed on a case by case basis). All compensatory habitats must be legally agreed, created and fully functioning before any re-alignment can take place.</p>	
			<p>Essex Wildlife Trust does not agree with some of the policy options chosen for particular PDZ's and is of the opinion that the policies chosen for each PDZ should be primarily based on scientific information and coastal processes, allowing a more sustainable management of flooding and erosion. Essex Wildlife Trust advocate the need for a holistic and integrated approach to shoreline management and nature conservation at a local, national, European and international level.</p>	
			<p>Who's responsibility is it to find and buy the land that is required to compensate for the loss of the Fresh Water habitat? and who's responsibility is it to cover the cost for the conversion of both the grazing marsh to salt marsh and arable to grazing marsh, planning application, EIA and all associated works? Is not maintaining the sea wall a planning application for change of use of land? Does it require an EIA? Who will pay for getting the newly created areas of freshwater grazing marsh into positive conservation status and the continual management of these areas? EWT will be looking for the newly created freshwater grazing meadows to equal those lost in habitat quality and richness.</p>	
			<p>In Epoch 1 it is estimated that there will be a loss of 727.5ha of salt marsh with this number increasing in Epochs 2 & 3. How much salt marsh will be created in Epoch 1, If the plan is on target 645ha of salt marsh should be created between now and the end of Epoch 1, is this the case? This also leaves a deficit of 82.5ha where is this to be created? Does the EA assume that all of the land for re-alignment in epoch 1 will create the 645ha required? If it is then it is the view of the EWT that this will not be achieved as many of our reserves without some level of intervention will create mudflat as its majority and only minimal amounts of fringing salt marsh.</p>	

				<p>Many of our coastal freshwater reserves are designated sites, i.e. SSSI, these are ancient grazing marshes and are irreplaceable, how far in advance of re-aligning our sites will the EA be looking to create compensation habitat? Is it long enough? The erosion and accretion aspect of the coastal processes seems to have been overlooked. The SMP has highlighted areas for re-alignment that are under pressure and/or eroding i.e. Tollesbury wick and Old hall Marshes, it is the view of the EWT that the policy option for these PDZ's is not sustainable, these areas will continue to erode if creation of salt marsh is attempted, the durability of the re-alignment will be minimal, resulting in the need for re-alignment to be attempted somewhere more favourable in latter years.</p>	
				<p>Would it not be more sustainable to highlight PDZ that are accreting sediment i.e. Dengie peninsular, this will ensure longevity of the salt marsh The land behind the breach will need to have a specific sloping incline gradient to facilitate the creation of the salt marsh, if it is the same height or below then mud flat will be created due to tidal inundation. This does not seem to have been taken into account when choosing the policy for each Policy Development Zone. What is the policy if the land behind the seawall does not have sufficient contours to promote the establishment of Salt marsh, will the EA be looking to do some re-profiling Who will pay for the translocation and monitoring of the protected species and for how long for?</p>	
				<p>There are several EWT sites that are earmarked for re-alignment but the land elevation does not lend itself to salt marsh, if this is the case would the EA be looking at re-profiling? E.g. Wallsea. Who breaches the wall? There are certain environmental stewardship payments that we receive for our land, who gets the payments if the site is re-aligned, does the new land get payments too? How long will the payments last for? Howlands Marsh is one of our sites that is due for re-alignment in Epoch 2, what is the legal framework that must be followed to achieve this end goal, what is the time scale we are working towards? Land purchase and mitigation etc?</p>	
134	Member of Public	25/06/2010	F14	Objection to flooding my land at Waterside Caravan Park. Plot 427	25/06/2010
135	Member of Public	25/06/2010	F14	Objection to flooding my land at Waterside Caravan Park. Plot 376	25/06/2010
136	Member of Public	25/06/2010	F14	Objection to flooding my land at Waterside Caravan Park. Plot 173	25/06/2010
137	Member of Public	25/06/2010	F14	Objection to flooding my land at Waterside Caravan Park. Plot 372	25/06/2010

138	Member of Public	25/06/2010	C4 Clacton- general	FBF - disagrees with a draft plan comments on 3 matters- need for map indicating low lying areas. Loss of wildlife and houses and previous flooding of area and gives suggestions for the construction of appropriate dwellings on Jaywick to re-house and protect the residents.	25/06/2010
139	Member of Public	25/06/2010	C4 & C2	FBF - disagrees with draft plan and comments on his worries for leaving C4/C2 undefended in the future. which causes loss to golf course and farmland,	25/06/2010
140	Tendring Eco Group	25/06/2010	general	FBF - partly agrees with draft plan but believes the plan was obscured by the language used in the document. No clear policy to protect homes and caravans. Publicity was inadequate	25/06/2010
141	Member of Public	25/06/2010	West Mersea	FBF - unable to give yes/no answer due to short time available. Believes seawalls should be kept and questions why new saltings will be more resistant to pollutants than old?.	25/06/2010
142	Member of Public	28/06/2010	Shotley Gate	Section A8c This area is incorrectly defined as 'no existing defences'. There are however existing flood and erosion defences along this part of the River Stour in the form of concrete and sheet piles. The categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' is therefore incorrect and should be re-categorised as 'Hold the line'. There are many people and properties at risk from possible collapse of Shotley Cliff if the existing defences were to be breached and currently the community is working with many Government agencies to try and construct new erosion defences along the small section of A8c that is currently undefended. It is expected that these new defences will be finished in the next two years.	02/07/2010
				Section - PDZA6 I cannot support the proposal for managed realignment for this section of the estuary. The section does have defences, albeit in need of urgent maintenance. The B1456 is the vital link to services, employment, medical care and education for all the communities along the length of the road. It is also the principle route to those communities for the emergency services. The road currently floods and the existing defences require immediate investment. Alternative routes to the peninsula community are a network of unclassified roads, often single track, and these become severely stressed when any part of the local network is closed. Any attempt to move the road inland would impact on the AONB, county wildlife sites and SSSIs. It is difficult to see how an alternative to the B1456 could be provided without a huge impact on the public purse, holding the line has to be the more cost effective solution.	

143	Member of Public	28/06/2010	Shotley Gate	Section A8c This area is incorrectly defined as 'no existing defences'. There are however existing flood and erosion defences along this part of the River Stour in the form of concrete and sheet piles. The categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' is therefore incorrect and should be re-categorised as 'Hold the line'. There are many people and properties at risk from possible collapse of Shotley Cliff if the existing defences were to be breached and currently the community is working with many Government agencies to try and construct new erosion defences along the small section of A8c that is currently undefended. It is expected that these new defences will be finished in the next two years.	02/07/2010
				Section - PDZA6 I cannot support the proposal for managed realignment for this section of the estuary. The section does have defences, albeit in need of urgent maintenance. The B1456 is the vital link to services, employment, medical care and education for all the communities along the length of the road. It is also the principle route to those communities for the emergency services. The road currently floods and the existing defences require immediate investment. Alternative routes to the peninsula community are a network of unclassified roads, often single track, and these become severely stressed when any part of the local network is closed. Any attempt to move the road inland would impact on the AONB, county wildlife sites and SSSIs. It is difficult to see how an alternative to the B1456 could be provided without a huge impact on the public purse, holding the line has to be the more cost effective solution.	
144 Gra ham Stee l	Member of Public	28/06/2010	Shotley Gate	Section A8c This area is incorrectly defined as 'no existing defences'. There are however existing flood and erosion defences along this part of the River Stour in the form of concrete and sheet piles. The categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' is therefore incorrect and should be re-categorised as 'Hold the line'. There are many people and properties at risk from possible collapse of Shotley Cliff if the existing defences were to be breached and currently the community is working with many Government agencies to try and construct new erosion defences along the small section of A8c that is currently undefended. The new defences will be finished in the next two years. Having brought them into a fit for purpose state, with EA's active support, it would be a nonsense to abandon them	02/07/2010
				If the caterorisation of MR was valid it suggests that there is scope to realign the coast to a point further inland. For all of the residents along Estuary Road this means the future realignment would be in their back gardens and similarly for residents of Lower Harlfings and Stourside, the new coast would likely be in their front gardens. The existing wildlife haven of Shotley Wood, and assiciated public footpaths and recreaditional space would be lost.	

				Section - PDZA6 I do not support the proposal for managed realignment for this section of the estuary. The section does have defences, albeit in need of urgent maintenance. The B1456 is the vital link to services, employment, medical care and education for all the communities along the length of the road. It is also the principle route to those communities for the emergency services. The road currently floods and the existing defences require immediate investment. Alternative routes to the peninsula community are a network of unclassified roads, often single track, and these become severely stressed when any part of the local network is closed. Any attempt to move the road inland would impact on the AONB, county wildlife sites and SSSIs. It is difficult to see how an alternative to the B1456 could be provided without a huge impact on the public purse, holding the line has to be the more cost effective solution.	
145	Member of Public	25/06/2010	Colne to Bradwell	I am a freehold land owner at Waterside Park caravan site, and completely disagree with plans to flood the proposed area as it would render my land unusable. All options lead to the same conclusion, my land would become unusable. Any timing of these plans would be unacceptable, which would affect the use of my land. At no time has there been any personal consultation with myself or anyone I know who also owns freehold land on Waterside Park. It was only when I was informed by another affected third party that I learnt of these plans. I was surprised how few people in the area knew of the proposals. Because of the lack of information provided to the people affected by this plan, the consultation period should be extended. I have been informed locally that the sea defenses in this area have been in good condition and remain so to this day. Not having been informed personally about these proposed plans, I would not have known to look on your internet site until I was told by a third party	02/07/2010
146	Member of Public	28/06/2010	Landguard to Bradwell	The information in the main sections is too brief to allow an informed judgement to be made. The appendices are impenetrable, and given they are only labelled A-M, it is not easy to find relevant sections. Epoch 1 – no comments Epoch 2 – 2025-2055 Section D1b – Point Clear into St Osyth Creek The areas of fringing salt marsh in the front of these sections of seawall are small, and in parts, eroded back to the toe of the sea defence. Many of the sea walls here are armoured with the larger concrete slabs. The land behind is mainly a 9 hole golf course that supports the tourism industry at Point Clear, and unfarmed scrub and plot land. With continued salt marsh loss and relative sea level rise, we accept that this is a possible site for managed realignment. Section D2 – Howlands Marsh The area of fringing salt marsh in the front of these sections of seawall are small,	01/07/2010

				and in parts, eroded back to the toe of the sea defence. Much of the defence here is armoured with either Essex block or larger concrete slabs. There is no doubt that these walls are physically compromised by the loss of foreshore sediments.	
				However, the land protected is predominantly nature reserve – freshwater grazing marsh. Coastal and floodplain grazing marshes are legally protected Biodiversity Action Plan habitats, and this site also supports a populations of water voles, a protected species. The Howlands Marsh site is an SSSI, and in addition contains a number of red data book species.	
				Any decision to develop a managed realignment programme in this area would require compensatory actions to match habitat and species loss. Therefore additional costs would be incurred in conducting MR in this region, and these will need to be factored into any economic analysis. Section D3 – Eastmarsh Point. We are aware discussions are underway with landowners to implement MR in this area prior to Epoch 2. Partnership members have expressed concern about movement of sediments down Brightlingsea Creek, particularly their effects around the harbour/marina and the costs (financial and environmental) of increased dredging and / or increased erosion in flag creek. Section D5 – Aldboro point Mainly agricultural land that would be lost to MR, but a large freshwater pond and surrounding habitat would also be lost. There is also an application submitted (to ECC) to erect a pier for gravel extraction from Thorrington Cross which includes planned saltmarsh creation in this area. Is an MR strategy for this area compatible with new aggregate infrastructure?	
				Section D6a – Alresford Lodge No active intervention due to elevation profile of adjacent land. What will happen when the Wivenhoe Trail public footpath erodes? Will it be maintained on higher land? Section D6b – Wivenhoe Marshes Important freshwater grazing marsh, a UK BAP habitat, with large areas of reedbed, also a UK BAP habitat. There are also records of Water Vole (<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>) on this site, a species fully protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981). Therefore mitigation or compensation for any translocation would be required. A large concern relating to this section is the status of the Wivenhoe trail public footpath. This is heavily used by the local community and its loss is likely to generate extensive local opposition. Section D8a – Ballast Farm Quay Important commercial quay for gravel and sand extraction along with gravel and sand extraction pits on adjacent land. Redundant flooded pits could provide valuable freshwater habitat.	

			<p>There are concerns that MR on this area without clean-up of land could lead to large volumes of sand/sediment entering the estuary. Although if flooded to the 5m contour, only limited area (mainly old pits) would be lost and only the quayside area itself would need protection. There is also a small Sewerage Treatment Works that would require protection in this area. Section E2 – Mersea Island/Flats</p> <p>No real objections to habitat or area to be lost to MR, but would need compensatory defences around Scout camp and Hall Farm caravan park adjacent to this area. Epoch 3 - 2055 onwards Section C4 – Colne Point to Jaywick Object. This section was not identified as a possible area for MR in the earlier consultations. During these earlier consultations, the only region of the sea defences in this section identified as under threat are the eastern most regions at Seawick.</p>	
			<p>Here there has been substantial loss of beach sediments, threatening the future integrity of the sea wall. However, the land immediately behind these threatened sections support a very substantial set of holiday infrastructure (caravan parks and amenities) and permanent dwellings. We suggest that an economic assessment would indicate that these areas should be protected. So it is unlikely that any managed realignment could take place at the threatened portion of this section. The rest of the section is arable land, and the sea defences are in good condition, and importantly, protected by the substantial area of Colne Point saltmarsh. This marsh is stable, showing none of the internal dissection and erosion characterised by some other marshes in the region, and provides substantial protection to the current sea defences. Even with projected sea level rise scenarios, it seems a remote possibility that the sea defences in the majority of C4 will be threatened. Therefore the decision to classify this whole section as a region for managed retreat in Epoch 3 is unfounded</p>	

147	Suffolk Coast & Heaths	28/06/2010	Stour and Orwell	<p>Given the duty on all relevant authorities (including EA) to take account of the purposes of AONBs, landscape here should be a key consideration in the coastal management decision-making process. The Stour and Orwell estuaries are the only part of the Essex and South Suffolk (E&SS) SMP's area that are within or adjacent to a nationally protected landscape. The impacts of the SMP policies on the landscape character therefore needs to be fully considered. At this stage there appears no distinction in terms of how policies have been developed within & outside the AONB. 2. We suggest the E&SS SMP should follow the same process that EA are adopting for ACES with regard to an assessment of landscape and visual impact and the landscapes ability to accommodate change. Emma Love in EA is the contact for this. 3. The Stour and Orwell estuaries are key to the AONB's sense of place, as are the freshwater coastal levels that lie behind their river walls. The 2nd epoch's policies (which may happen sooner) to re-align these walls at Trimley and Shotley, to create new intertidal flats (to mitigate coastal squeeze)</p>	01/07/2010
				<p>may present significant opportunities for coastal habitats and wildlife, however they will also see the loss of very nearly all the freshwater coastal levels landscape type in this part of the AONB. The proportion of this loss in the Orwell has not been adequately identified or assessed. Losses of important landscape character types within the AONB should be recognised and fully assessed. 4. The coastal landscape is a very important resource. Coastal defences should be designed in such a way as not to devalue this resource, by considering landscape and visual impacts early in the design process. Any future river wall construction or maintenance in the S&O estuaries should be done in a way that complements or strengthens the particular character of the landscape, and enhances, or does not adversely effect, people's views of the estuaries. Materials used for defences need to be properly assessed in terms of their impacts. 5. Visual impacts of likely maintenance materials could be assessed at the same time as re-alignment policies. Both will have a landscape and visual impact and the EA has a statutory duty to fully consider this impact.</p>	

148	Member of Public	28/06/2010	C4	<p>I note that the 'managed realignment' for both Holland Haven and Jaywick is not proposed to take place until between 2055 and 2105 but I thought it best to raise my concerns at this stage in any event.</p> <p>1. Holland Haven Within the last couple of years there was the possibility of a freak weather event affecting the Tendring area. High tides coupled with high winds led to predicted flooding. Fortunately, we dodged the bullet and the winds changed direction. However, such were the warnings that I checked out the flood map for the area. In times of surges such as the one predicted, Holland Haven would be inundated but the water would continue to flow through a network of ditches through an area of Great Clacton and continue on to the drainage ditch that runs along the back of the Cann Hall estate on the edge of Clacton some 2.5 miles inland. I am a resident of Cann Hall. It concerns me that if we could have suffered flooding as a result of a freak weather event, what would happen if the line was moved further inland.</p>	01/07/2010
-				<p>I am sure you have lots of experts who know the answers to questions like these but you can understand my concern as a lay person. My fear is that to move the line inland at Holland Haven would have consequences at Great Clacton and Cann Hall at times other than freak weather events, possibly making flooding of those areas more likely/frequent. I know the report stresses the protection of property but I would want proper safeguards in place that would give the properties mentioned the same level of protection they have now if the line was moved inland.</p> <p>2. Jaywick Reading between the lines of the report, it seems to be suggesting that Jaywick to all intents and purposes be abandoned to the sea. There are many residents of Jaywick who own their own homes and the value of some of those homes exceeds £100,000. Are they to see the value of their homes plummet from now on as a result of these proposed changes?</p> <p>3. Proper notification of future consultations and plans to residents</p> <p>I happened to come across a headline in a local paper which led to my researching your consultancy paper on the internet. It seems to me that this was not published widely enough.</p>	
-				<p>These changes whilst a long way in the future could have very real ramifications for Great Clacton, Cann Hall and particularly Jaywick. I would hope that as this process continues it will be properly publicised so the fears of people directly affected can be voiced.</p>	

149	Maldon District Council	28/06/2010	Maldon	Members of the Committee considered a detailed report that recommended approval of most of the management proposals for each PDZ in Maldon District as outlined in the draft plan. A number of issues were discussed both in support and objection to the contents of the report. Following discussion a new recommendation was proposed at the meeting and Members voted to support the new recommendation. It was resolved to support a recommendation that the Council's response be one of advocating 'Hold the Line' on all Management Units affecting Maldon District.	N/A
150	Suffolk Coastal District Council	28/06/2010	general	The District Council supports the underlying principles as set out in the consultation draft. However as the European Union & the UK Government have adopted and promoted the concept of Integrated Coastal Zone Management as the most effective means of addressing the multiple interests of the coastal zone and in recognition of the fact that the management of the shoreline can have implications for the a wide range of socio-economic and environmental interests it would seem appropriate to state at the outset of the final plan the role that it has in helping to deliver ICZM on the Suffolk and Essex coasts.	N/A
				The Council also wishes to ensure that the primary purpose of designation of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB, i.e. the protection of this nationally important landscape, is reflected in the adopted policy framework for, and subsequent delivery of shoreline management on the Orwell and Stour Estuaries. In this respect the recognition of the existing delivery mechanisms i.e. the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Partnership (not the National Association of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty as referred to in the draft) and the Stour and Orwell Estuary Planning Partnership are extremely important. There is a very clear need to both establish and maintain high levels of community engagement throughout the life of the Shoreline Management Plan particularly if the communities in question are to be experiencing changes in the management of their local shoreline. It is therefore essential that the Action Plan sets out the mechanisms by which this will be achieved. Monitoring and further study to provide a sound basis for the future review of the shoreline management plan has been quite rightly identified as an action for inclusion in the Action Plan.	

				<p>The scope of the monitoring and research should be broadly-based to reflect not only changes in the understanding of coastal processes and impacts of climate change but also changes in demographics, infrastructure and economy and where relevant, the impacts on both marine and terrestrial habitats and landscape quality. Specific comments Area policies – north bank of the Stour Estuary The Council is satisfied that the policies proposed for the north shore of the River Orwell are reasonable and the timeframes in which changes are proposed are sufficient to allow for local communities to adapt.</p> <p>The Council does however reflect the view held by the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Unit that the importance to the landscape of the freshwater habitats that are located behind the river walls should not be under-estimated and that wherever feasible any loss of such habitat will be mitigated by the creation of replacement habitat close by. It is believed that opportunities to achieve this outcome exist at Trimley Marsh and Loompit Lake, both of which have managed realignment policies in the second epoch.</p>	
151	Great Holland Assoc & Frinton Golf Club	28/06/2010	Frinton	<p>I write as Chairman of both Great Holland Residents Association and Frinton Golf Club with reference to the above and in particular the suggestion that the sea wall at Frinton be not maintained some years hence. One of our residents, David Masters has compiled a brief note and this is attached. David was the RNLI rep on the local consultative committee. He works with the RNLI on sea Safety and also advises the Royal Yachting Association. After leaving the Merchant Navy he lectured in Marine Engineering and worked, amongst other things, with the University of East London on early studies for a downstream Thames Flood barrier. He has spent over 50 years engaged in navigation both professionally and recreationally around our coast. What we are looking for in the first instance is see if funding can be arranged to provide a feasibility study to explore David's ideas further, and then see how matters proceed from there, rather than accept as a foregone conclusion that the sea wall will have to be abandoned.</p> <p>Alternatives</p>	02/07/2010
				<p>These ideas were inspired by the physical model previously constructed for the proposed Maplin Airport, which demonstrated probable changes to the entire sandbank and channel pattern of the Thames estuary if the airport were constructed. Proposed coastal realignments for Tendring are likely to coincide with, and be affected by, the future proposal to defend London against rising sea levels and tidal surges. A new Thames barrage, and the possible introduction of tidal electricity</p>	

				generation could amplify the tidal affects on the Tendring Coast, particularly in surge conditions, requiring further dramatic coastal changes.	
				An imaginative approach would consider the coastal management of the entire Thames Estuary ,including the defence of London, thus making Tendring's financial contribution minimal/insignificant. There should be no firm dates for coastal realignment in Tendring,but if we accept "within 50 years" as being realistic, we have a period when management of the entire Thames Estuary could be modelled and studied. There are few other locations in the world where so many commercial, industrial, residential, recreational and environmental factors converge in one area and where these fortunately coincide with natural forces and material resources which may be available to help construct the defence of the coast.	
				Such a study would be expensive and the results may be uncertain. But with so much at risk, we cannot afford not to try. The EA should therefore be encouraged to extend its activities to understanding "what is happening off-shore" to cause coastal risks, and develop strategies to attempt to employ these forces, in harmony, probably with design of a new Thames Barrage. In the first instance a scoping study could be undertaken to understand the nature and possible cost of full scale investigation. Tendring delegates and others in the Thames Estuary coastal districts will find it difficult to accept only policies of managed realignment and limited defence, when all of the effects of natural forces and/or a future Thames barrage have not been analysed.	
152	Member of Public	28/06/2010	C4	I spent a long while filling in forms to register for the consultation above, which closed today, carefully completed the very limited questions, only to find that it closed at 16.00 and I submitted my response at 16.01. I imagine everything I wrote has now gone to waste, but this is all of a piece with the worst consultation process I have ever come across. My main concern is that the residents of the areas likely to be affected by flooding in the next 20 -30 years, including the caravan sites in Seawick and Jaywick, Jaywick residents and others, have very little awareness of the plans and there was little effort to involve them in the consultation. The document itself doesn't seem to cover how, or even whether there will be any compensation for the value of their homes, the most crucial question I should have thought. In addition it is not clear whose responsibility it is to warn people who are likely to be affected and even communicate realistic risk estimates.	01/07/2010

				<p>Most people in Jaywick I have spoken to still believe their homes are not likely to be affected for 200 years as there is a misperception of the 1 in 200 years risk so often quoted previously. I do understand that the consultation documents were put together by professionals, but to a reader they come across as almost deliberate obfuscation of the real issues. 'Saline intrusion' I believe was the phrase? Why not say the sea will flood your homes. Estimates of the sea level rise and other impacts likely to result from climate change are increasing all the time. Storms, etc are very difficult to predict but this needs to be explained in human language, if the consultation is expected to work.</p>	
153	Essex County Council	28/06/2010	general	<p>This consultation response has collated the comments from departments across Essex County Council (ECC) including Regeneration, Natural Environment, Public Rights of Way, Spatial Planning, Historic Environment, Emergency Planning and Minerals and Waste. The approach taken has been to lay out general overarching comments first and then to provide specific comment following the order of the draft SMP. Some of the more detailed technical responses from specific teams have been included as appendices to this response. Essex County Council's involvement in developing the draft SMP ECC has welcomed the opportunity to work in partnership with the Environment Agency (SMP Lead Partner), all Local Authorities having a coastal frontage in the SMP area, Natural England, English Heritage and representatives of the Regional Flood Defence Committee to help formulate the draft SMP which is currently out for consultation.</p>	N/A
				<p>ECC fully recognises that the final SMP2 will guide decision making affecting coastal communities in Essex for the next 100 years, and has therefore participated fully throughout the process at both Member and officer level. ECC is fully supportive of policies that protect people, property and commercial interest whilst also supporting the balance of protecting biodiversity, the historic and natural environment and landscape values. Any policy that therefore reduces protection to any of the above has been fully scrutinised and where it is felt that there are serious concerns with any proposal we have suggested an alternative approach. Requirements for Policy Change at National Level. ECC suggests that there are two key areas requiring a change of policy at national level as follows;</p>	

			<p>National policy 1. Caravan Parks Many holiday caravan parks are located in close proximity to the coast to enable easy access to this valuable and attractive asset. This can often mean that caravan parks are located well within the flood plain putting them at risk of coastal flooding. With the current predictions of sea level rise, due to geological tilt, it is envisaged that this risk will increase throughout the duration of the SMP. Public safety is a key issue for the County Council and ECC proposes that government consider giving guidance on relocation of caravan parks following a serious incident. An effective duty of care should be placed on caravan park site owner/operators to protect customers as far as possible from coastal flood risk. This could include conferring a duty on the relevant local authority to ensure appropriate contingency plans exist, that they can be effectively executed and are regularly monitored. Such plans would be expected to include how flood/storm surge warnings are handled and disseminated across the site and details for site evacuation.</p>	
			<p>Regular inspections to check these are in place and up to date would also be required in a manner similar to those for fire prevention measures. Subsequent incorporation of these relevant policies into Local Development Frameworks or other appropriate plans would then be required.</p> <p>National Policy 2. Funding - If investment required for sea wall maintenance reduces because of the adoption of a managed realignment policy, ECC would like to see any savings ring fenced for investment in local adaptation measures. General Comments - Change Control Process - There is the need for clarity regarding the handling of consultation responses detailing the following: How comments will be electronically logged to ensure a proper audit trail exists • Who has the responsibility for deciding the applicable change being made as a result of stakeholder comments? The justification for any policy changes that occur to ensure that the process is transparent.</p> <p>Economic - It is important that the economic values which have been taken into account in the economic assessment are more clearly presented.</p>	

			<p>This should include the identification of data that has been incorporated and those values it has not been possible to evaluate. The socio/economic value of managed realignment ought to be further emphasised throughout the SMP document. Mitigation Measures - Where the SMP highlights that there will be an increase in vulnerability to coastal flooding, erosion or managed realignment, it is considered appropriate that realistic and deliverable mitigation measures should be proposed. It is strongly recommended that in developing appropriate mitigation measures the Environment Agency works collaboratively with relevant agencies, organisations and the community including the following; Local Planning Authorities; County Council; Emergency Services including Police, Fire and Rescue, Ambulance Service, Lifeboat Rescue etc... Local Businesses; and Local coastal communities.</p>	
			<p>Waste Filled Sea Walls ECC feels that the policy for some/all frontages partially constructed out of waste, could potentially have been put forward as Managed Realignment for Epoch 3.</p>	
			<p>It does however accept the precautionary approach of first conducting studies to look at the future options for these areas, with the potential to propose some/all for inclusion at subsequent reviews of the SMP. DEFRA Guidance - In order to become a practical and user-friendly document, ECC feels that the SMP should adhere to the DEFRA SMP guidance (relevant section is on page 34) and as such it should include: An outline of future schemes; The sources of funding for achieving the plan; Make it clear how stakeholders can get involved in the process of developing the actions.</p>	
			<p>Consistency - The terminology in the SMP should be consistent e.g. Paglesham Churchend and Paglesham Eastend are referred to in the text on p178 whereas in the policy appraisal tables in Appendix G these same realignments are referred to as Paglesham and Paglesham Reach North Bank respectively making comparison difficult. There must be consistency between the main document and the appendices with regard to policy options for specific frontages e.g. PDZ D6b has been proposed for managed realignment in Epoch 2, yet the summary of conclusions for the Economic Appraisal shows the PDzs for D6a and D6b to be grouped and are showing a hold the line policy for all 3 epochs. Again PDZ E1 has a policy of hold the line for all 3 epochs, whereas the relevant section of the Economic Appraisal in Appendix has this PDZ down for a Managed Realignment in Epoch 3. All policies must be cross checked across all appendices to ensure that there is consistency and no confusion.</p>	

			<p>There are additional comments regarding consistency in the section of this response relating to Appendix H.</p> <p>Public Rights of Way (PROW) - ECC as Highway Authority would wish to see clarification on two basic considerations in the final SMP documents;</p>	
			<p>Given that the sea wall serves as the sub-soil to the highway, (where legally only the surface of a highway is vested in the highway authority), who is responsible for the maintenance of the sea wall? How far do the duties of the highway authority extend in terms of maintenance of the path and protecting the rights of the public to the use and enjoyment of it? The Highway Authority neither has the expertise or the financial resources to repair the sea wall structure. Whilst it is appreciated that the sea wall does not usually stand on land owned by the Environment Agency it would be useful if their responsibilities in connection with sea wall maintenance were clearly set out in the SMP document or another supporting document. Where a policy of no active intervention is proposed, the mitigation proposals should be agreed between the EA and the highway authority in the first instance, as to how best to protect the right of the public to use and enjoy paths concerned.</p>	
			<p>It would be desirable if these principles could be set out in the final SMP. Where managed realignment is proposed as an engineering Project requiring planning permission, it is acknowledged that the formal diversion of a path can be secured in a regulated way often producing a higher specification path than the original route. The managed realignment which has taken place on Wallasea Island provides a model of best practice.</p>	
			<p>Chapter 1 - Glossary Dwelling and infrastructure need to be clearly defined within the final SMP document particularly as these are mentioned with regard to specific policy options. Commercial property/ies needs to be clearly defined within the final SMP document. It is not clear why golf courses and caravan parks do not appear to be included within this definition and it is felt appropriate that they should be.</p> <p>Chapter 4 - Policy Statements The policy option in the tables for Managed Realignment 2 is often explained as “management realignment by breach of the existing defence while continuing flood defence to the dwellings and key infrastructure”. This is also mentioned elsewhere in the SMP (for example in Chapter 3). It is important that dwellings and infrastructure are clearly defined to avoid confusion. It is not clear for example whether caravans could be deemed to be dwellings especially as some of these are permanent homes. Although Bradwell Power Station is mentioned, there is no mention of the two COMAH sites (Control of Major</p>	

			Accident Hazard Regulations) located in the Tendring District.	
			<p>ECC supports the majority of the proposed policies in the draft SMP but has the following comments to make regarding certain specific locations</p> <p>PDZ B6b Naze Cliffs South - ECC supports the policy of MR1 for this PDZ which will allow the construction of a structure (to be known as CRAG walk) to slow down and manage the rate of erosion in this section of frontage in order to protect the significant heritage of the Naze Tower.</p> <p>Management Unit C – Tendring Peninsula (p122) In view of the recognition on p 77 that one of the ‘big decisions’ for the SMP is ‘how to sustain the vital role of the seafront for the town’s character and economy’, ECC would like to see further explanation detailing what is predicted for the beaches along this peninsula (including Clacton, Frinton and Walton). This is considered particularly important given that it is stated elsewhere in the document that holding the line can have negative impacts on the beach and elsewhere along the shoreline. ECC also considers it appropriate that recommendations to address the impacts of this policy are included in the Action Plan.</p>	
			<p>PDZ C4 – Seawick, Jaywick and St Osyth Marsh. ECC does not support the proposed policy of MR2 for this frontage in Epoch 3 but would advocate a dual policy of Hold the Line / Managed Realignment for Epoch 3. ECC strongly believes that there is a need to continue defending Jaywick as long as there is residential settlement there. ECC would like to see the text on page 123 relating to Jaywick changed to read as follows; “At Jaywick, the situation is very complex. The flood defences have recently been strengthened to protect the communities of Brooklands, Grasslands and Jaywick village, plus important tourist facilities (e.g. caravan parks). However, the sea bank is under considerable pressure, and sustaining it in the medium and long term would require significant investment, particularly in the eastern half of the policy development zone. Clearly, any change in shoreline management approach would only be possible in combination with significant adaptation for the people and businesses in the area.</p>	

			<p>The SMP's intent for Jaywick is to support the process that Tendring District Council and Essex County Council are carrying out through the Local Development Framework to develop a sustainable long-term solution for the area. The period up to around 2025 is the minimum time needed to allow land use adaptation that may be required. In the short to medium term, the existing frontline defences will be held where they are now. In the medium to long term, the appropriate standard of protection will reflect the need to defend residential settlements while reflecting the extent of land use changes that may have taken place." ECC would like to see the text in the 6th Column in the table on page 124 (summary of specific policies) read as follows; "The current line will be held in epoch 1. Managed realignment will be achieved through continued adaptation and re-directing residential settlement away from the flood risk zone while continuing flood defence to dwellings and infrastructure. After 2005 ensuring the continued use of the area for leisure, recreation and tourism where possible linked with the development of new intertidal areas."</p>	
			<p>Due to the presence of the counter wall within this PDZ, it could be argued that the areas to the east and west of this structure might be considered to be 2 separate flood cells. However, given that there are communities living at extremely high flood risk immediately behind the sea wall on both sides of this counter wall, it is difficult to see how a case could be made to split this PDZ at this late stage into 2 and have separate policies for each area. If a decision was taken to split the PDZ and the policy for the area to the west of the counter wall is amended to Hold the Line, then ECC would expect to see the evidence to support a case being made not to have the same policy for the area east of the counter wall (e.g. Hold the Line).</p>	
			<p>This would need to include a robust assessment of the economic value of the two frontages, and we would have to question why the economic value of caravan parks is being given considerable weight whereas in other areas of the coast they do not appear to have been given this weighting. If a policy of hold the line is recommended then this could be caveated with a stated objective to facilitate long-term coastal adaptation in the Jaywick part of the zone but that this will only be progressed in tandem with a defence of the existing residential settlement. It is essential that the policy appraisal results table is completed for this PDZ as this is currently blank across all criteria. ECC also feels that it is necessary for the partnership to consider and agree wording for text relating to the areas along this frontage beyond the remit of the Jaywick Strategic Leadership Group at the next scheduled Elected Members Forum meeting.</p>	

			<p>PDZ D2 – Flag Creek (South Shore). ECC would suggest a change of policy for this Policy Development Zone to Hold the Line as it is not considered that the recommended policy option of managed realignment in Epoch 2 is appropriate, given the significance of the area for its historic environment, natural environment and landscape values.</p>	
			<p>This is one of the best surviving areas of well preserved historic coastal grazing marsh in Essex equating to approximately 24% of the resource in the Colne Estuary. The area is of national importance (SSSI) for wildlife, acting as refugia for uncommon plant species and as feeding and breeding ground for wildfowl and other birds. The PDZ is also of considerable social/amenity value. As a publicly accessible Essex Wildlife Trust nature reserve it provides a critical area of over 20 hectares of Accessible Natural Greenspace to the population of St Osyth and adjacent settlements. The proposed managed realignment would result in a deficit of (District Level) Accessible Natural Greenspace in the area as well as the loss of this irreplaceable historic environment resource and would require a comprehensive and costly archaeological mitigation strategy. Further additional technical comment is contained in Appendix 1 which includes suggestions that a policy of Hold the Line is potentially more economically viable than Managed Realignment and this should be taken into account in the SMP's decision making.</p>	
			<p>PDZ D5 – Westmarsh Point to where the frontage meets the B1029. ECC supports the proposed policy of managed realignment but suggests the economics associated with this PDZ are further re-examined at subsequent reviews as ECC, as Mineral Planning Authority, has received details of a new suggested wharf on this frontage.</p> <p>PDZ D8a – Inner Colne West Bank. ECC does not consider that the proposed managed realignment policy for Epoch 2 provides sufficient time for adaptation by the businesses currently operating there and questions, given the operator's intention to continue operating from the site (see Appendix 2), whether managed realignment is the correct policy option for this frontage. The views of the site operators should be sought, economics reappraised and a policy decision made by the Elected Members Forum. ECC proposes a change to managed realignment in Epoch 3 or a Hold the Line policy dependent on an economic reappraisal.</p>	

			<p>PDZ E2 – Seaward frontage between North Barn and West Mersea. ECC supports the proposed policy of managed realignment along this frontage and has been in initial discussions to find a mutually beneficial solution which could involve the creation of saltmarsh and / or a new lake on which sail training could take place.</p> <p>PDZ F3 – South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet. The recommended option for managed realignment in Epoch 3 is not appropriate given the significance of the area for its historic environment, natural environment and landscape values. ECC supports a change of policy for this Policy Development Zone from the proposed policy of managed realignment to Hold the Line.</p>	
			<p>This frontage is considered likely to be of national significance for its historic environment value and is also of significance for both the natural environment and landscape values. This site represents approximately 55% of the well preserved historic grazing marsh in the Blackwater Estuary and there is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits including locally distinct Red Hills and a scheduled duck-decoy pond. Further technical comment regarding the Historic Environment value of this frontage is contained within Appendix 1. PDZ F5 – Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger. The recommended option for managed realignment in Epoch 3 is not appropriate given the significance of the area for its historic environment, natural environment and landscape values. ECC supports a change of policy for this Policy Development Zone from the proposed policy of managed realignment to Hold the Line.</p>	
			<p>Although the Colne and Blackwater Flood Risk Management Strategy update (RPA, 2009b) shows that Hold the Line is economically challenging, at present the historic coastal grazing marsh within F5, protected by existing defences, undoubtedly contributes to the tourism interest of the area. The loss of this asset would result in a reduction in the number of day visitors to Tollesbury and adjacent settlements, impacting local shops, pubs etc. This should be taken into account in the SMP's decision making and suggests that the economic viability of the policy options require more vigorous economic appraisal before determining a final policy.</p>	

			<p>It should be noted that this frontage is considered likely to be of national significance for its historic environment value and is also of significance for both the natural environment and landscape values. This site represents approximately 30% of the well preserved historic grazing marsh in the Blackwater Estuary and there is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits including locally distinct Red Hills and numerous earthworks, including former sea walls. Further technical comment regarding the Historic Environment value of this frontage is contained within Appendix 1.</p> <p>PDZ G1 – Bradwell on Sea. ECC would not support any form of managed realignment for this frontage given the high level of amenity afforded by the beach at Bradwell and the proximity to the spiritual setting of St Peters and the Othona Community. The proximity to the potential Nuclear Power Station could also have the potential to cause concern among the public and hence it is felt that this site is best avoided, and a policy of Hold the Line should remain.</p>	
			<p>PDZ H2b – Bridge Marsh to North Fambridge. ECC considers the recommended option for managed realignment in Epoch 3 is inappropriate, given the historic environment and natural environment significance of the PDZ, which includes the Blue House Farm Essex Wildlife Trust reserve. ECC supports a change of policy for this Policy Development Zone from the proposed policy of managed realignment to Hold the Line. It should be noted that this frontage is considered likely to be of national significance for its historic environment value and is also of significance for its natural environment value. This site represents approximately 37% of the well preserved historic grazing marsh in the Crouch/Roach Estuaries and there is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits including locally distinct Red Hills and numerous earthworks, including former sea walls. Further technical comment regarding the Historic Environment value of this frontage is contained within Appendix 1.</p>	
			<p>It is important that an increased level of liaison with Network Rail takes place to ensure that the railway line is protected into the future.</p> <p>PDZ H10 – Wallasea Island. ECC supports the proposal by RSPB for a large scale realignment of Wallasea Island. It is essential that modelling of its impacts continues for a considerable time so that any resultant changes to coastal processes affecting PDZs along the Crouch and Roach, can be ascertained and policy proposals changed as required. This is the largest managed realignment site in Europe and all comments on the policy development zones on the Roach and Crouch will depend upon further study to ascertain the impact of the managed realignment on these estuaries. It should</p>	

				be recognised that all of these policies are subject to change when the impact is better understood.	
				PDZ H11a - Paglesham Churchend/Paglesham – ECC does not oppose the proposed managed realignment for this frontage, if the need exists to reduce the risk to the nearby properties, and this risk would be mitigated through managed realignment. It is thought that site visits by the Environment Agency have shown this defence is not currently as vulnerable to coastal processes as was once thought, though ECC recognises that the existing defence protects a significant area of the flood plain and that the area involved is very vulnerable to both over topping and the implications of a potential breach scenario. If however, the decision is taken as a result of this consultation process to retain the existing policy of hold the line, then it will be necessary to ensure that the standard of protection offered by the existing defence is improved to ensure the continued protection of people and property from the risks as described above.	
				PDZ H11b – Paglesham Eastend/Paglesham Reach North Bank ECC supports the proposed policy of managed realignment for this frontage if the EA can prove that this would provide a better level of protection to homes and businesses. Chapter 5 Action Plan ECC considers that the following actions should be included in the Action Plan, though in making these suggestions ECC does not necessarily consider itself to be the appropriate partner responsible for the delivery of any given action. It recognises that these actions might be delivered by other relevant SMP partners or other outside bodies. Ongoing survey, monitoring and research ECC is supportive of an appropriate agency carrying out surveys, monitoring, research and modelling to seek to ensure that when the next review of the SMP is undertaken that data is of the highest quality to ensure robust decision making can be undertaken.	
				It should be noted that every location chosen for realignment will require, more or less detailed, mitigation of adverse effects on the historic environment, and most importantly, careful planning of the exact location and extent of realignment to ensure particularly significant heritage assets are preserved. It will be necessary to include this as part of the EIA for particular schemes, and may well require a range of fieldwork to inform the EIA and develop a mitigation strategy. In some cases the nature of the historic environment is so complex and the areas concerned so large (e.g. H8b) that, given the long-term nature of the SMP, such work should be timetabled well in advance, so that	

				realignment schemes can be properly planned and implemented. Studies should include the following;	
				<p>1. Coastal Waste in Essex It is essential that a study is undertaken to look at issues associated with waste which exist in different locations on the Essex coast and that this study should include the environmental and economic aspects including relevant cost / benefits for i) sites where waste is currently contained in the sea walls and ii) coastal landfill sites (both closed and current). The following issues should be addressed by such a study; the impacts of removal of the waste from different locations and replacing it with a different material; the implications of continuing to maintain this waste in situ . issues associated with waste generated by the Ministry of Defence (with whom increased liaison and involvement is vital)</p> <p>2. Full economic assessment of physical and environmental assets behind the seawalls should be carried out .</p>	
				<p>3. Beneficial Use of Dredged Materials Strategy – This should examine the possibilities associated with the movement of silts to locations which could facilitate an increase in the amount of saltmarsh present.</p> <p>4. Saltmarsh survey. Throughout the development of the draft SMP, comments have been made by some partners, which suggest that the current data regarding saltmarsh is out of date. It is therefore considered essential that an up to date survey is conducted to ensure that future decision making is based on accurate data.</p> <p>5. Compilation of an asset register for key infrastructure and items of value along the coast .</p>	
				<p>6. Caravan Parks Research should be conducted to see if any of the caravans within caravan parks proposed for Managed Realignment, are used as permanent residences. Increased liaison with the caravan park owners/occupiers is required to explain policy implications, the flood risk that a number of the sites are operating under and the duty of care that the park owners/operators must have for their customers. A new national policy is required for caravan parks to help them to adapt to the increasing vulnerability they find themselves in when located in coastal locations. Local partnership working to facilitate adaptation of caravan park owners should also be initiated. The caravan park owners/operators should be encouraged to develop emergency plans relating to an emergency coastal flood event. Close liaison with the emergency planning officers within Districts/Boroughs is to be encouraged.</p>	

			<p>7. Network Rail Increased liaison with Network Rail is required. Investigations should be conducted to examine the issues associated with railways existing in close proximity and occasionally vulnerable sections of the coast.</p> <p>8. Setting up of an Essex Flood and Coastal Committee which could provide the partnership and governance to delivery of this SMP Action Plan and monitor delivery against it as well as the consideration of a far wider variety of coastal issues. This action could also potentially provide the Managing Coastal Change Project with a mechanism under which to operate beyond the lifetime of current project.</p> <p>9. Environmental Awareness Day should be held along the coast to enable the pros and cons of Managed Realignment and other policy options to be discussed with landowners along with different stewardship options available.</p>	
			<p>10. The production of a Landowner Pack by the Environment Agency (with support of others as required) with different case studies and before / after photos, consent forms for sea wall maintenance and also clear details of Emergency Works consents process.</p> <p>SMP Appendices - Appendix H: Economic Appraisal It is not clear why golf courses or caravan parks are not considered as commercial properties, with their economic value being taken into account, when calculating the Benefit Cost Ratio or the realignment costs for use in the Economic Appraisal. This is of relevance to numerous PDZs including D1a, D1b, E2, F11, F12. Instead the “high level economic analysis” undertaken in the economic appraisal does not take into account the benefits or costs related to non-property features such as caravan parks and golf courses and the rationale for this is not clear. Epoch 1 managed realignment policies are assumed to be enacted in 2015. It is questioned whether this would allow sufficient time for adaptation given that the SMP won’t be ratified until late 2010 or early 2011.</p>	

			<p>It is questioned whether the financial penalties associated with non-compliance with legal requirements such as the Habitats Directive should not be represented in the economic appraisal? PDZ D6b – the assessment for this is ‘not viable’ which is not included as one of the available options set out on p H4. This also conflicts with the summary table on H64, where it is listed as ‘challenging’. Also the BCR is 0.13 whereas F5 (p H44) has a BCR of 0.02 and is listed as ‘challenging’. PDFZ B1 and B2 are listed separately on p H60 but together on H32 – a consistent approach should be taken. PDZ F2, F3, F4 are taken separately on p H 64 and each one is ‘at least marginally viable.’ However on H44 they are taken together and assessed as ‘challenging.’ This needs to be checked and corrected before being incorporated into the Final SMP.</p>	
			<p>PDZ H3 p H 22 One reason for not proposing a managed realignment policy for this policy development zone is due to its location in the upper estuary which means that realignment in this PDZ could have negative impacts further downstream. It is questioned why this same approach has not been taken for other PDZs including the proposed managed realignments in the Colne Estuary at D8a, D6b and D3 and whether the proposed policy options for these frontages should therefore be re-examined. If certain PDZs are being proposed as potential managed realignment sites in the SMP due to the overriding legal responsibility to compensate for loss of intertidal habitats in the SMP area (PDZ H6, J7, J8) even though the policy option is shown to be economically challenging, has this same approach been taken to all other vulnerable frontages with a similar economic appraisal? PDZ I1c – for consistency, the unquantifiable benefits applicable to this site, should also be listed.</p>	
			<p>Appendix L Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) It is very welcome that the SEA recognises the complexity and sensitivity of the coastal zone and recognises in particular that: ‘The majority of the coastline is also subject to statutory landscape designations, which has important implications for any prospective developments, management or policies. The area is also noted for its historic and archaeological features, including the county’s historic rural landscapes’ (non technical summary i). Unfortunately the SEA fails to examine the SMP to reveal the flaws in the way it deals with landscape, particularly historic landscape, and the wide range of heritage assets present. In particular, as with the SMP itself, the SEA fails to recognise that non-designated heritage assets can be as significant as designated ones, and that they are often more than the sum of their parts, groups of above and below ground heritage assets occurring as landscapes are often the most significant aspects of the historic environment in the coastal zone.</p>	

				<p>This lack of appreciation of the importance both of the historic landscape and of the historic environment's contribution to the wider landscape is reflected in the 'Characterisation of Land use and Environment' pages 230 following which are universally poor in the they incorporate the historic environment. The comments below reflect this issue and a number of other points, and are set out broadly grouped to answer the first two of the consultation questions.</p>	
				<p>In a number of places (e.g. page 67) the need for English Heritage to be involved in dealing with historic environment is highlighted. That is not unreasonable, however, there is little doubt that Local Authority Historic Environment Services will have a key role to play and therefore a phrase such as English Heritage and Essex and Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Services may be more apposite. Furthermore, on page 72 the Sea states:- 'In the case of the Essex and South Suffolk SMP2, the identified potential negative effects related to the loss of potential archaeological features on managed realignment sites. It is essential therefore that resourcing and time is provided for English Heritage to commence site investigations where considered necessary in managed realignment areas. Within the SMP Action Plan therefore, English Heritage will be instrumental in establishing what the specific nature of losses may be, and where losses are known, a figure for investigation established so that this funding can be sought from Government.</p>	N/A
				<p>The intent of addressing this matter within the Action Plan will be to ensure that English Heritage are provided with funds, in advance, to investigate threatened sites.' The long lead in time which exists in most areas selected for managed realignment will indeed provide an opportunity to fully understand historic environment impacts and carefully plan to avoid them or where that is not possible to provide appropriate mitigation. However, it should be recognised from the outset that realignment schemes will generally be dealt with through the planning process. Local Planning Authorities will, through the EIA regulations and the principles set out in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning and the Historic Environment, expect the direct, indirect and cumulative adverse impacts on the historic environment to be understood and avoided or appropriately mitigated by the applicant.</p>	

			<p>1/ Have the environmental issues been correctly identified? The SEA fails to recognise that the historic environment is ubiquitous and not simply confined to a series of discrete 'monuments' or areas. The government's ratification of the European Landscape Convention 2007 reinforces this view and so the SEA's general reliance on designated historic environment assets to represent the historic environment is disappointing; it does not allow an adequate assessment of the impact of the SMP on the historic environment and in particular on the historic landscape. This failure is apparent in both 3.2 (p24) and 3.3. (p30) and we would challenge the statement on p24 that 'more than any other attribute apart from landform, the ecology of the coast gives it a unique and distinctive quality', which underplays the role of historic landscape features in defining the character of our coastline. It is in fact the landscape which, more than any other attribute, gives the coast its unique quality. It is the immediate perception of the landscape that first grabs the attention, the looping lines of the sea walls, and broad expanses of estuary and marshes.</p>	
			<p>The historic environment is a vital part of that landscape and is critical to the integrity of the Essex coastal landscape. Historic coastal grazing marshes might be singled out as an especially significant aspect fundamental to the character of the coastal zone. The wording of the SEA is in places misleading (p66-67) in relation to assessing historic environment impacts in that it gives the impression that the SEA has considered the impact of the SMP on all known heritage assets along the coast and that the avoidance of these features was 'a central consideration in the assessment of sites for managed realignment', so that it is only unknown archaeological features which may be potentially lost as a result of this policy. However, it is clear from the content of the SEA (e.g. figs 3.3 to 3.6) that the 'heritage assets' considered in the assessment were limited to designated features (i.e. Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens etc).</p>	
			<p>A number of the locations chosen for managed realignment contain known environments comprising a wide range of non designated heritage assets that will be lost as a result of this policy. Whilst the SEA correctly identifies the issue of a likely negative impact on unknown archaeological features throughout most of the Management Units it fails to recognise that in a number of locations, managed realignment will have a negative impact on known, but undesignated archaeological and historic landscape features. Whilst the failure to address impacts beyond those on designated assets is the critical issue, it appears that not all designated sites are included on the tables and maps.</p>	

			<p>2/ Does the report correctly identify negative impacts on the environment? The SEA fails to correctly identify the scale of the negative effects on the historic environment of a number of the management units. Similarly it fails to recognise the cumulative loss of historic landscape and historic environment features that will result through the implementation of the SMP. For instance it would result in the loss some of the most significant historic grazing marsh in Essex. The failure to recognize the scale of negative effects is demonstrated in a number of the detailed assessments contained within the tables in Annex 1 e.g. Table 6. The table accepts that the two scheduled decoy ponds on F3 and F5 (Tollesbury Wick and Old Hall marshes) are historically significant. However, it does not identify the importance of the historic landscape of these areas of grazing marsh and as a result this scoring a minor positive effect reflects a remarkable misunderstanding of the significance of these historic landscapes.</p>	
			<p>MU 4 (Colne Estuary), MU 6 (Blackwater Estuary) and MU 8 (Crouch and Roach) each contains PDZs with significant areas of surviving historic grazing marsh that will be lost as a result of the proposed policies of managed realignment. These are complex historic environments, containing important below ground archaeological remains, archaeological earthworks and other historic landscape features that are irreplaceable. Together with the historic grassland and the fossilised creeks/fleets and rills of the former salt marsh, these represent intact historic environments with considerable 'time depth' and integrity that relates to human exploitation of local coastal resources over several millennia. Such landscapes are fundamental to the character of the Essex coast. Managed realignment within these PDZ's will 'actively shape management in a new direction leading to ... loss' (Table 2.2) and so should be regarded as a major negative score according to the SEA assessment criteria for archaeological features.</p>	

			<p>Managed realignment within these PDZ's will also result in 'the loss of significant features within the coastal landscape' (Table 2.2) and so a major or minor negative score should be provided according to the SEA assessment criteria for maintenance of the coastal landscape. Given these errors the overall message from the assessment given on p58 of the SEA that 'the sites for realignment have been selected to avoid environmental, heritage, social or economic features wherever possible, and the realignments have only had minor negative effects on a limited number of such features' seems unjustifiable.</p> <p>Specific issues - Local Wildlife Sites There are a number of Local Wildlife Sites on or near the coast and these have not been taken into consideration in the assessment process. The SEA does not explain why they have not been considered with respect to their existing wildlife value or if there may be any adverse effects upon them. ECC considers that these issues should be considered in the SEA</p>	
			<p>Table 2.2, page 17 Assessment criteria. It is not considered acceptable to consider all Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats as equal or that no net loss of BAP habitat should automatically be given positive scores. This is too general and does not reflect that some habitats are more important in a national or local context or in the specific location. Some are easier to recreate than others too. This should be reflected in the scoring system, which is currently too coarse and generalised. The SEA should also reflect the local situation and Essex Biodiversity Action Plan targets which are currently being developed as well as the UK BAP.</p> <p>Page 60, Table 5.1- Summary of SEA Again consistency issue needs to be resolved in the Final SMP. MU1 and MU10 are not terms referred to in the SMP document, do these refer to Management Units A to J?</p>	
			<p>L6.1- Loss of BAP habitat ECC welcomes the proposals to ensure that BAP habitat should be monitored with specific actions to ensure that shifts in habitat extent are highlighted.</p> <p>List of Appendices to ECC Response - Appendix 1 Detailed response from Historic Environment Team on 4 PDZs Appendix 2 Response by Waste and Minerals Team re PDZ D8a</p> <p><u>Appendix 1 Draft integration of Historic and Natural environment issues in objecting to Realignment at three locations PDZ D2 Along the southern shore of Flag Creek</u> Page E54 The recommended option for managed realignment in Epoch 2 is not appropriate, given the</p>	

				significance of the area for its historic environment, natural environment and landscape values.	
				The PDZ has an historic environment which is likely to be of regional significance, with high potential for below ground archaeological deposits, including palaeo-environmental remains and locally distinct Red Hills, and a well preserved historic landscape containing a series of earthworks, including sea wall, raised causeways and evidence for historic cultivation. Together with the fossilised creeks/fleets and rills of the former salt marsh, this represents an intact historic environment with considerable 'time depth' and integrity that relates to human exploitation of local coastal resources over several millennia. Managed realignment would result in the loss of this irreplaceable resource and require a comprehensive and costly archaeological mitigation strategy.	
				This is one of the best surviving areas (approximately 121 ha) of well preserved historic coastal grazing marsh (UK and County BAP priority habitat) in Essex equating to approximately 37% of the resource in the Crouch/Roach Estuaries, which totals around 321.1 ha (CHaMPS, 2002). The area is of national importance (SSSI) and international importance for overwintering birds and also coastal plants and insects including rare water beetles and scarce emerald damselfly. The reserve also supports of brown hare and water vole (both UK and County BAP species; water vole are also a Protected Species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended). Managed realignment would result in the loss of this high value habitat and contribute to the ongoing loss of coastal grazing marsh in Essex which has declined by as much as 72% since the 1930's.	
				The PDZ is also of considerable social/amenity value. As a publicly accessible Essex Wildlife Trust nature reserve it provides a critical area of >20 ha Accessible Natural Greenspace to the population of St Osyth and adjacent settlements (Analysis of Greenspace Provision for Essex, EWT, 2009). Managed realignment would result in a deficit of (District Level) Accessible Natural Greenspace in the area. Whilst recognising that the policy of managed realignment during Epoch 2 is economically challenging, Appendix H states that the new defences will protect part of the historic park and garden of St Osyth Park, thus bringing significant tourism benefits. However, at present the historic coastal grazing marsh within D2, protected by the existing sea walls, actually contributes to the historic setting of the designated park, adds to the variety of tourism interest in the area and provides potential to increase the length of stay of visitors, thus benefiting local shops, pubs etc.	

			<p>This suggests that a policy of Hold the Line is potentially more economically viable than Managed Realignment and this should be taken into account in the SMP's decision making. Historic grazing marsh landscapes such as these are rare survivals and should be preserved. It would be foolish to sacrifice such a landscape for managed realignment to facilitate salt marsh development. Important though that is it would be better to target the process of creating new inter-tidal habitat on areas where the historic and natural environment has been eroded, perhaps due to intensive arable agriculture in the second half of the 20th century. Accordingly the policy should be amended to:</p> <p>Hold the line</p>	
			<p>PDZ F3: South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet Pages E68-9 The recommended option for managed realignment in Epoch 3 is not appropriate, given the significance of the area for its historic environment, natural environment and landscape values. The PDZ includes the Old Hall Marshes RSPB reserve, and has an historic environment of national significance, with high potential for below ground archaeological deposits, including palaeo-environmental remains and locally distinct Red Hills, and a well preserved historic landscape including a scheduled duck-decoy pond, as well as a series of earthworks, including former sea walls, raised causeways, and evidence for historic cultivation. Together with the fossilised creeks/fleets and rills of the former salt marsh, this represents an intact historic environment with considerable 'time depth' and integrity that relates to human exploitation of local coastal resources over several millennia. Managed realignment would result in the loss of this irreplaceable resource and require a comprehensive and costly archaeological mitigation strategy.</p>	
			<p>This is one of the best surviving areas (approximately 256 ha) of well preserved historic coastal grazing marsh (UK and County BAP priority habitat) in Essex equating to approximately 55% of the resource in the Blackwater Estuary, which totals around 458.5 ha (CHaMPS, 2002). The area is of international and national importance (SSSI) for overwintering birds. Of the 60 species of bird that breed there, numbers of garganey, shoveler, pochard, avocet and bearded tit are of national importance. The reserve also supports scarce plant and insect species and has thriving populations of brown hare and water vole (both UK and County BAP species; water vole are also a Protected Species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended). Managed realignment would result in the loss of this high value habitat and contribute to the ongoing loss of coastal grazing marsh in Essex which has declined by as much as 72% since the 1930's.</p>	

			<p>The PDZ is also of considerable social/amenity value. As a publicly accessible RSPB reserve it provides a critical area of >100 ha Accessible Natural Greenspace to the population of Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Archy, Salcott cum Virley and adjacent settlements (Analysis of Greenspace Provision for Essex, EWT, 2009). Managed realignment would result in a deficit of (Sub Regional Level) Accessible Natural Greenspace in the area.</p> <p>Appendix H of the SMP (pH18) concludes that the draft policy of managed realignment during Epoch 2 is at least economically viable, although this is based on a very broad scale economic appraisal rather than detailed economic analysis and F3 is considered in combination with F2 and F4.</p>	
			<p>As the draft policy for this unit is actually managed realignment during Epoch 3, it would appear that a new appraisal should take place based on the draft policy itself as the benefits analysis has used average residual life calculations for the existing defences. That said, at present the historic coastal grazing marsh within F3, protected by existing defences, undoubtedly contributes to the tourism interest of the area due to its location within the Old Hall Marshes reserve, and the loss of this asset would result in a reduction in the number of day visitors to Tollesbury and adjacent settlements, impacting local shops, pubs etc. This should be taken into account in the SMP's decision making and suggests that the economic viability of the policy options require more vigorous economic appraisal before determining a final policy. Historic grazing marsh landscapes such as these are rare survivals and should be preserved. Furthermore, the nature conservation and historic landscape values of the unit are enhanced by its proximity to Tollesbury Wick reserve to the south. It would be foolish to sacrifice such a landscape for managed realignment to facilitate salt marsh development.</p>	
			<p>Important though that is, it would be better to target the process of creating new inter-tidal habitat on areas where the historic and natural environment has been eroded, perhaps due to intensive arable agriculture in the second half of the 20th century. Accordingly the recommendation for Epoch 3 should be changed to: Hold the Line</p> <p>PDZ F5: Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger Pages E69-70 The recommended option for managed realignment in Epoch 3 is not appropriate, given the significance of the area for its historic environment, natural environment and landscape values.</p>	

			<p>The PDZ includes the Tollesbury Wick Essex Wildlife Trust reserve, and has an historic environment which can be considered to be of national significance, with high potential for below ground archaeological deposits, including palaeo-environmental remains and locally distinct Red Hills, and a well preserved historic landscape with numerous earthworks, including former sea walls, raised causeways and evidence for historic cultivation. Together with the fossilised creeks/fleets and rills of the former salt marsh, this represents an intact historic environment with considerable 'time depth' and integrity that relates to human exploitation of local coastal resources over several millennia. Managed realignment would result in the loss of this irreplaceable resource and require a comprehensive and costly archaeological mitigation strategy. This is one of the best surviving areas (approximately 140 ha) of well preserved historic coastal grazing marsh (UK and County BAP priority habitat) in Essex equating to approximately 30% of the resource in the Blackwater Estuary, which totals around 458.5 ha (CHaMPS, 2002).</p>	
			<p>The area is of national importance (SSSI) for overwintering birds and wildlife is abundant in rough pasture, borrowdykes, seawalls, wet flushes and pools. Rough pasture provides refugia for small mammals which in turn attract birds of prey including Marsh Harriers, Hen Harriers and Short Eared Owls. Dry grassland on the slopes of the seawalls support a wide variety of insects including butterflies, Bush Crickets and grasshoppers and many wild flowers can be found including Spiny Rest-harrow, Grass Vetchling and Slender Hare's Ear. Managed realignment would result in the loss of this high value habitat and contribute to the ongoing loss of coastal grazing marsh in Essex which has declined by as much as 72% since the 1930's. The PDZ is also of considerable social/amenity value. As a publicly accessible Essex Wildlife Trust nature reserve it provides a critical area of >100 ha Accessible Natural Greenspace to the populations of Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Archy, Salcott cum Virley and adjacent settlements (Analysis of Greenspace Provision for Essex, EWT, 2009).</p>	

			<p>Managed realignment would result in a deficit of (Sub Regional Level) Accessible Natural Greenspace in the area.</p> <p>Appendix H of the SMP (pH18) concludes that the draft policy of managed realignment during Epoch 2 is likely to be economically challenging. Although the Colne and Blackwater Flood Risk Management Strategy update (RPA, 2009b) shows that Hold the Line is also economically challenging, at present the historic coastal grazing marsh within F5, protected by existing defences, undoubtedly contributes to the tourism interest of the area through its inclusion within the Tollesbury Wick reserve, and the loss of this asset would result in a reduction in the number of day visitors to Tollesbury and adjacent settlements, impacting local shops, pubs etc. This should be taken into account in the SMP's decision making and suggests that the economic viability of the policy options require more vigorous economic appraisal before determining a final policy.</p>	
			<p>Historic grazing marsh landscapes such these are rare survivals and should be preserved. Furthermore, the nature conservation and historic landscape values of the unit are enhanced by its proximity to Old Hall nature reserve to the north. It would be foolish to sacrifice such a landscape for managed realignment to facilitate salt marsh development. Important though that is it would be better to target the process of creating new inter-tidal habitat on areas where the historic and natural environment has been eroded, perhaps due to intensive arable agriculture in the second half of the 20th century. Accordingly the recommendation for Epoch 3 should be changed to: Hold the Line</p> <p>PDZ H2b: Bridge Marsh to North Fambridge Page 82 The recommended option for managed realignment in Epoch 3 is inappropriate, given the historic environment and natural environment significance of the PDZ, which includes the Blue House Farm Essex Wildlife Trust reserve.</p>	

			<p>This part of the PDZ and the well preserved grazing marsh running east from the Blue House farm reserve has an historic environment likely to be of national significance, with high potential for below ground archaeological deposits, including palaeo-environmental remains and locally distinct Red Hills, and a well preserved historic landscape comprising a series of earthworks, including former sea walls, enclosures and raised causeways. Together with the historic grassland and the fossilised creeks/fleets and rills of the former salt marsh, this represents an intact historic environment with considerable 'time depth' and integrity that relates to human exploitation of local coastal resources over several millennia. Managed realignment would result in the loss of this irreplaceable resource and require a comprehensive and costly archaeological mitigation strategy. This is one of the best surviving areas (approximately 121 ha) of well preserved historic coastal grazing marsh (UK and County BAP priority habitat) in Essex equating to approximately 37% of the resource in the Crouch/Roach Estuaries, which totals around 321.1 ha (CHaMPS, 2002).</p>	
			<p>The area is of national importance (SSSI) and international importance for overwintering birds and also coastal plants and insects including rare water beetles and scarce emerald damselfly. The reserve also supports of brown hare and water vole (both UK and County BAP species; water vole are also a Protected Species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended). Managed realignment would result in the loss of this high value habitat and contribute to the ongoing loss of coastal grazing marsh in Essex which has declined by as much as 72% since the 1930's. The PDZ is also of considerable social/amenity value. As a publicly accessible Essex Wildlife Trust nature reserve it provides a critical area of >100 ha Accessible Natural Greenspace to the populations of North Fambridge, South Woodham Ferrers and adjacent settlements(Analysis of Greenspace Provision for Essex, EWT, 2009).Managed realignment would result in a deficit of (Sub Regional Level) Accessible Natural Greenspace in the area.</p>	

			<p>Appendix H of the SMP (page H22) concludes that the draft policy of managed realignment during Epoch 3 is marginally economically viable (due to conservative assumptions). The historic coastal grazing marsh within H2b, protected by existing defences, undoubtedly contributes to the tourism interest of the area through its inclusion within the Bluehouse Farm reserve, and the loss of this asset would result in a reduction in the number of day visitors to the area, impacting local shops, pubs etc. This should be taken into account in the SMP's decision making. Historic grazing marsh landscapes such these are rare survivals and should be preserved, it would be foolish to sacrifice such a landscape for managed realignment to facilitate salt marsh development. Important though that is it would be better to target that process on areas where the historic and natural environment has been eroded, perhaps due to intensive arable agriculture in the second half of the 20th century.</p> <p>Accordingly the recommendation for Epoch 3 should be changed to: Hold the Line.</p>	
			<p>Appendix 2 Response of Waste and Minerals Team re PDZ D8a - Thames and Colne River Aggregates, operate a quarry at Ballast Quay Fingringhoe, from which 100% of aggregate is exported via the wharf at Ballast Quay. In response to the 'Calls for Sites' to be considered in the preparation of the Minerals Development Document (MDD), the operator has put forward 5 proposals, comprising 4 extraction sites as extensions to the existing quarry, and also for Ballast Quay to be safeguarded as a wharf for exporting aggregate from the site. These proposals have been subject to public consultation at the Issues and Options stage of plan production. Whilst ECC cannot comment on the potential for these sites in the MDD, we can advise that the operators – Thames and Colne River Aggregates and JJ Prior, do have aspirations for the continuation of their quarry (via extension areas) and accordingly the continuation of the existing wharf arrangements.</p>	
			<p>This updated and amended the options for the plans overall spatial strategy, and included several new and revised suggested sites. PDZ D5 ECC received 2 proposals of relevance to this frontage, for a new wharf for consideration in the MDD (sites D4 and D5) though Site D4 was subsequently withdrawn by the promoter in favour of D5. Details are available to view in the January 2009 MDD Further Issues and Options Paper. Below is an extract from the plan for D5, the proposed wharf is to link to the existing quarry at Moverons Farm, Brightlingsea. This too is being considered with regard to the MDD Preferred Approach document due out for consultation in December 2010. The site is being proposed by Brett Aggregate and ECC has details of their agent should you need them.</p>	

154	Essex Flood Forum	28/06/2010	G Wakering	Please confirm the proposed minimum standard e.g. 1:5 year risk, 1:10, 1:20 or 1:75 etc. that would apply in each of the F&GtW, GtW, Shoeburyness and Barling areas under the Draft Plan 'hold the line' (including the residual life of the said flood defenses); when will the said proposals be adequate for flood insurance purposes	30/06/2010
155	Essex Society for Archaeology & History	28/06/2010	general	The Essex Society for Archaeology and History was founded as the Essex Archaeological Society in 1852 to promote and study the archaeology and history of the historic county of Essex. This was to be achieved in a number of ways, including through the education of the wider community, and other bodies, on matters of common interest and concern. The Society has had a distinguished record in the field of archaeology being, for example, an early pioneer of 'rescue excavations' before destruction of significant Essex sites by development in the 1920s. The Society has nearly 400 members, as well as 80 institutional subscribers, and has continued to be an active advocate for the archaeological heritage of both the county and the wider region, of which it is an important part. The coast of Essex is fundamental to its character and a critically important part of the history and archaeology of the county. The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) will form an important foundation for the long-term management of flood risk,	01/07/2010
				other planning matters and an integrated approach to environmental management of the coastal zone. The Environment Agency has taken a thoughtful approach to this important and complex project, which is very welcome. The society's comments are concerned with the historic environment, which survives all around us, as buildings, the historic landscape and below-ground archaeological deposits, and forms the framework of our daily lives. It is particularly good to see that the SMP '...aims to identify the best ways to manage flood and erosion risk to people and to the developed, historic and natural environment.' (Introduction paragraph 1.1 page 24). In the coastal zone, as elsewhere there is often a close interrelationship between the conservation and management of the historic and natural environment. Since the historic environment is a finite non-renewable resource it must be central to any sustainable approach to floodrisk management whether in the coastal zone or elsewhere. The historic environment is frequently highly sensitive to change, and damage to it is often irreversible.	

			<p>Accordingly any form of truly sustainable planning must pay particular attention to the conservation and management of the historic environment. In that context it is welcome that a positive approach to the historic environment is established for the SMP by the principles and criteria set out in Table 1.1, which sets out the principle 'To support protection and promotion of the historic environment and its value for the heritage culture' and the criterion 'Impact on historic environment and its wider value.' With regard to the significance of the historic environment, the relationship between heritage assets or groups of heritage assets is often of critical importance. It is therefore particularly good to see this recognised by the SMP in 3.2 Implications of the plan where the Historic Environment states 'It is important to note that heritage assets are not just individual features, but often collections of inter-related features or landscapes' The same section includes the need to consider non-designated heritage assets, something which is particularly necessary with archaeological remains where non-designated assets can often be as significant as designated ones.</p>	
			<p>That is an issue clearly recognised by the recently issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment. Despite this positive approach it is regrettable that the characterisation for the theme review units in Appendix D and the characterisation of the management units in appendix E, in almost every case do not do justice to the nature and complexity of the historic environment. That needs to be corrected so that informed judgements can be made on the options in appendix E. It is particularly regrettable that, despite the explicit recognition of the importance of non-designated heritage assets, throughout appendix E in the tables which judge options against principles and criteria, only designated assets are considered. It should be noted that every location chosen for realignment will require, more or less detailed, mitigation of adverse effects on the historic environment and, most importantly, careful planning of the exact location and extent of realignment to ensure that particularly significant heritage assets are preserved.</p>	

			<p>It will be necessary to include this as part of the EIA for particular schemes, and may well require a range of fieldwork to inform the EIA and develop a mitigation strategy. In some cases the nature of the historic environment is so complex and the areas concerned so large (e.g. H8b) that, given the long-term nature of the SMP, such work should be timetabled well in advance, so that realignment schemes can be properly planned and implemented. The draft SMP generally fails to take sufficient account of the significance of non-designated heritage assets, the group value between various elements of the historic environment (something that is particularly disappointing given the recognition in the draft plan that 'It is important to note that heritage assets are not just individual features, but often collections of inter-related features or landscapes'). The SMP also fails to give due consideration to the synergy between historic environment significance, natural environment significance and landscape value. Furthermore areas where PDZs include major designated sites such as Martello towers will need to be particularly sensitively handled.</p>	
			<p>A number of PDZs chosen for realignment in epochs 2 and 3 are inappropriate with regard to historic environment significance are specifically noted. These PDZs include PDZ D2 Along the southern shore of Flag Creek; PDZ F5: Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger: PDZ F3: South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet; PDZ H2b: Bridge Marsh to North Fambridge In each of these cases the planned realignment is inappropriate. All of these landscapes have historic environments of such complexity that this generation should put down a marker to future generations demonstrating clearly how much we value these places and there long-term conservation. Comments on the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) It is very welcome that the SEA recognizes the complexity and sensitivity of the coastal zone and recognizes in particular that: 'The majority of the coastline is also subject to statutory landscape designations, which has important implications for any prospective developments, management or policies.</p>	

			<p>The area is also noted for its historic and archaeological features, including the county's historic rural landscapes' (non technical summary i). Unfortunately the SEA fails to examine the SMP to reveal the flaws in the way it deals with landscape, particularly historic landscape, and the wide range of heritage assets present. In particular, as with the SMP itself, the SEA fails to recognise that non-designated heritage assets can be as significant as designated ones, and that they are often more than the sum of their parts, groups of above and below ground heritage assets occurring as landscapes are often the most significant aspects of the historic environment in the coastal zone. This lack of appreciation of the importance both of the historic landscape and of the historic environment's contribution to the wider landscape is reflected in the 'Characterisation of Landuse and Environment' pages 230 following which are universally poor in the way which they incorporate the historic environment.</p>	
			<p>The SEA fails to recognize that the historic environment is ubiquitous and not simply confined to a series of discrete 'monuments' or areas. The historic environment is a vital part of that landscape and is critical to the integrity of the Essex coastal landscape. Historic coastal grazing marshes might be singled out as an especially significant aspect fundamental to the charter of the coastal zone. The SEA fails to correctly identify the scale of the negative effects on the historic environment of a number of the management units. Similarly it fails to recognize the cumulative loss of historic landscape and historic environment features that will result through the implementation of the SMP. For instance it would result in the loss some of the most significant historic grazing marsh in Essex. Given the flaws in the way that the historic environment has been considered the overall message from the assessment given on p58 of the SEA that 'the sites for realignment have been selected to avoid environmental, heritage, social or economic features wherever possible, and the realignments have only had minor negative effects on a limited number of such features' cannot be supported.</p>	

156	Member of Public	28/06/2010	g	<p>First come comments about the Essex SMP which are not specific to Hamford water. In 2004 Defra raised the issue that there was an issue with funding sea walls that might be deemed to have limited cost benefit. One can say with some certainty that the current UK economic climate will restrain EA investment in walls in the life of this government. The combination of historic and present inability to properly resource all Essex sea defences needs to be made clear as a driver to encourage the engagement of landowners to realise that they must look to their own resources in partnership with EA to secure credible flood risk management. Without this the concept of Hold the Line needs to be put into perspective of potential risk of failures resulting from lack of resources. There has been talk amongst the farming community of a repetition of a surge event. This is seen as an event that will happen – the only question being when. The SMP should reflect the challenge of a surge event, the consequences of its potential;</p>	01/07/2010
				<p>identification of weak areas and the need for co-ordinated emergency planning. Note should also be made of the likely level of response that might be possible compared with the ability to mobilise the Army with significant resources in 1953. The SMP may not be a statutory document, but it provides opportunity to make people plan for such eventualities. With regard to managing the coastline Essex is characterised by sizeable areas of low lying land. This land if flooded will not create salt marsh and if anything presents a heightened risk to foreshore environments if ever flooded. There is little pressure from government agencies to ensure that beneficial dredgings are utilised for long term flood risk management. The SMP can provide an opportunity to prompt central government pressure to negotiate a percentage of beneficial gain from maintenance & capital dredges at the cost of the beneficiary of dredging operations. This would need identification of potential areas that would benefit from being recharged and pre-planning to ensure that sites were available to receive dredge material.</p>	

			<p>It has to be said that the Essex coastline has not been formed by natural processes but has been contrived by manmade defences for centuries. The RSPB intervention at Wallasea is a case in point. Whether you want agricultural land; housing; tourism facilities or habitat if resources are available then these activities have been viable. There have been surge tides through the centuries which destroy sea defences which are rebuilt dependent upon the priorities of the day. Continued marine extractions; dredging, sea defences; habitat and sediment management are all interventions into natural processes. It is important within the SMP to understand that natural processes will not be natural until such interventions are removed and even then it will take many centuries for natural processes to be anything more than a destructive force rather than a force with a capacity to create and maintain environments. Moving onto local issues in Hamford Water the Haskoning estimated unmaintained life of defences map indicates areas of sediment build up.</p>	
			<p>If coastal management in the future will be challenged by the impacts of climate change, then the resources available to manage the coast need to be used intelligently. If the SMP is a policy document that can drive future resource use the most important issue is understanding the movement of sediments. If the Wade between Horsey Island and Devereux is silting up we need to quantify the nature of the process; rate of build; source of sediment and the likely outcome of the continued process. The change in nature of this area would then impact upon how one would view the structural landscape of the Naze as a land mass that protects its hinterland. In the short term the lowering of risk of a fully tidal breach across the Stone Marsh on the north of the Naze is important. A potential breach across here in the next 50 years would provide a negative intervention into the potential accretion identified in the Wade area.</p>	

			<p>The use of beneficial dredgings and waste clays/soils should be included as a viable way of planning for epoch 3 to raise the levels of low lying land identified on the Haskoning Flood Plain map. Similarly the use of material (clays or silts) to manage weakening areas of salt marsh that protect the toe of walls should also be promoted. The threat to the designated areas posed by contaminated sites such as Kirby refuse site, the Anglian Water Water treatment works on the Naze and the Exchem factory should be taken account of specifically within the SMP, identifying the status of these areas, their protection and the need and consequences of long term provision for protection. The impact of the Bathside bay compensation site raises the issue of the need for counter walls to protect the urban populations of both Walton on the Naze and Dovercourt. On the north side the realignment of the line to create the compensation site repeats the concerns for the long term protection for the Exchem site both with adequate counter walls and possibly with other interventions such as raising neighbouring land levels.</p>	
			<p>Landowners have been fortunate in that EA has engaged in negotiating future management of the coast for a number of years. I do not believe there is any credible understanding in urban communities as to the nature of flood risk. The SMP should be made available in the libraries of all coastal communities. In the way that Local plans have evolved into the LDF process, the SMP must be subject to regular review to take into account political, economic, and natural changes in circumstances. With government terms now fixed this provides a useful fixed review period for the SMP process. With a view to the Naze on a specific basis, I want to re-profile the walls to accommodate future overtopping and install counter walls across the site to improve flood management and create different habitat areas. The North east corner of the Naze is a crucial focus of erosion that needs addressing as it threatens the AW water treatment works, and indirectly then threatens the farm. I see the use of soils and dredgings as being important in creating aquatic environments with transition area between high and low ground.</p>	
			<p>The time frame for this will be twenty years. The issue that might change is plan may come from EU CAP reform lowering agri-environmental payments. It is important that the farm finds a sustainable economic package that allows for some future variation in environmental support.</p>	

157	Managing Coastal Change	28/06/2010	general	<p>The following detailed comments are not a complete assessment but they do illustrate the major deficiencies. 1) The modelling of sea level rise is based on worst case scenario (enclosure 1). This makes the whole assessment of what will happen on the coast a rather hypothetical statement which is of limited value when such detailed individual options for sea defences are presented as an end result. 2) The length of life of unmaintained seawalls seems also to be a hypothetical assessment. Has it been tested? A great play has been made of being able to assess the length of life in 10 year intervals yet so much depends on the incidence of particular storm events which occur randomly. Some of the text from Appendix F (enclosure 2) suggests that some rather large assumptions have been made.</p>	01/07/2010
	-			<p>3) The report itself defies description. On the one hand (p5) it is 'aimed at a wide audience' and (p 39) based on programmes such as 'building trust in the communities' and 'working with others'. On the other hand the report with appendices is about 1500 pages long. Titles such as 'Sustainability Appraisal Signposting' are hardly designed for easy reading in a document issued to the general public. In the Bibliographic Database there is no way of accessing the 103 papers listed. People don't feel involved with it, they feel overwhelmed. Within the EA particularly and its partners there appears to be a greater interest in the process of communication than in the actual need. This system of consultation lacks much common sense.</p>	
	-			<p>It may be an aspirational document in terms of the habitat regulations, coastal processes and long term plans. It certainly does not take into account the aspirations of those affected by it. 4) There is a large amount of irrelevant and erroneous information in the report. Apparently the site of the Battle of Maldon is a valuable tourist attraction (p 69). This seems doubtful as visitors are accepted by appointment only on this National Trust property. P 10 of the handout document includes the statement that the mudflats contain a large population of invertebrate animals and shell fish which are food for geese. As it happens geese are vegetarians. These two examples illustrate well the quality of the report. Both are obvious points to anyone who knows the Essex coast. They add to the view that the report is an overcomplicated desk study with little practical application. 5) Enclosure 3 is a copy of the visual demonstration of 'coastal squeeze' that was used at the SMP drop in sessions.</p>	

-			<p>Enquiries revealed that it was a copy of a drawing used in similar sessions in Norfolk. But no account has been taken of the more usual situation in Essex where the land behind the seawall is at a lower level than the saltmarsh outside the seawall. Thus the removal of a seawall in Essex only rarely allows the immediate development of saltmarsh as suggested by the text. This is a misleading display and should not have been used. People seeing it may well have been deceived into thinking the problem on the Essex coast is simpler than it actually is.</p> <p>6) Many people will also have been unreasonably re-assured by the classification of 'hold the line'. It covers the majority of the coast until the year 2105. However the definition used is of a declining standard of flood defence over time with no funding commitment attached. So 'Hold the line' is not quite what it seems. 7) It is difficult to comment on Managed re-alignment because the individual consequences and timescales for each site are very far from certain and because it is far from obvious what managed re-alignment means.</p>	
-			<p>Try reading the definition in the glossary of managed re-alignment and see if you understand exactly what it means (the text is given at the end of this comment). There is sufficient distrust of the Environment Agency that the 'potential' re-alignment options are locally interpreted as 'withdrawal of maintenance by deceit'. The current approach is held to be a 'the thin end of the wedge' rather than a definitive statement on policy for the next 100 years. It will be so easy for preferred policy options to be treated as policy options. This puts significant personal pressure on a minority of landowners which is unfair and unjustified. This situation has been emphasised for one landowner who, when faced with a preferred re-alignment, offered to make their land available only to be told 'there is no money for the necessary studies'. Thus the EA having created a problem by defining an area for preferred re-alignment seem unable to do anything anyway. This is not a good result.</p>	

-			<p>It is also suggested that managed re-alignment reduces flood risk elsewhere. This is a questionable statement if you think about it. If you allow sea water onto an area of land on every tide, when a surge arrives on top of a spring tide, that area is already full of seawater. If you have kept it empty of seawater by maintaining instead of 're-aligning' the wall, then it is capable of absorbing a large local proportion of the surge if the seawall height is maintained at a slightly lower level than – say – the wall round the neighbouring village which you wish absolutely to protect. Practical experience with seawall repairs suggests that the Environment Agency's cost benefit analysis, which contributes to this section, is flawed. 8) No mention is made of the likely incidence of a damaging storm driven surge within the period of the forecast. As in 1953, many seawalls may fail in a single night and the EA's ability repair all sections in line with the SMP predictions of sea wall length of life is open to question. The practical value of the SMP is significantly reduced by this omission.</p>
-			<p>9) The report more or less assumes that all saltmarsh loss and increased sea defence costs are due to rising sea levels, increased storminess and loss of sediment. Little attention has been given to the damaging affect of wash from high speed recreational craft. This is probably most important on the Crouch/Roach estuary. Two resulting seawall 'near failures' have cost the EA probably in excess of £500,000 in recent years. Four of the potential re-alignment sites are in areas where wash from boats is a significant issue. This problem (enclosure 4) is not being addressed. 10) No significant mention is made of the problem of sediment shortage. The best example of this is the RSPB project on Wallasea Island. Like most of the coast this is low lying and requires the importation of millions of tons of sediment before a sustainable breach, which will not de-stabilise the local area, can be considered.</p>
-			<p>Where is such material to come from for the other 'potential re-alignment sites'? It is no use the EA deferring the issue by saying 'This will be addressed at the individual study stage'. A clear statement is needed now to show the problem is recognised. Wallasea Island also features in some more detailed text (enclosure 5). This erroneously suggests that in 1998 the regional and local FDC's were reluctant to look at alternatives to 'hold the line'. This is utterly fallacious as the Essex LFDC had already approved three re-alignments, some 5 years earlier. The author, in the quoted text, mentions nothing about the low land level problem. It is inconceivable that the systems, knowledge and funding in place then in 1998 were capable of achieving the same result as now. Why has this misleading text been included? Can it be because the author is now a senior member of the DEFRA</p>

				flood defence team? It further illustrates the SMP project team's subtle bias.	
	-			<p>11) One has to read 76 pages before reaching the three big decisions which are understandable, largely in the correct order and probably unseen by almost all of the public consultees. They are 1) Protect the most people and property for as long as we can. 2) Allow people and places time to adapt. 3) Balance social, economic and environmental need. (the position of these last three points has been deliberately changed to a better order). The author of this response supports these three statements provided there is significantly more local management and involvement than presently exists. Also, there appears to be no mention of accepting that people may act to defend themselves and their properties.</p> <p>12) There is little value in the report because no costs are attached. Little headway can be made because the RFDC (Regional Flood Defence Committee) is too remote and has very few decision making powers.</p>	
	-			<p>This consultation is expecting people to agree or disagree with 'Managed re-alignment' as a new policy option for over 50 Km of coastline at more than 20 different locations. Based on the above definition, do you, the reader of these four pages of comment, understand what the outcome would be in each case? Do you feel able to agree or disagree with a policy when it is so vaguely described? Consultation Feedback Form Q1 Ans. No.....the words 'us' and 'best' need to be defined. Q2 Ans No.....there is too little accuracy, objectivity, clarity or reality. Q3 Ans No..... ...they are based on untested and misleading models and assumptions. Q4 Ans No..... ...they are based on untested and misleading models and assumptions. Q5 See attached text and enclosures.</p>	
158	CoastNet	28/06/2010	C4	As a CoastNet project 'Reaching Jaywick' have received feedback from local residents regarding the level of consultation that has been carried out; the general feeling being that this could be improved and extended throughout the community to ensure that individuals grasp the entirety of what is taking place and what this means for the future of the resort and its residents. To do this a higher level of facilitation and education could be provided in the consultation process, taking into account the lack of access to these draft plans. Disinformation and rumours circulating around flood risk issues contribute greatly to high levels of stress within the local population, and accompanying factors such as difficulties obtaining mortgages, decline in house values, and difficulties in selling property further	01/07/2010

				these frustrations.	
159	Natural England	28/06/2010	general	Natural England's purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. Our aim in this arena is to influence policies and decisions associated with managing a changing coastline so as to ensure the sustainable managements of the natural environment and maximise the benefits to both the environment and society. At a local level, Natural England is actively involved in the management of coastal change through its membership of the Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management plan (attending Client Steering Group meetings and Elected Members Forum).	N/A
				We are a statutory consultee and adviser in relation to most flood and erosion risk management schemes undertaken by the Environment Agency and local authorities; we are responsible for designation and management of coastal wildlife and landscape assets; we are responsible for developing Government's approach to coastal access; we directly manage several coastal National Natural Reserves, are responsible for agri-environment schemes at the coast and we engage in the development of strategies that determine the long term management of the coast. Natural England Position Statement: Coastal Change – Sea level rise and coastal change are inevitable-this creates both opportunities and challenges.	
				Sustainable coastal management needs to embrace change. Coastal conservation is about management of the physical system rather than specifically about management of individual habitats or species. As the coast changes so the mosaic of habitats and species as well as the landscape and its 'local distinctiveness' will change and evolve. We need to manage these changes to ensure the best outcomes for the natural environment. Sediment availability is in decline; this leads to the 'starvation' of coastal systems and increases the rate of coastal change. Remaining sediment supplies need to be safeguarded and managed so that the coast is naturally more resilient to change. Managing coastal change requires a mix of traditional and innovative approaches. In particular new coastal management and funding mechanisms are required to enable adaptation and relocation away from areas of future erosion or flooding risk.	

			<p>Coastal infrastructure such as railway lines, roads and bridges may require realignment into areas of wildlife or landscape importance as the coast change. Across government agencies and the commercial sector there is a shortfall in the availability of staff with skills relating to coastal processes, coastal change and suitable management responses. Local communities have a keen interest in the way the coast is managed and generally wish to participate in decision on future management options. They expect decision to be made on the basis of sound science and inclusive consultation and dialogue. We believe – Management of the English coastline should focus upon the development of a dynamic environment resilient to the action of coastal processes and sea level rise. There is a need to conserve, manage and sustain sediment supplies that feed coastal systems and the landscapes and habitats they support.</p>	
			<p>The challenge of coastal change and rising sea levels requires new adaptation mechanisms to deliver sustainable coastal management. All of Natural England's positions (including our position on protected site designation) should fully take in to account the implications of coastal change and rising sea-levels. These issues need to be addressed in the development and delivery of action for the natural environment and in the advice we offer to others. Planning for critical coastal infrastructure and access routes needs to embrace the way the coast will respond to the action of coastal processes and sea level rise. There is a need to facilitate migration and adaptation of key natural environments assets as the coast evolves, by appropriate use of regulation, advice and incentives. Local communities should be involved in determining sustainable approaches to the management of the coast. Natural England will participate in this process when the natural environment is a major consideration in decision-making.</p>	

			<p>We call for – greater recognition for the social, educational and economic benefits (the ecosystem services) supplied by changing coasts. To ensure that people have opportunities to understand why our coasts are changing and why we need to work with and adapt to these changes rather than resist them: A shift to long term thinking and planning at the coast that recognised the need to respond to changes over long timescales. Including an improved understating of the need to manage sediment and sediment supply as part of this new approach. Adaptation mechanisms that, where appropriate, support relocation of valued assets away from areas of risk and deliver socially acceptable solutions when it is necessary to abandon existing coastal defences. Timely action to support the migration of key habitats away from areas of flood and erosion risk, when they cannot be sustainably conserved in situ; Protected areas that are resilient to current and future coastal change. Investment in teaching, training and the development of appropriate skills to improve the understanding of coastal processes and future coastal evolution and so support better decision making.</p>	
			<p>Natural England welcomes the clarity and thoroughness of the main SMP document, as exemplified in Figure 1-7 which shows the inter-relationships between the main Chapters and supporting detailed Appendices. As a high level plan, the SMP provides opportunities not only to protect people and property, but also to deliver multiple benefits of a more sustainable coastline. At an early stage of the draft SMP process, we were involved in the development of the set of 11 Principles and criteria (Table 1-1). While it is commonly recognised that there will be conflicts and synergies between the various principles and criteria, it is a well-tested methodology with which to assess the complex, inter-related economic, social and environmental factors associated with coastal management.</p>	
			<p>A key part of the SMP process is the evidence base used to assess impacts of Policies. The saltmarsh erosion rates (Table 2-1) are based on the best available evidence at the time of publication of this draft SMP, being derived from the Essex Coastal Habitat Management Plan or CHaMP (2003). In the absence of more compelling evidence, Natural England accepts the figure of 48.5 hectares average loss per year for saltmarsh erosion rates. This is the key figure used in the Appropriate Assessment (Appendix M) - see our detailed comments below. In order to provide greater certainty over saltmarsh erosion rates, Natural England has commissioned its own project to assess (and ground-truth) recent saltmarsh losses on a limited selection of SMP frontages.</p>	

			<p>Although too late for inclusion in this draft SMP, the data sets will be used by the EA to review the evidence base for saltmarsh loss and to refine predictions in subsequent iterations of the SMP. Like many of the SMP stakeholders, Natural England has taken the opportunity to share its local knowledge of the coast to better inform the SMP, for example we have reported that the Dengie SPA intertidal area is currently showing signs of erosion (rather than accretion as reported in this draft SMP). The general approach where the SMP proposes Managed Realignment (MR) of flood defences is shown in the highlighted text box on page 83. It is important to note that an MR option can only be progressed with full landowner agreement and that such a project must undergo the full rigour of an Environmental Impact Assessment. This also means that all landowners are allowed to maintain their own defence if they choose.</p>	
			<p>For avoidance of doubt, in the case of maintaining existing defences, Natural England will not object in principle to such a landowner's decision, but reserves the right to advise the Environment Agency of the consequences of such actions (e.g. where harm to the natural environment could be avoided). However, in the scenario where a landowner wished to improve the standard of their own defences, Natural England may object in some cases (for example, where it is not possible to overcome damaging impacts on adjacent designated sites). In order to deliver the targets set by the Habitats Regulations, the Environment Agency, Natural England and partner local authorities will continue to work proactively with landowners. Where a landowner decides that maintenance of a defence is no longer viable (partly informed through a cost-benefit analysis), Natural England is able to partly offset the cost of giving up the land through a time-limited Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) scheme (e.g. Creation of inter-tidal and saline habitat on arable land).</p>	
			<p>Appropriate Assessment (Appendix M) Natural England has been closely involved in advising the Environment Agency, as SMP lead, the Client Steering Group and Elected Members' Forum on the content and approach used in the Appropriate Assessment or AA (Habitats Regulation Assessment). We agree with the overall conclusion of the "alone" assessment (7.4 and 8.3) that the draft SMP constitutes an Adverse Effect on the Integrity of the European Marine sites listed below: Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA Hamford Water SPA Blackwater Estuary SPA Dengie SPA Foulness SPA Crouch and Roach Estuaries SPA With respect to the "in-combination" assessment, we accept the rationale and conclusion (8.1) that the SMP is not considered to have any in-combination effects</p>	

				with land use plans along the Essex and South Suffolk coast. We note with concern that, for Epoch 1, there is a limited suite of potential Managed Realignment options.	
				This means that there is a significant shortfall (415 hectares) due to the difference between the maximum potential intertidal habitat that could be created and intertidal habitat predicted to be lost through coastal squeeze (see blue text box on pp.44-45). The SMP will therefore need to be accompanied by a Statement of Case to the Secretary of State for the Environment, which provides a clear account of why the Plan should be pursued in its current form and, critically, the details of the mechanism for the delivery of compensatory habitat. The Essex and South Suffolk SMP is not unique in this conclusion, as this situation is reflected in other English SMPs around our coast. Assuming the SMP passes the Regulation 62 test of Imperative Reasons of Over-riding Public Interest (IROPI), we strongly recommend that Natural England and the Environment Agency work closely together at the earliest opportunity to determine and secure appropriate compensatory measures (Regulation 66). Potential Managed Realignment options for later Epochs (particularly Epoch 3) involve realignment over designated habitats, such as grazing marshes or reedbeds	
				(e.g. Old Hall Marshes or Trimley Marshes). Due to the strategic position of these sites close to estuary mouths the need to take forward Managed Realignment schemes at such locations will, unfortunately, result in harm to landward freshwater European sites. At the appropriate time, it will be necessary to demonstrate that these schemes are compliant with the Habitats Regulations. Dependent upon the nature conservation interest features of the freshwater sites affected, a significant lead-in time may be needed to ensure that compensatory habitat is established and ecological functionality demonstrated (to ensure no loss in coherence of the Natura 2000 Network).	
				The Essex and South Suffolk SMP frontages are predominantly backed by productive farmland, but the immediate hinterland also includes a mosaic of habitats including both statutory and non-statutory designations (e.g. SSSIs, Local Wildlife Sites, Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species, as well as habitat improvement schemes as part of agri-environmental schemes).	

			<p>These strategies and schemes will be subject to further Habitats Regulations Assessments as required. Section 7 of the AA acknowledges uncertainty based on coastal processes, response to management and the effects of the projected relative sea level rise, particularly for later Epochs (2 & 3). In order to provide greater certainty based on future evidence, Natural England strongly supports the approach highlighted on the blue text box on page 41:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A firm commitment to ongoing survey, monitoring and research; · A re-run of modelling along the coast to understand the hydrodynamic and geomorphological processes and potential solutions to management issues; · A re-evaluation of provisional policy options based on increased understanding gained by the above steps; · An explicit commitment to ensuring that future provisional policy options (in subsequent SMPs) are subject to the full HRA process and provide identification of mitigation (if available) and compensation. 	
			<p>It is recognised that monitoring by itself is not a method of mitigating an adverse effect; these measures therefore are provided as an overall package to ensure that uncertainty is reduced and understanding increased, so that future management can adequately offset future losses, whether by mitigation or compensation. Natural England is comfortable with this pragmatic approach (given future uncertainties), but emphasises that the commitments must be converted, with certainty, into deliverable targets within the SMP Action Plan (outlined in Section 5 of the main SMP document). Regarding the appropriate delivery mechanism for creation of intertidal habitat, it is agreed that the Environment Agency will use the Anglian Regional Habitat Creation Programme (RHCP) to achieve this commitment, which is the responsibility of the EA with support from NE and other stakeholders.</p>	
			<p>The blue text box on pp.44-45 gives a firm commitment that the EA will use the RHCP to achieve the necessary level of compensatory habitat (to ensure coherence of the Natura 2000 Network), based on the existing approach to work with landowners on a voluntary basis. This would involve widening the search to frontages that are not vulnerable and reviewing potential policies for some Management Units if deemed necessary. Natural England is supportive of this pragmatic and proactive approach, but recognises that it will be challenging. To illustrate the multiple benefits of managed realignment projects (i.e. socio-economic benefits in addition to the obvious environmental gains), Natural England welcomes the proactive approach in reducing flood risk and delivering a sustainable coastline in well advanced schemes at Devereux Farm (Hamford Water) and Wallasea Island (Crouch and Roach Estuaries). N.B. Following the updated nomenclature used in the Marine and</p>	

			Coastal Access Act 2009, all European sites below the high tide mark (whether SPA or SAC) should be referred to as European Marine Sites.	
			This comment applies to all of the SPAs cited in the SMP Appropriate Assessment (Appendix M). Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA (Appendix L) Overall, Natural England is content that the SEA process is transparent and has been properly followed for the draft SMP, in that the broad range of environmental considerations are correctly identified and systematically evaluated in shaping the least environmentally damaging options. We recognise that the negative effects of the SMP largely relate to the loss of some environmental features in the pursuit of managed realignment. Since the Appropriate Assessment (Appendix M) concludes that there will be an Adverse Effect on Integrity on European Marine Sites due to loss of intertidal and freshwater habitat, it follows that the SEA must also conclude a major negative impact due to this adverse effect. We agree with the SEA findings that this adverse effect cannot be avoided in providing a sustainable approach to management, and addressing the loss of intertidal habitat through coastal squeeze.	
			Similar to the delivery mechanism identified for the Appropriate Assessment, in the case of the SEA, the SMP Action Plan will be critical in informing and delivering habitat creation requirements. Coastal Access Improving access to the coast will enhance people's enjoyment of and connection with its wildlife, landscape and historic features, and will provide opportunities for Natural England and others to raise awareness of the threats to the marine environment. Essex and South Suffolk frontages are well served by the Public Rights of Way network with a relatively small number of "gaps". Where these gaps exist, Natural England is tasked with leading on the implementation of new coastal access in partnership with affected landowners and local authorities	
			In taking the SMP forward, we advocate the realignment of any section of coastal access (existing or proposed) if this proves necessary because circumstances have changed, for example as a result of coastal erosion or as a consequence of a managed realignment scheme. Marine Designated Sites Several stakeholders have expressed the view that the SMP should take account of the emerging new Marine Protected Areas (a generic term for a suite of European and national marine designations). For the Essex and South Suffolk SMP the most relevant proposed designation is the Outer Thames Estuary SPA, which has been identified as important for a single bird species: the red-throated diver. From the point of view of completeness, we agree that the Outer	

				Thames SPA should be included in future iterations of the SMP. For the purposes of the current draft SMP, the most relevant designated areas (i.e. intertidal habitats supporting significant bird assemblages) have been fully accounted for.	
160	Coutry Land & Business Association	28/06/2010	general	Climate change and sea level rise are conscious of long-term sea-level rise due to climate change which, on the east coast, compounds isostatic adjustment. However, there is a range of potential rates of sea-level rise and therefore sea levels that may occur, reflecting the range of possible future emissions and global warming scenarios. This confirms the need to develop flexible policies. If sea levels rise or erosion occurs faster or slower than predicted, a long-term reassessment may be necessary, but this will occur over a period of many decades - generally beyond the life of any sea defence structures.	verbal ack from MJ by telephone 01/07
				The modelling of sea level rise used to underpin the SMP process is based on worst case scenario. This makes the whole assessment of what will happen on the coast a rather hypothetical statement which is of limited value when such detailed individual options for sea defences are presented as an end result. Flood protection budgeting W strongly believe that increased spending will be required to maintain current flood defences. Government must acknowledge the requirement for further resources and their responsibility to mitigate the negative effects of flooding and protect industry and the public. While current global and UK fiscal problems mean a need to reassess all forms of government spending, the need to take a long term view of coastal defences is even more paramount.	
				Local community engagement The importance of local participation in flood management issues cannot be overstated. Local stakeholders and individuals affected by schemes should occupy a prominent position in any decision-making processes. Local knowledge of past history and landscape is too often ignored. The experience of local people is a valuable source of information that should be encouraged and relied upon. By its nature, it is difficult to reach a balance within the SMP of providing sufficient but not excessive information. Because of the volume of data, the consultation has seemed to be protracted, with a number of corrections required. 2. The SMP Process We believe SMPs are intended to be a means of managing dynamic physical processes and guiding future decision making on the basis of community decisions about the value of various assets. However the SMP process appears to have become an exercise in the application of	

				forcing policy to fit current funding conditions and other legislative requirements, particularly the EU Habitats Directive.	
				The value of agricultural land The government undervalues agricultural land in its appraisal of flood and coastal risk management. Food and grown fuel production in the UK will be vitally important both to the UK economy and in the worldwide fight against climate change. The SMP should seek to protect this land and therefore the policies should universally favour hold the line. In addition, coastal grazing marshes provide both sustainable meat production and valuable biodiversity benefits, which cannot easily be relocated further inland, without massive investment – far greater than the cost of defending the land using soft engineering techniques This plan does not fully recognise the importance of agricultural land. The true value of agricultural land should be based on its productive capacity over all three epochs of the plan. Instead, farmland values tend not to be recognised or taken into full account and are automatically discounted (because of the perceived impact of farm subsidies). Neither do values recognise the environmental contribution provided by coastal farmland.	
				Agricultural valuations are simply too narrowly focused and do not reflect true value. Local investment Shoreline Management Plans cannot be credible in rural areas while the cost benefit analysis techniques used to develop the policy options undervalue agricultural land, heritage, commercial infrastructure and community assets, and while the test discount rate declines so slowly that necessary long-term investment is made to appear uneconomic. We do, however, believe that private finance can be part of the equation. If local businesses and communities sufficiently value their assets they may be willing to find ways to ‘top up’ the public purse. We are encouraged by the progress that has been made in this regard with schemes elsewhere, such as in Suffolk. Also in Essex, farmers through the Managing Coastal Change project have shown their willingness to come forward to undertake their own repairs. 3. The Draft SMP For rural flood defences the draft plan identifies the "big question" of whether “the benefits that the defences bring outweigh their negative impacts and the effort and costs needed to sustain them?”	

			<p>To our minds the answer to this question is a very simple "yes." Therefore the big question is not the question posed but "how do we afford to hold the line?" The secondary question then becomes "where this compromises the environment through coastal squeeze, how do we achieve this?" This is a more straightforward and honest approach to balancing priorities within the SMP. A principle premise of the development of the policy options is given as follows: "There are also a few frontages in the Essex and South Suffolk SMP area where Managed Realignment is the proposed option even if the defences are not necessarily under pressure. These are frontages where the defences don't protect any dwellings or significant infrastructure which means that continued maintenance is not viable. Realignment is often a more positive approach than a policy of no active intervention as it will create intertidal habitats and the associated socio-economic benefits." It is simply wrong to state that "continued maintenance is not viable." Viable by what measure?</p>	
			<p>And at whose expense? In this regard we are very pleased to see the following statement - particularly the second sentence - in the consultation document: "Where the Shoreline Management Plan proposes managed realignment of flood defences, the ambition of the partner authorities is to implement this policy with full landowner agreement. This also means that all landowners are allowed to hold their own defence line if they choose." However the fact that the plan then states that if everyone holds the line compensatory habitat will be required and therefore could jeopardise individual landowner's ability to gain consents is unacceptable and is tantamount to blackmail. Individual landowners need to know that consents can be obtained irrespective of: when they apply, what the SMP status of their land is, and the number of managed retreats going forward. As the plan says, much greater dialogue is needed on this.</p>	

			<p>Similarly we endorse the plan's statement that a national policy for caravan parks is needed - the plan merely identifies the problems but does not attempt to address or solve them. Most of the proposed realignments impact on footpaths and the plan suggests that these will need to be "sustained, for example through rerouting." If rerouting is just an example of ways to sustain the footpaths, what are other examples? None are given and it is difficult to envisage what they could be. Hold the line (HtL) Many people will be re-assured by the classification of 'hold the line'. It covers the majority of the coast until the year 2105. However the definition used is of a declining standard of flood defence over time with no funding commitment attached. So 'Hold the line' is not quite what it seems, representing a lower standard of defence as time progresses. Managed realignment (MR) If landowners are to be asked to contribute to mitigating the effects of flooding on society by accepting floodwaters onto their land to protect people and habitats, then adequate financial compensation must be payable in return for this service to society.</p>	
			<p>This land is a farmer's investment for the future and any compensation must therefore reflect the capital value of the farmland. We accept that managed realignment will play a part in achieving sustainable flood defence. Where realignment does take place, it needs to be planned and managed; not left to be determined by chance wherever the defences happen to fail. A breach in the wrong place could cause more environmental damage than good. Preferred policy option for the SMP Our individual members will submit responses to specific flood cell proposals. However as an overriding principle we would like to see the SMP favour a 'hold the line' policy prescription over the 'no active intervention' approach wherever the SMP identifies interim policies that are dependant on the outcome of the development of estuary strategies. We have long advocated that the SMP and estuary strategy consultation process should be aligned. In the absence of this we believe the most precautionary approach should be taken in the SMP pending the outcome of the development of estuary management and investment plans. Proposed management changes</p>	

			<p>The proposed managed realignments (MR) in the Stour and Orwell and Hamford Water management units (MU) rely on already identified landowner willingness to consider MR. The compatibility of the loss of freshwater habitat with legislation under these proposals needs better explanation and justification. In the Tendring MU the MR2 proposed for Jackwick in the 3rd epoch has not been adequately developed and has been introduced at a very late stage in the development of the draft plan. We believe it is not well thought through and should be withdrawn in favour of HtL. In the Colne Estuary, Mersea Island, Blackwater Estuary, Roach and Crouch Estuaries MUs there is again a lack of adequate value placed on agricultural land, leading to MR designations when the defences themselves are viable. The detailed maps developed for some of the proposed MR sites - though not formally included in the plan - suggest insufficient work has been done to accurately plan acceptable and viable schemes. This appears to be particularly true of the Paglesham frontages.</p>	
			<p>The development of the action plan will be critical in ensuring communities and landowners can influence the outcomes. This must include the landowners' ability to choose to maintain their defences themselves. The plan acknowledges the existence of local government-led management groups that will have a role in this, but fails to recognise that landowner groups must also play a role. The Managing Coastal Change project has assisted the detailed development of the policies in this draft plan and it, and the landowners themselves, must be explicitly recognised as playing a significant role in the development of the action plan. Seawall maintenance While we accept that there is little prospect of improvements to some rural sea walls, we believe that a range of engineering and non-engineering measures should be considered in concert to manage flood and coastal erosion risk. There should therefore be a continuing commitment to existing defences which can be maintained for relatively modest sums. Maintenance tends to be neglected at the expense of capital projects.</p>	

			<p>This imbalance should not deteriorate still further and funding should not now be directed away from maintaining existing defences. Unmaintained seawalls The length of life of unmaintained seawalls seems to be also to be a hypothetical assessment. Has it been tested? A great play has been made of being able to assess the length of life in 10 year intervals yet so much depends on the incidence of particular storm events which occur randomly. Landowner maintenance Landowners must have the right to maintain their own sea walls without the need for overly complex prior consent processes. Where landowners choose to maintain their walls themselves they need to be able to do so easily and without having to obtain myriad consents which drive up costs and lead to lengthy delays. Our general presumption is that landowners should have the option to hold the line on their defences. In a time of budget constraints on the public purse we recognise that public funding may not be possible for this and therefore we recognise that landowners may need to cost share in this approach.</p>	
			<p>The practical examples of where this has already occurred suggest that this is a valid approach for the entire Essex coast. Saltmarsh loss The report more or less assumes that all saltmarsh loss and increased sea defence costs are due to rising sea levels, increased storminess and loss of sediment. Little attention has been given to the damaging affect of wash from high speed recreational craft. This is probably most important on the Crouch/Roach estuary. Two resulting seawall 'near failures' have cost the Agency probably in excess of £500,000 in recent years. Four of the potential re-alignment sites are in areas where wash from boats is a significant issue. This problem is not being addressed. Sediment shortage No significant mention is made of the problem of sediment shortage. The best example of this is the RSPB project on Wallasea Island. Like most of the coast this is low lying and requires the importation of millions of tonnes of sediment before a sustainable breach which will not de-stabilise the local area can be considered. Where is such material to come from for the other 'potential re-alignment sites'? Storm surges</p>	

			<p>No mention is made of the likely incidence of a damaging storm driven surge within the period of the forecast. As in 1953, many seawalls may fail in a single night and the Agency's ability to repair all sections in line with the SMP predictions of sea wall length of life is open to question. The practical value of the SMP is significantly reduced by this omission. Link to other plans and strategies It is impossible to view the SMP in isolation without consideration of what is proposed within the estuarine plans, spatial and other plans. The protection of coastal communities and agricultural land should be seen as key objectives, given equal priority to the protection of designated environmental sites. A sustainable future for the coastline requires economic and social/community assets to be given equal importance as environmental assets – something that is difficult to achieve in practice as much of the environment has legislative protection.</p>	
			<p>Households If in the long term loss of houses through erosion is unavoidable, homeowners should get proper help for relocation. We are encouraged that Defra's recent pathfinder programme shows that this point is now being recognised. However the future budget for this will likely need to be significantly greater than the sums on offer under this initial pilot. In considering houses at risk, there should be emphasis on protecting vulnerable people (the infirm who are at risk of losing lives in the event of serious flooding) and listed buildings.</p> <p>Freshwater supplies The Environment Agency recognises that Essex is an over abstracted/over licensed county (Essex Catchment Abstraction Management Plan) that faces pressure from population growth/development, increasing demand and lack of available water. The local agricultural economy is heavily dependant on good supplies of fresh water and the SMP needs to ensure local water sources are kept free from sea-water contamination.</p>	
			<p>For climatic and soil type reasons it is impossible to relocate the high-value irrigated vegetable crops from the coastal region to other inland UK areas. Thus if the supply of irrigation water is reduced through sea-water contamination, food-miles/carbon footprint will be increased and the local economy will suffer. Again this favours a universal hold the line approach. Tourism The value of tourism and recreation to both the economy of the Essex coastal area and the well-being of local residents cannot be underestimated. The SMP should ensure that areas of public recreation and access are protected – or re-located inland if no alternative is available. Our historic buildings/sites form an integral part of the tourist economy and are highly valued by the local community – far beyond their monetary value. They should be protected as they can never be recreated once lost.</p>	

				Natural Environments	
				Much of the local natural environment is designated as SSSI, SAC, etc and is, therefore, given legal protection. However recent decision making in relation to the Blyth estuary strategy suggests that this legal protection is open to interpretation. We need greater clarity in when the statutory authorities are entitled to walk away from protected sites versus being required to protect and maintain them. 4. The Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Appropriate Assessment These documents do recognise that simply doing more MR is not going to deliver better environmental outcomes largely because of the loss of significant freshwater habitats. This highlights the inappropriateness of the Habitats Directive to deal with coastal issues in a situation of rising sea levels and coastal squeeze. The negative impacts of the loss of freshwater habitats are undervalued in the assessment relative to the need to create new intertidal habitats. The inevitable consequence of all major decisions then becoming part of the IROPI process underlines the complexity and inflexible nature of the legislation.	
				Part of the action plan of the new government should be to assess the extent to which this legislation itself needs reviewing, rather than trying to fit policies to the legislation. The SMP process should provide a means of managing dynamic physical processes and guiding future decision making on the basis of community decisions about the value of various assets. It should not be an exercise in forcing policy to fit current funding conditions. In particular, while the creation of new habitat as a consequence of a flood defence policy should be welcomed as a supplementary benefit, Environment Agency targets for habitat creation should not drive SMP policies. Indeed, there needs to be much more openness and accountability of the target setting process to underpin any targets set.	
				There is a growing feeling that the SMPs are being used to promote habitat recreation programmes without firm science or openness in the calculations behind habitat creation targets. If communities are to have confidence in the process of deciding between hold the line and managed realignment, greater transparency is needed in explaining how habitat recreation targets are calculated and then applied at a Subcell level.	
161	The Wivenhoe Society	28/06/2010	Wivenhoe	We are concerned that the loss of existing public rights of way - the ones involved are very much used and enjoyed - would be a very severe loss of amenity, especially if there were no compensating addition of new attractive wetlands. We accept that the rising sea level compels planning and eventually action, but hope that ways can be found to minimise the impact on local amenities.	30/062010

162	Colchester Borough Council	28/06/2010	general	<p>There is a legal requirement to provide replacement habitat to compensate for salt marsh and freshwater habitats lost due to managed realignment proposals. Colchester Borough Council feel it is important that any new compensatory habitats needed for land lost within the Borough should also be located within the Borough to maintain landscape character but more importantly to sustain local tourism initiatives as they are a very valuable component of the Borough's rural economy. Within the Borough the sites currently identified as potential managed re-alignment sites are considered fairly small and it was felt that the impact in Colchester Borough was not as great when compared to other locations in the project area. Although there is a concern that the ESS SMP2 might be found unsound as it has not identified enough area of realignment to reach its statutory targets. Any land or property lost or taken ought to be financially compensated for by Government as happens in compulsory purchase situations.</p>	N/A
				<p>The Borough Council acknowledge that sea defences are costly to maintain and build and accept that as an defence option cannot always be considered as a financially sustainable option. A request is being made that the ESS SMP2 includes figures to illustrate the cost/km of maintaining defences to highlight the financial non-viability of the cost of such works in certain circumstances. Funding of SMP proposals The whole issue of how future SMP schemes can potentially be funded needs to have a higher profile in the final ESS SMP2.It will be important to set out the different funding mechanisms available or changes in existing approaches which are likely to be necessary to fund future coastal defence schemes. This is a key issue and the Council feel it needs much higher profile in the final ES SMP2. Dealing with consultation responses The draft ESS SMP2 has been developed through extensive dialogue and thorough consultation with key stakeholders. It would be useful if all public consultation responses received as part of this consultation are recorded and made available electronically.</p>	

			<p>The log should indicate where practical how the issue(s) raised are to be dealt with. This serves two functions. Firstly it provides a useful record/audit for Local Authorities about local stakeholder's level of support or objection to proposals in the ESS SMP2. It also highlights how consultations responses will be incorporated into the final document. This is standard practice within planning and builds stakeholder confidence in the consultation process.</p> <p>2. Comments on Policy options for PDZ's in Colchester Borough Management Unit D – Colne Estuary</p> <p>a. PDZ D6a – South of Wivenhoe The policy summary table on page 133 for this PDZ should be changed to read 'The current line of defence will be hold throughout all epochs. The current undefended areas will remain undefended.'</p> <p>b. PDZ D6b – B1029 to Wivenhoe This site has been proposed for managed realignment in Epoch 2. The site is crossed by Public Right of Way PR155. If this site is developed as a Managed Realignment site in Epoch 2 then an alternative Right of Way should be provided.</p>	
			<p>This is a valuable walking route between Wivenhoe and Brightlingsea which should be retained as part of future coastal manage plans. This will be an important consideration as the new Coastal path around England and Wales is developed. The land behind the sea wall is freshwater grazing marsh although it is not protected by any nature conservation designations. This is none the less an important biodiversity habitat which would be adversely affected by the current proposals. Indeed, the Environment Agency state there is a major shortage of freshwater habitats in Essex. The assessment for this PDZ concluded that it is 'not viable' however this is not included as one of the available options set out on page H4. This also conflicts with the summary table on H62, where it is listed as 'challenging'. The table and text therefore needs to be checked for accuracy and consistency.</p> <p>There are also a small number of moorings on the River Colne in front of the sea wall. Any future managed realignment scheme should factor in the risk of siltation and the potential impacts of this on the continued use of the moorings.</p> <p>c. PDZ D8a – Inner Colne West Bank</p>	

			<p>The preferred policy option for this PDZ is Managed Realignment in Epoch 2 (2025-2055). Appendix H on page H40 states that it is challenging to continue to defend this frontage in the future. However this frontage forms part of an active quarry. Part of the frontage is actually a working quay where sand and gravel aggregates are still uploaded and transported by barge to support London construction and road building projects. Ballast Quay quarry has been included as a potential Mineral Transshipment Site in the recent Minerals and Waste Issues and Options consultation Development Plan Document (August 2009). It appears at this stage from the County Council's website that the Ballast Quay site alone has up to 9 years working life however the EA should consult directly with Essex County Council about future plans for this quarry both in terms of active quarrying and long term restoration plans. This preferred management option for PDZ D8a i.e. Managed Re-alignment in Epoch 2 may have to be re-assessed and changed following discussions with Essex County Council's Waste and Minerals team.</p>	
			<p>An economic re-assessment may also be needed once more is known about the long term plans for the quarry. At the recent CGS meeting on 18 May 2010 it was confirmed that no contact had been made with the Ballast Quay site owner. It is important that discussions are held between the Environment Agency and the site owner to clarify their position re the inclusion of D8a in the final ESSSMP2 before it is taken forward for approval by Local Planning Authorities in the Autumn 2010. The northern part of D8a is also a Local Wildlife Site (ref Co159 Brick House Farm Pits. Protected species have been recorded at this site (herpetofauna) and it contains a number of national biodiversity habitats e.g. reedbeds which are also recognised within the Essex Biodiversity Action Plan. I have provided further comment about the omission of Local Wildlife Sites from the SEA assessment later in this report. d. PDZ D2 – Southern bank of Alresford Creek D2 falls within Tendring District administrative area however Colchester Borough Council own the river bed in Alresford Creek and have a number of moorings they are responsible for.</p>	

			<p>Colchester Borough Council would like to be consulted as part of any future managed re-alignment scheme within PDZ D2. It will be important for any future proposal to consider the risk of siltation and the impact of this on sailing and mooring along Alresford Creek. 3. Management Unit - Mersea Island</p> <p>a. E1 – Landward Frontage The table on page 145 of the main ESS SMP2 document shows that the preferred policy for E1 is Hold the Line for all three Epochs. However in paragraph H3.42 in Economics Appendix H (page H16) the text reads that the preferred policy option is for Hold the Line for Epochs 1 & 2 and then Managed Re-alignment in Epoch 3. Clearly there is inconsistency between the preferred policy options for PDZ E1 which needs to be re-visited and amended prior to the completion of the final ESS SMP2. All other PDZ’S and appendices should be checked for consistency and accuracy. b. E2 – Seaward frontage between North Barn and West Mersea . Enterprise and Tourism officers have provided information about the businesses affected by proposals for potential managed re-alignment at E2 (Rewsalls Lane). Their comments are set out below.</p> <p>Background</p>	
			<p>This frontage is considered to be under threat from 2025 as the following entry in Appendix H – Economics, of the Draft SMP of 11 March 2010 makes clear: ‘H3.43 PDZ E2 The draft policy for this frontage is the Hold the Line for the first epoch and then implement a policy of Managed Realignment in epoch 2. A broad-scale economic appraisal following the SMP guidance has been carried out for this policy and gave a BCR of 0 because of the absence of permanent property. In reality, the defence protects tourism facilities (youth camp, edge of the caravan park) with significant benefits. The high-level quantitative analysis cannot take these benefits into account, but they are taken into account in the SMP’s decision making. In addition the detailed choice of the new defence alignment will impact significantly upon the cost of this policy. Even though the calculations show that the policy option is economically challenging there is an overriding legal responsibility to compensate for loss of intertidal habitats in the SMP area’. Concerns regarding Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) The above BCR of zero means that retaining this frontage is considered “challenging”, that is, not viable.</p>	

			<p>However, the methodological approach adopted in Appendix H makes it clear that a considerable number of benefits which are or can be valued have been omitted, namely. 'In general, the result of the assessment is conservative because it only included benefits from the protection of properties and does not include other benefits (risks to people, infrastructure, business, environment, etc.) This assumption is used in the conclusion whether the draft policies are viable' These omissions are considered to be serious enough to negate the conclusion that a BCR of 0 should be given to this PDZ and Colchester Borough Council's challenge to this ranking is provided below. Description of businesses / facilities / amenities affected. The land behind the frontage to be abandoned after 2025 forms part of a number of productive enterprises and must therefore be valued within the context of the enterprises of which it currently forms part and not, as the methodology of the SMP proposes, as capital value for land/property only (ie rent x yield). Description of businesses / facilities / amenities affected</p>	
			<p>Rewsalls Lane is the location for 8 tourism and leisure experiences under the business names of Mersea Outdoors, Ben's Fish, Mersea Island Vineyard Ltd and Arthur Cock at the Courtyard Cafe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Mersea Island Vineyard o Holiday accommodation o The Mersea Island Microbrewery o The Courtyard Café and Vineyard Shop o Vineyard Tours o Vineyard Lawn Events Marquee . <p>In addition there are other business/leisure/tourism dimensions which could be affected by the SMP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Oyster fisheries: Colchester Native and Rock Oysters o Round island footpath (public rights of way) o Low lying agricultural cropping contributing to national food security and creates the attractive landscape which encourages tourists to Mersea. Rewsalls Lane Mersea Outdoors <p>This is the business most at risk as it is located by the sea. This extensive campsite attracts thousands of short stay visitors each year including a month long International Camp with hundreds of overseas youngsters. It is also home to the Mersea Island Rugby Club which hosts visiting teams and supporters from across East Anglia.</p>	

			<p>Bens Fish, This is a retail and wholesale fish merchant which also has a café on site. It supplies restaurants and shops as far as London adding to Mersea's reputation as a centre for quality seafood. The Mersea Island Vineyard It is the base for the Mersea Island Vineyard which was established in 1985. The vineyard produces some 20,000 bottles of wine a year from 5 grape varieties including sparkling and dessert wines. Holiday Accommodation Mersea's tranquility is attractive to visitors, ideal for bird watching, walking or sailing. Rewsalls Farm has two self catering holiday cottages available (Vine Cottage and The Hop Loft) as well as two rooms where B&B is offered . The Mersea Island Brewery Established in 2004 the brewery now creates 10 types of bottle and cask conditioned award-winning beers which are supplied to local shops, pubs and beer festivals in north Essex and south Suffolk. It is the only microbrewery in Colchester Borough. The Courtyard Café and Vineyard Shop The Courtyard Café offers lunches and afternoon teas and also offers a take away service for the purchase of wine and beer.</p>	
			<p>It is believed that this part of the business is owned and operated by Arthur Cock. This part of the business turns over £67,200 a year and employs 6 people. Vineyard Tours Private tours for groups of 20 - 40 people are offered from April to September. The guided tour includes the guided tour of the vineyard, winery and brewery, with a free tasting of a selection of some of the Vineyard's wines and beers. Vineyard Lawn events area In 2004 an events area was created between the Vineyard's two fields of vines. It has a commercial sized marquee, support marquees and outdoor arena if needed. It is fully licensed, with additional car-parking and regularly hosts Wedding Receptions, Corporate Functions, Birthday Parties, Music Concerts, Craft Fairs and Beer Festivals. Economic Impact The turnover of Mersea Vineyard Ltd was £100,000 in 2009 and it employs 2 local people in addition to the owners. In addition it is reasonable to assume that there will be some degree of multiplier effect where local decorators, plumbers and electricians for instance are used in the operation of these businesses.</p>	

				<p>It is believed that The Courtyard Café part of the business is owned and operated by Arthur Cook. This part of the business turns over £67,200 a year and employs 6 people (although not necessarily in full time employment). Tourism Impact This cluster of tourism and leisure offerings adds significant value to the Mersea Island economy and indeed the wider Colchester tourism offering. It is believed to be the only microbrewery in the Borough and is an important contribution to 'shop local' campaigns through supplying local Co-Op Stores, shops and beer festivals as far afield as Cambridge. The Mersea Island beers and ales have won many awards. The business cluster offers a unique getaway with everything easily to hand including self caterers buying food locally, eating and drinking in the local pubs, visiting events and shopping on the island. Colchester Borough Council would like to be consulted on any future proposals for Managed Re-alignment along this frontage.</p>
				<p>Clearly given the economic and tourism value of the businesses adjacent to or behind the E2 frontage it will be critical that discussions are started early with businesses owners to discuss opportunities for adapting their businesses. Public Rights of Way</p> <p>There is a round-island footpath which offers an easy day walk for many visitors who can appreciate the remote beauty, wildlife and seascapes of this part of the coast. Economic impact It is highly likely that walkers will spend money in local pubs and cafes en-route and will also buy food for picnics locally supporting local shops. Many will stay in local B&Bs, self-catering or caravan parks. Tourism impact The mere fact that it is a round-island walk also offers a rather unique experience in England. The footpath offers much choice for keen birders as well as local people and so is key to the quality of life in the area. Conclusions In general, it is a reasonable conclusion to be drawn from the above, largely qualitative, assessment of the economic activities occurring around and within the area which will be set back, that the methodology adopted to justify non-intervention in maintaining coastal defences is seriously flawed.</p>

			<p>Further, the specific nature of this particular PDZ, forms part of a circular island walk of relative uniqueness in the UK as well as supporting wildlife assets which also form part of a non-priced public good domain. Were these use values to the general public priced for their amenity value, we might consider a level of utility per visit which (subject to detailed estimates of visitor/walker numbers and an appropriate methodology for calculating these environmental externalities) should be factored in to the calculation of land lost to tidal encroachment. Consequently, the value of the land lost should represent a combination of the land value (factoring in its contribution to the economic productivity of the enterprises and businesses it supports) plus the amenity value lost. It is this broader and more realistic measure which should be foremost in arriving at a BCR rating for this PDZ. A more thorough cost benefit analysis should be carried out if a managed realignment scheme progresses at this site.</p>	
			<p>To maintain the round island walk on Mersea it will be important that any footpaths affected/lost as a result of management re-alignment schemes going forward on Mersea are negotiated and recreated as part of any final schemes implemented As a principle Colchester Council feel it is important that replacement public rights of way are created as part of all future managed re-alignment schemes taken forward in this ESS SMP2 plan period. The Council would also like to be consulted on any managed realignment proposals being taken forward within the Borough. In light of the comments raised Colchester Borough Council feel that greater consideration needs to be given to the economic assets within the ESS SMP2 project area. Further research is needed into the impacts of SMP2 proposals on local businesses. c. E3 - West Mersea The preferred policy option for this PDZ is to Hold the Line through all 3 Epochs where a defence is present while those areas that are currently undefended are to remain so. West Mersea is the only settlement in the project area which is not currently protected by built defences.</p>	

			<p>Cobmarsh Island provides an important defence function around Mersea and protects important commercial and tourism assets as well as residential properties as set out in Appendix F page F57. Colchester Council consider the need to protect and defend Cobmarsh Island as important as the loss of Cobmarsh could have serious implications in terms of potentially increasing the risk of flooding in West Mersea in the future. The Borough Council would welcome discussions with the Environment Agency initially about sustainable cost effective management options that could be considered and implemented to defend Cobmarsh Island.</p> <p>d. E4a – North Mersea (Strood Channel) The preferred option for this PDZ is hold the line in Epoch 1 with managed re-alignment proposed for Epoch 2. The Council would wish to draw attention to that fact that Firs Chase Caravan Park is located immediately south of the potential managed realignment site in E4a. Many caravan parks by their nature chose a coastal location to capitalise on the attractive and valuable coastal environment. This fact alone potentially increases their vulnerability to flood risk.</p>	
			<p>In addition caravan parks are increasingly regarded as an alternative and cheaper permanent or semi permanent residential base. While the use of caravans as permanent residences conflicts with the Council's planning policies, there are no definitive numbers about how many people live permanently in caravan parks in the Borough. A third consideration is that tourism, including income generated from caravan parks make a significant contribution to Mersea's economy and therefore the Borough's tourism industry. The proposed managed realignment could potentially increase the flood risk to Firs Chase Caravan Park and its 'inhabitants' and the viability of this Caravan Park in the future. In Appendix G (page G104), caravan parks have not been recognised as an economic asset. Any future managed realignment proposal in this area must consider the economic benefits provided by this caravan park as part of decision making. It will be essential to approach site owners early in any discussions about future managed re-alignment proposals to discuss scope for adaptation or re-designing the site layout to minimise flood risk if the site is considered to be at high flood risk</p>	

			<p>as a result of a change in coastal management policy. Colchester Borough Council would welcome further research to try to establish baseline information about the number of people living permanently in coastal caravan sites. Gathering data on this issue may be difficult as the practice is against current planning policy in Colchester therefore site owners may be reluctant to provide such data. Because of the potential flood risk presented to residents on such sites discussions should be held with project partners to establish how best to collect this information. A proposal to include research into this area should be included in the Action Plan being prepared as part of the ESS SMP2.</p> <p>Oyster Fisheries Mersea is known worldwide for its oyster fisheries. Oysters have been farmed in these waters for 2000 years. The Colchester Oyster Fishery is currently filing for PGI Status for the 'Colchester Native' oyster in the European Union. This is a protected geographical designation along the lines of Champagne, Parma Ham where only the produce produced in the locality can use the name.</p>	
			<p>Chef Jamie Oliver has stated that the Colchester Natives are his favourite and Chef Rick Stein has also visited the island and proclaimed the wonders of these shellfish on national television.</p> <p>Economic Impact Several other businesses depend on oysters including The Company Shed restaurant, the West Mersea Oyster Bar and the Mersea Vineyard & Brewery where oysters are added to one of the beers. In addition there appears to be an emerging cluster of food related businesses associated with oysters and food such as the Mersea Island Cookery School as there have been Planning Applications for further such businesses there in recent years.</p> <p>Tourism Impact Oysters and Romans have long been associated with Colchester and particularly Mersea. It is core to the town's national and international image and reputation. The tourism industry is worth some £200.3m to the Borough economy and it supports some 6000 jobs.</p>	

			<p>The association with Oysters and Romans is therefore critical to sustain. Due to the importance of oysters locally any future managed realignment proposals around Mersea must consider potential impacts on the oyster industry.</p> <p>e. E4b – Pyleet Channel. The Council support the proposal to Hold the Line across all 3 Epochs for this PDZ.</p> <p>4. Appendix D Thematic Review. Frontage D Colne Point to East Mersea. Should Ballast Quay quarry and Essex Wildlife Trust’s Fingringhoe Wick Nature Reserve and shop be included and assessed in this table as they are valuable economic assets? (refer to points raised in relation to D8a.)</p> <p>5. Appendix L – Strategic Environmental Assessment. On page 37 of Appendix L reference is made to County Wildlife Sites. These sites are now known nationally as Local Wildlife Sites and the text should be amended to reflect this.</p> <p>Appendix I - Annex 1. On page 96 of the SEA assessment, the text discusses flows in the Stroud Channel. This should read flows in the Strood Channel.</p>	
			<p>6. Have all issues been identified that should be a key element of the assessment? There are a number of Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) on or near the coast within Colchester Borough. These have not been considered as part of the SEA assessment however it is not clear why this decision has been taken. LoWS are an important local biodiversity asset. Not considering the impact of the SMP on these designated sites may contravene Section 40 (1) of the NERC Act 2006 which states that ‘Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.’ A list of LoWS potentially affected by SMP proposals is available from Colchester Borough Council. Inclusion of LoWS may also help meet the ‘ Maintenance of the coastal landscape with regard to the provision of a mosaic landscape features which is characteristic of the Essex Coast’ issue as well as the biodiversity related issues.</p>	

			<p>West Mersea needs to be added to the list of Key Tourism features in Colchester in Table 3.8 (page 40) & Table 2.10 (page 172) in Appendix L. Mersea Island is an important tourism destination within Colchester Borough with a buoyant sailing industry, Globally important Oyster fisheries, Oyster, Local Vineyard, 6 Caravan parks a Country Park and the only area of open coast in the Borough. Maldon also needs to be included in this list of key tourism assets. Appendix L section L4.2 Page 55 For consistency the Council would like the paragraph on Colchester re-ordered as per the entries for Chelmsford and Braintree to reflect that the Colchester's LDF is at an advanced stage. Reference needs to made to the saved Local Plan too but in the context that saved policies will be superseded once the Site Allocations and Development Polices Development Plan Documents are adopted. The SEA has not considered the in-combination effect of Colchester's Local Plan policies as well as Colchester's adopted Core Strategy The Local Plan was adopted in 2004 and is available on the Council's website (www.colchester.gov.uk)</p>	
			<p>Appendix A to the SEA (page 188) refers to the East of England Regional Spatial Strategy. All Local Authorities have recently been informed that the new Coalition Government plan to revoke the RSS. The plan has not yet been formally revoked but it will be important to keep up to date with how this issue progresses and reference to the RSS in the final ESS SMP2 may have to be removed if the RSS is revoked before the publication of the final ESS SMP2. Page 200 – No saved Local Plan polices from Colchester's Local Plan have been included or assessed in Appendix A of the SEA. An assessment of relevant Local PLAN policies needs to be carried out and added to the table on page 200. 7.Appendix M - Appropriate Assessment Page 38 para 2 – delete reference to local plans. This is confusing and I suggest that the text is changes as follows: 'PPS25 requires local authorities.....to assist in developing spatial plans, as part of the Local Development Framework system, such that they achieve these objectives.'</p>	

				<p>Replace all references to local plans in the following paragraphs in section 6.1 and replace with spatial plans as an alternative. Under section 7, there is commitment to carry out ongoing survey, monitoring and research. The Council supports this objective as Managed Realignment proposals to be implemented in Epoch 2 may have implications for future land use allocations in the next round of Local Development Frameworks which for Colchester will cover the period from 2021 onwards. Clearly managed re-alignment proposals in the SMP2 for Epoch 2 will have to be considered during the development of future Local Development Frameworks. It will be important that evidence used to underpin future SMP decision making process is robust and as up to date as possible to then allow good decisions to be made when allocating future coastal land uses. Paragraph 7.2 identifies the lack of up to date information about the loss of intertidal habitats.</p>	
				<p>This should be added to the list of research topics for inclusion in the ESS SMP2 Action Plan. Paragraph 8.3 It is stated in this paragraph that the SMP2 will be need to be accompanied by a statement of case providing a clear account of overriding public interest along with details of the mechanism for the delivery of compensatory habitat. This information should be available as part of the final ESS SMP2 when Local Authorities are asked to approve/adopt the final version of the document. The final document needs to be complete if Local Authorities are to sign up to it. Annex V – SMP policy table PDZ D6a and D6b is shown in this table as HtL for all Epochs. This is not consistent with the preferred policy options set out on page 133 of the main ESS SMP2 document. The final document needs to be checked for consistency and accuracy across all sections and appendices in the report.</p>	
163	English Heritage	28/06/2010	general	<p>The treatment of historic landscapes is particularly weak and fails to recognise the inextricability of the natural and historic environments, often generated over many hundreds to thousands of years. These unique, irreplaceable vistas of both man-made and natural features often support unusual communities of flora and fauna, and are likely to overlie and protect numerous buried archaeological features. We believe that a number of the policies are based upon an appraisal process that markedly underestimates the cultural, natural and economic value of historic grazing marshes on the Essex coastline: • Proposals for Managed Realignment of historic grazing marshes that we consider to be of national significance at Old Hall Marshes (F3) and Tollesbury Wick Marshes (F5), and of likely national significance at the Blue House Farm reserve, near North Fambridge (H2b). Old Hall Marshes further includes two decoy ponds that are Scheduled Ancient Monuments as recognition of their</p>	N/A

				national significance.	
				<p>All three of these marshes should remain Hold the Line, by virtue of their rarity, high historic significance and very high cost of archaeological mitigation.</p> <p>A further historic marsh, along the southern bank of Flag Creek (D2) should have a change in policy to Managed Realignment from epoch 2 to epoch 3, due to its regional significance and the very complex scale of any archaeological mitigation, as identified in the Policy Appraisal Results (p.136). Two other managed realignment schemes are proposed nearby in epoch 2 along the Flag Creek (D1a, D3), and we consider it appropriate that the design, mitigation and creation of these two schemes are completed, and their impacts on coastal processes and landscape fully understood, before any realignment commences in epoch 3 at the more historically significant D2.</p>	
				<p>However, we recognise that the SMP2 has been drawn-up with regard to current Defra predictions for a sea-level rise of 1.1m over then next 100 years (Section 2.1.7) and, if correct, this rise will prove challenging for all shoreline management. English Heritage therefore requests that if PDZs D2, F3, F5 and H2b are retained with a policy of epoch 3 Managed Realignment, they are clearly identified in the main SMP2 text as priority locations for consideration of a change in policy to Hold the Line during every subsequent revision of the document (i.e. SMP3 and onwards). Later revisions should take into account any refinement of sea-level rise predictions, improvements to the inclusion of historic environment qualities within the SMP appraisal process and new research into, for example, modelling of coastal processes or management/removal of refuse-filled seawalls. Other locations near to these historic grazing marshes, such as F1 and H8a, may in time become viable alternatives for Managed Realignment.</p>	
				<p>There may also be progress outside of the SMP in identifying more appropriate locations for habitat compensation and managed realignment along the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline. The plan also fails to adequately highlight the likely high mitigation costs entailed by a number of the preferred policies, despite each Policy Development Zone being scored for this in the Policy Appraisal Results tables. Lack of economic assessment for historic assets is evident in Appendix H, which omits the monetary value of heritage assets or any discussion of the potential scale of mitigation costs at different locations. We appreciate that establishing monetary value for heritage assets is extremely difficult and that there is no formal guidance available at present. However, there needs to be a brief</p>	

				discussion in Appendix H regarding the impact on the economic assessment of this lack of valuation for the historic environment.	
				<p>Finally, we note that points from our consultation response (Sept. 2009) for SEA Scoping have not been fully addressed in the final SEA (Appendix L); notably, modifications to the range of indicators used to appraise impact on the historic environment. As a result, significant undesignated heritage assets, such as the historic grazing marshes referred to above, are absent from the SEA Environmental Assessment (SEA Annex I). We expect the range of indicators to be adapted, post-consultation, to include historic grazing marshes. A list and map of relevant locations can be provided by drawing upon the Essex Historic Environment Characterisation authored by Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch.</p> <p>Geology and Geomorphology, Section 2.1.3 This section should mention that the early course of the River Thames flowed through Tendring until ca. 650,000 years ago. The Tendring Geodiversity Characterisation, funded by Tendring District Council, is an important evidence-base for the geology of this area.</p>	
				<p>Land Use and Environment, Sections 2.2.1 to 2.2.11. Character summaries for the historic environment should be added to the Management Unit subsections, which at present contain minimal coverage. These should be drafted in collaboration with the historic environment team at Essex County Council and English Heritage, to demonstrate that the particular qualities of each area have been understood. The final sentence of 2.2.2 first paragraph needs rewording, perhaps to... “Along the Orwell there are numerous marinas, golf courses, and camping and caravan sites that are at risk. In addition, the Royal Hospital School near Holbrook and the HMS Ganges museum at Shotley marina could be adversely affected.”</p>	
				<p>Implications of the Plan, Section 3.2 Landscape (p.88) We strongly urge that further consideration should be given in this section to historic landscapes, in particular the collective importance of long-term settlement patterns and land uses, and their relationship to natural environment designations such as biological SSSIs. The implications of the SMP2 policies need to be stated more clearly, particularly for historic grazing marshes of likely national significance as these are irreplaceable, and there is no effective mitigation for historic landscapes (as noted in the Glossary, p.12). Historic Environment (p.89) English Heritage feels that it is important to mention the numerous clusters of</p>	

				Listed Buildings within coastal settlements, and the role of Conservation Areas in protecting the character of the historic environment.	
				<p>An additional subsection should allow for brief examination of the specific threats that the historic environment is subject to and how these may be mitigated (for example, whether by sea defence or loss preceded by survey, recording, demolition, or rebuilding elsewhere). The often substantial costs entailed by mitigation should be further highlighted, noting that whilst specific heritage assets may be addressed, there is no effective mitigation for historic landscapes.</p> <p>Management Unit C – Tendring Peninsula, Section 4.4 The proposals for Jaywick to St Osyth Marshes (C4) require clarification. Although the SMP states that the SMP will support the LDF, managed realignment is proposed for epoch 3. This diverse length of coastline includes a number of designated heritage assets, in addition to residential areas and marshland. We feel that subdividing C4 into C4a, C4b would allow a more refined appraisal of the marshland and built environments, thus clarifying where and why managed realignment is considered appropriate in epoch 3.</p>	
				<p>English Heritage would certainly support a Hold the Line policy on the eastern section of this unit, which includes a number of designated heritage assets of national significance (two Martello towers and Lion Point decoy pond).</p> <p>Management Unit D – Colne Estuary, Section 4.5 We have major concerns regarding the policy outlined for D2, which are discussed in our main response letter. This Policy Development Zone also lies adjacent to a Grade II Registered Park at St Osyth Priory, the designated area of which extends below the 5m OD contour and which is noted for its views over the estuary.</p> <p>Management Unit F – Blackwater Estuary, Section 4.7 We have major concerns regarding the policies outlined for F3 and F5, which are discussed in our main response letter.</p>	
				Management Unit H – Crouch and Roach Estuaries, Section 4.9 We have major concerns regarding the policy outlined for H2b, which are discussed in our main response letter.	

			<p>Management Unit I – Foulness, Potton and Rushley Islands, Section 4.10 Whilst we support HtL for all epochs as it will protect numerous Listed Buildings, these sea defences are both in a poor condition and under pressure (Coastal processes and defence assessment overview map 7, Appendix F,). As the entire defended area of the island lies within the present day flood zone (Flood Risk map 7, Appendix F) the island will need to be managed carefully in order to protect the historic communities of Courtsand and Churchend.</p> <p>Action Plan, Section 5 There is no discussion of funding requirements for the policies or Action Plan. For example, sizeable costs will be entailed by mitigation of the numerous historic assets in some of the areas proposed for managed realignment; notably tracts of historic landscape and archaeological remains within the grazing marshes on the southern bank of Flag Creek, and at Tollesbury Wick, Old Hall and between Bridge Marsh to North Fambridge.</p>	
			<p>Costs for the mitigation of the historic environment are to be met by the developer on managed realignment schemes, following Planning Policy Statement 5. However there is continuing lack of agreement as to who is financially responsible for the impact of natural coastal erosion on heritage assets, which is relevant to areas of No Active Intervention where archaeological remains are eroding from soft cliffs, as along the Stour and Orwell estuaries, the Naze and near Maylandsea. Whilst the SMP2 cannot be expected to resolve any funding issues, they should be clearly flagged. Appendix D, Thematic review</p> <p>Characterisation of land use and environment, Section D4 There is almost no discussion of the historic environment within this section, other than geological descriptions. We would like prose added that characterises the historic environment within each of the Theme Review Units. The following suggestions have been drafted by our colleagues at Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch, and we fully support their addition to the relevant subsections.</p>	

			<p>D.4.1 Theme Review Unit A – Felixstowe Port to Little Oakley Page D10</p> <p>Insert the following text at the end of paragraph 4</p> <p>They are also an important example of historic coastal grazing marsh and have the potential for well preserved palaeoenvironmental deposits.</p> <p>Insert the following additional paragraph towards the end of the section</p> <p>Noted within the inter-tidal area of the Stour Estuary are a range of finds from worked flints to hulks, which highlight the long history of human exploitation of the estuary. Quays, landing places and wrecks survive clustered around the historic ports of Manningtree and Mistley; jetties and other timber structures can be anticipated along the length of the estuary.</p>	
			<p>D.4.2 Theme Review Unit B – Little Oakley to Walton-on-the-Naze Page D12</p> <p>After the third paragraph insert the following additional paragraph:</p> <p>The historic landscape between Little Oakley and Walton on the Naze is dominated by post medieval remains and is marked by earthworks including current and former sea walls, enclosures, decoy ponds and the surviving historic structures of the explosives factory on Bramble Island. Other industrial works include the scheduled lime kiln and quay at the end of Beaumont Cut and the tidal mill pond of Walton mere. Jetties, quays and trackways highlight the importance of access to and from the sea and the relationship with adjacent dryland areas. Earlier exploitation of the area is marked by numerous Red Hills (salt making sites). Important areas of historic grazing marsh also survive, as on Horsey Island.</p> <p>additional paragraph:They are also an important example of historic coastal grazing marsh and have the potential for well preserved palaeoenvironmental deposits.Earlier exploitation of the area is marked by numerous Red Hills (salt making sites). Important areas of historic grazing marsh also survive, as on Horsey Island. D.4.3</p> <p>Theme Review Unit C – Walton on the Naze to Colne Point Pages D12- D13 In the second paragraph insert the phrase including early Palaeolithic remains after ‘the study of one of the most important Pleistocene interglacial deposits in Britain’ In the fourth paragraph insert the phrase and is likely to contain well preserved palaeoenvironmental deposits after ‘Holland Brook, is important both for conservation and recreational value’ and insert the word national in the last sentence so that</p>	

			<p>it reads ‘forts built in the 19th century that are of national historic significance.’ and insert after that the following additional text The unit is also characterised by later, WWII defensive structures. The Trinity House tower at Walton on the Naze is an important historic landmark. D.4.4 Theme Review Unit D – Colne Point to East Mersea Page D14 Amend the first paragraph inserting additional text so that it reads:</p>	
			<p>D.4.3 Theme Review Unit C – Walton on the Naze to Colne Point Pages D12- D13 In the second paragraph insert the phrase including early Palaeolithic remains after ‘the study of one of the most important Pleistocene interglacial deposits in Britain’ In the fourth paragraph insert the phrase and is likely to contain well preserved palaeoenvironmental deposits after ‘Holland Brook, is important both for conservation and recreational value’ and insert the word national in the last sentence so that it reads ‘forts built in the 19th century that are of national historic significance.’ and insert after that the following additional text The unit is also characterised by later, WWII defensive structures. The Trinity House tower at Walton on the Naze is an important historic landmark.</p>	
			<p>D.4.4 Theme Review Unit D – Colne Point to East Mersea Page D14 Amend the first paragraph inserting additional text so that it reads: ‘This frontage comprises the low lying land of the Colne Estuary, which has flood defences along the majority of the frontage. Between Colne Point and Sandy Point, a revetment protects the agricultural land of St Osyth Marsh. At Point Clear, a large caravan site lies within the 1 in 1000 year flood zone in addition to another Martello Tower, an associated battery and a museum, all of which is protected by a revetment. Important areas of historic coastal grazing marsh survive as at Langenhoe Marsh, Fingringhoe Marsh and Howlands Marsh; the latter contributes to the setting of adjacent St Osyth Park. These features give this location significant value as a tourist destination. The camping and caravan site at Brightlingsea also provides amenity and tourist value.</p>	

			<p>The area is characterised by post medieval oyster pits, hulks and relict sea defences as well as defensive structures. Earlier occupation and exploitation of the area is marked by red hills (salt manufacturing sites) and timber structures. There is also potential for prehistoric land surfaces surviving.'</p> <p>At the end of the second paragraph delete the last two sentences beginning 'At Point Clear....' and ending '...amenity and tourist value' as these points are covered elsewhere in the text.</p> <p>D.4.5 Theme Review Unit E – East Mersea to Sales Point Page.D.15 - Insert after the third paragraph the following additional paragraph The area includes extensive settled Neolithic land surface preserved within the intertidal zone. There also many large timber fish weirs of Saxon Date.</p>	
			<p>There are numerous Red Hills (salt-making sites) and duck-decoy ponds on the present and former marshes, the estuary is fringed by extensive cropmark landscapes dating to the prehistoric and Roman period. Extant areas grazing marsh as at Old Hall and Tollesbury Wick are complex historic landscapes. Taken together the Blackwater estuary has one of the most significant coastal wetland historic environments in England. Consequently the Blackwater estuary has been included on the English Heritage list of nationally significant wetland sites as part of the Heritage Management of England's Wetlands initiative.</p>	
			<p>D4.6 Theme Review Unit F – Sales Point to Holliwell Point (North) Page D.16 - At the end of the second paragraph insert these additional lines, There are also numerous Red Hills (salt-making sites) marking the interface between the former marsh and the dryland. There are also buried cheniers of Prehistoric or early historic date together with relict sea walls, decoy ponds and other features relating to the exploitation of marsh land.</p>	
			<p>D.4.7 Theme Review Unit G – Holliwell Point (North) to Courtsend/Foulness Page.D.17 Insert after the third paragraph the following additional paragraph. A range of archaeological deposits and features, including prehistoric relict land surfaces, peats and 'submerged forests' survive well, within and beneath the alluvium, and in the intertidal zone. There are also numerous red hills, relict seawalls, oyster pits, timber structures and military remains. The extant grazing marshes are complex and significant historic landscapes. In view of its complex and important historic environment the Upper Crouch Estuary has been included on the English Heritage list of nationally significant wetland sites as part of the <u>Heritage Management of England's Wetlands initiative</u>.</p>	

			<p>D.4.8 Theme Review Unit E – Courtsend Foulness Point to North Shoebury Page D.18 Insert after the second paragraph the following additional paragraph. There are numerous of Red Hills and extensive remains of oyster pits, wreck sites, quays, wharfs, sluices together with relict sea walls, other earthworks and World War II and Cold war military remains. Foulness in particular has a remarkably well preserved historic marshland landscape with many Roman medieval and post medieval features and buildings. In view of its complex and important historic environment Foulness island has been included on the English Heritage list of nationally significant wetland sites as part of the Heritage Management of England’s Wetlands initiative.</p> <p>Issues and objectives table, D5 We would like to see ‘historic grazing marshes’ added to this table, and can provide a list and map summarising the relevant locations.</p>	
			<p>These are significant undesignated heritage assets that should be appraised within the SMP process (Defra 2006 Shoreline management plan guidance Volume 1: Aims and requirements, page 23). All Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Listed Buildings across all three tiers of significance are recognised by the Secretary of State to be of national significance, and so are of benefit to broader society; these qualities should be indicated clearly in the table. Conservation Areas are of regional significance. [For more guidance on this, see the sub-pages for each asset type from http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.19322] The Martello Towers are all Grade II or II* Listed Buildings, in addition to their designation as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Please correct the entries as necessary, according to information already held in the project database. The entry for Othona Roman fort needs “(Scheduled Ancient Monument)” after the name. The final six entries for Southend-on-Sea need “(Conservation Area)” after the names.</p>	
			<p>“Wet Dock [inc. New Cut], Ipswich” needs “(Conservation Area)” after the name The site of the Battle of Maldon is entered twice. It is a “Registered Battlefield” rather than “Battlefield” Shotley needs correcting for two entries that read Shortly. St Osyth needs correcting for one entry that reads St Oyth. Cockle Spit needs correcting for one entry that reads Cockel Spit. Paglesham needs correcting for several entries that read Pagelsham.</p>	

			<p>Appendix E, Policy Appraisal. We would like ‘historic grazing marshes’ added to the historic environment indicators that are used to appraise the options table, and can provide a list and map summarising the relevant locations. These are significant undesignated heritage assets that should be appraised within the SMP process (Defra 2006 Shoreline management plan guidance Volume 1: Aims and requirements, page 23). There is almost no discussion of the historic environment within this section, other than for geology. We would like prose added that characterises the historic environment within each of the Management Units. The following suggestions have been drafted by our colleagues at Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch, with a few modifications by English Heritage, and we fully support their addition to the relevant subsections.</p>	
			<p>Management Unit A: Stour and Orwell E4.4.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E24. In the Characterisation section at the end of the fourth paragraph at the bottom of the page add following text:These marshes are also an important example of historic coastal grazing marsh and have the potential for well preserved palaeoenvironmental deposits. At the end of the Characterisation section insert the following additional paragraph: A range of finds, from worked flints to hulks and at least one Saxon timber fish-trap, which highlight the long history of human exploitation of the estuary have been recorded within the inter-tidal area of the Stour Estuary. Quays, landing places and wrecks survive clustered around the historic ports of Manningtree and Mistley; jetties and other timber structures can be anticipated along the length of the estuary.</p>	
			<p>Management Unit B: Hamford Water E5.5.1 Characterisation and summary of options. Page E36 At the end of the Characterisation section insert the following additional paragraph: The historic environment of the unit has numerous earthworks including current and former sea walls, enclosures, decoy ponds and the surviving historic structures of the explosives factory on Bramble Island. Other industrial works include the scheduled lime kiln and quay at the end of Beaumont Cut and the tidal mill pond of Walton mere. Jetties, quays and trackways highlight the importance of access to and from the sea and the relationship with adjacent dryland areas. The prominent tower of Trinity House is a prominent historic landmark at Walton on the Naze. Earlier exploitation of the area is marked by ancient buried land surfaces, particularly on the foreshore between the Naze and Stone Point and to the south of Dovercourt, which have produced much evidence for prehistoric occupation, and numerous Red Hills (salt making sites). Important areas of historic grazing marsh also survive, as on Horsey Island.</p>	

			<p>Management Unit C: Tendring Peninsula E6.4.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E43 In the Characterisation section in the last paragraph delete the line ‘There are several Martello Towers along this part of the coast. These are small defensive forts built in the 19th century, which are of historical significance’. Insert the following additional paragraph at the end of the Characterisation section</p>	
			<p>Structures associated with the coastal resorts at Walton and Clacton are a feature of the areas historic built environment as are defences including distinctive Napoleonic Martello towers and WWII pill boxes. The reclaimed Holland Haven marshes are likely to contain well preserved palaeoenvironmental deposits and internationally important Palaeolithic remains are known from the Clacton Cliffs and foreshore SSSI. Areas of well preserved prehistoric land surfaces may survive in places and a number of finds of Red Hills (salt making site) have been recorded on the coast which date from the late Iron Age/Roman period. Post medieval oyster pits, industrial features, duck decoys and extant and relict sea defences reflect the strong coastal/maritime nature of the historic environment of the area and fragments of historic grazing marsh survive in places.</p>	
			<p>Management Unit D: Colne Estuary E7.4.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E49 At the end of the Characterisation section insert the following additional paragraph: The historic landscape of this unit is characterised by areas of important historic reclaimed coastal grazing marsh, such as Howlands Marsh. Relict and extant sea walls are a dominant feature of the area, as is The Strood causeway which links Mersea Island to the main land and is of Saxon origin. Other earthworks relate to the medieval and post medieval exploitation of the marshes, including raised trackways and enclosures. The unit is also characterised by post medieval oyster beds, industrial and transport structures such as timber jetties, hulks and the dismantled railway from Wivenhoe to Arlesford Quarry. Earlier, archaeological remains include finds of flint artefacts retrieved from possible habitation sites along the foreshore, indicating the possibility of areas that well preserved land surfaces may be present in places.</p>	
			<p>The potential for palaeoenvironmental remains and deposits in the unit is high and there are significant possibilities of archaeological remains directly related to these deposits including timber structures. A large number of Red Hills (salt making sites) survive, with notable concentrations along the Strood Channel.</p>	

			<p>Management Unit E: Mersea Island E8.4.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E57 At the end of the Characterisation section insert the following additional paragraph The beach at Cudmore Grove, East Mersea overlies a peaty deposit containing the faunal remain of species dating to 300,000 BP. Finds flint artefacts retrieved from possible habitation sites along the foreshore suggest that prehistoric land surfaces may survive in places. A number of Red Hills (salt making sites) have been identified along the north side of the island. The Strood Causeway linking Mersea to the mainland has been dated to the C7th and two massive timbers fish-traps of Anglo-Saxon date have been recorded within the inter-tidal zone off West Mersea flats. Military defences include the Tudor blockhouse at East Mersea and WII defensive structures such as pillboxes located along the sea walls. Areas of former coastal grazing marsh survive behind extant sea walls.</p>	
			<p>Management Unit F: Blackwater Estuary E4.9.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E63 The remarkable importance, in terms of landscape value and nature conservation, of the RSPB and Essex Wildlife Trust reserves at Old Hall and Tollesbury Wick, is a significant omission that needs to be rectified by appropriate wording in the last paragraph. They are at least as significant (probably more so, given the group value offered by their close proximity) as the National Trust's reserves at Northey Island and Ray Island, which are mentioned. The following paragraph should be added after the last paragraph of the Characterisation section: The area includes extensive settled Neolithic land surface preserved within the intertidal zone. There also many large timber fish weirs of Saxon Date. There are numerous Red Hills (salt-making sites) and duck-decoy ponds on the present and former marshes, and the estuary is fringed by extensive cropmark landscapes dating to the prehistoric and Roman period.</p>	
			<p>Extant areas grazing marsh as at Old Hall and Tollesbury Wick are complex historic landscapes. Overall the Blackwater estuary has one of the most significant coastal wetland historic environments in England and is included on the English Heritage list of nationally-significant wetland sites as part of the Heritage Management of England's Wetlands initiative.</p> <p>Management Unit G: Dengie peninsula E.4.10.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E71 In the Characterisation section, insert after the first sentence in the third paragraph: Earlier occupation of the marshes is marked by the survival of numerous Red Hills (salt-making sites), duck-decoy ponds, former sea-walls and World War II defensive sites. Former cheniers (beach ridges) are also buried within the marsh and these may well have served as foci for occupation and activity in the</p>	

				past.	
				<p>Management Unit H: Crouch & Roach E.4.11.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E76 In the Characterisation section, add after the last paragraph: A range of archaeological deposits and features, including prehistoric relict land surfaces, peats and ‘submerged forests’ survive well, within and beneath the alluvium, and in the intertidal zone There are also numerous red hills, relict seawalls, oyster pits, timber structures and military remains. The extant grazing marshes are complex and significant historic landscapes. There are important areas of surviving historic grazing-marsh as at Blue House and Morris Farms. In view of its complex and important historic environment, the Upper Crouch Estuary has been included on the English Heritage list of nationally-significant wetland sites as part of the Heritage Management of England’s Wetlands initiative.</p>	
				<p>E4.12 Management Unit I: Foulness, Potton and Rushley Islands E4.12.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E 85 In the Characterisation section, add after the last paragraph:A range of archaeological deposits and features, including prehistoric relict land surfaces, peats and ‘submerged forests’ survive well, within and beneath the alluvium, and in the intertidal zone There are also numerous red hills, relict seawalls, oyster pits, timber structures and military remains. The extant grazing marshes are complex and significant historic landscapes. In view of its complex and important historic environment the Upper Crouch Estuary has been included on the English Heritage list of nationally significant wetland sites as part of the Heritage Management of England’s Wetlands initiative.</p>	
				<p>Appendix H, Economics We would like a statement added regarding the shortcomings of this appraisal, particularly the lack of any valuation of heritage assets, such their potential contribution to tourism and the local economy, and the likely scale of costs required for mitigation. The historic environment, as with landscapes, also possesses significant non-monetary values that may be social, cultural or aesthetic.</p>	

			<p>Appendix L, Strategic Environmental Assessment L3.3 The Historic Environment This section should mention that the historic environment is unique and irreplaceable, that Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE12.1 states “A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset...”, and that there is no effective mitigation for historic landscapes (as noted in SMP glossary). There ought also to be reference that, whilst designated heritage assets provide an indication of the significance of the historic environment along the coastline, many historic landscapes and important archaeological sites do not carry a statutory designation. Similarly there are likely to be unknown and therefore undesignated archaeological sites in the SMP study area and so the data used in the SEA provides a guide, but is not comprehensive.</p>	
			<p>Table 3.3 Scheduled monuments within the 1 to 1000 year flood zone and the SMP study area Table 3.4 Conservation areas along the Essex and south Suffolk coast and lying wholly or partially within the SMP study area</p> <p>Both the above tables contain incomplete data for the south Suffolk and Essex coastlines, omitting a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Conservation Areas. These tables are also reproduced in Section L10.5, Tables 2.1 and 2.2, which will also need augmenting. We would also like to see an additional table listing significant undesignated heritage assets, specifically, historic grazing marshes in the 1 in 1000 year floodzone and SMP study area.</p>	
			<p>L5 Assessment Results</p> <p>SEA Assessment Table 5.1 The presence of time does not convert the loss of historic assets into a minor positive, as losses to the historic environment can never be fully overcome by mitigation. As a result, we believe that the highest assessment ‘score’ should be neutral where time is allowed for mitigation of significant heritage assets (either designated or undesignated). Where tracts of grazing marsh are to be impacted, these should at best be scored as minor negatives at best, since there is no mitigation for loss of historic landscapes – only of individual assets (as noted in the SMP glossary under ‘mitigation’).</p>	

			<p>It is arguable that the impact of managed realignment on the historic environment at F3 and F5 within Management Unit F should be regarded as ‘major negative’ since time and mitigation is unlikely to overcome the significant associated losses. The impact of managed realignment should be also be regarded as a major negative at H2b in Management Unit H, and minor negative at D2 in Management Unit D.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Issue 8 –The sustainable protection of the historic environment, Section L5.3.8</p> <p>English Heritage is unlikely to be the automatic investigator for heritage assets impacted by managed realignment, although we look forward to working in partnership to ensure that all impacts on the historic environment are recognised and receive appropriate mitigation.</p>	
			<p>The planning process (guided by Planning Policy Statement 5) places responsibility on the developer to arrange for and fund mitigation of impacts on the historic environment. Most aspects of the planning process are managed through the Historic Environment Branches of Essex County Council and Suffolk County Council. English Heritage also has a statutory role where designated heritage assets are affected. Please reword this subsection appropriately. There is no agreed source of funding or management for losses to the historic environment caused by natural erosion, and this issue should be flagged by the SEA. This issue is of particular concern where there are soft eroding cliffs, such as in the Stour and Orwell estuaries, and the Naze.</p>	
			<p>Investigation of coastal cultural and archaeological sites, Section L6.1</p> <p>We will expect this section to be developed further. The loss of numerous significant but undesignated historic assets (notably, historic grazing marshes) needs flagging, as does the issue of funding for mitigation of naturally-eroded archaeological remains. At present, there is no discussion of mitigation by design of managed realignment areas, in particular where there are well preserved historic landscapes and areas of very high archaeological potential.</p>	
			<p>Annex I Environmental Assessment</p> <p>In line with our suggestions for Appendices D and E, we regard historic grazing marshes as significant undesignated heritage assets that will require inclusion as indicators in the SEA process. It is arguable that these are also “...those areas identified as rare and sensitive in character” that are referred to as indicators for coastal landscape. Such marshland also falls within the category of “significant heritage assets” (due to their historic landscape value and very high archaeological potential). During the SEA Scoping consultation we requested that significant heritage assets,</p>	

				regardless of designation, be included as indicators of impact on the historic environment. We can provide a list and map of relevant historic grazing marshes.	
				<p>Annex I Environmental Assessment In line with our suggestions for Appendices D and E, we regard historic grazing marshes as significant undesignated heritage assets that will require inclusion as indicators in the SEA process. It is arguable that these are also "...those areas identified as rare and sensitive in character" that are referred to as indicators for coastal landscape. Such marshland also falls within the category of "significant heritage assets" (due to their historic landscape value and very high archaeological potential). During the SEA Scoping consultation we requested that significant heritage assets, regardless of designation, be included as indicators of impact on the historic environment. We can provide a list and map of relevant historic grazing marshes.</p> <p>Annex II Summary of Consultation Responses This is a true summary of our response to the SEA Scoping Report, but the comments we raised have not been fully addressed in Annex I.</p>	
164	Tendring District Council	28/06/2010	general	<p>Tendring District Council (TDC) supports the aims and objectives of the draft Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan ('SMP'), the evidence used to underpin the draft policies in the SMP and the draft SMP policies themselves. TDC has been involved as a key stakeholder throughout the preparation of the draft SMP and has made comments and requested changes, where necessary, throughout this process.</p> <p>TDC is satisfied that as much as possible was done to spread the message of the draft SMP and encourage people to get involved – the methods used to engage and involve key stakeholders, landowners and the wider community were appropriate and effective.</p> <p>It is important that TDC remains involved at all times as the SMP progresses – particularly when preparing more detailed plans for each of the proposed managed realignment sites. It is important that the partnership approach adopted so far continues to ensure change is managed effectively and sensitively in these areas – particularly Jaywick, where special engagement planning will be required.</p> <p>The final SMP will be used as a key piece of technical evidence underpinning the Local Development Framework that will be taken into account when deciding where to direct new areas of housing and employment and identifying Coastal Change Management Areas, in accordance with national planning policy. TDC expects to work closely with the Environment Agency when identifying these</p>	N/A

				areas and drafting policies.	
165	Landowner	17/06/2010	general	Like many farmers I think your Shoreline Management Plan to be a complete disaster and I would like to ask the following questions under the freedom of information act/ Environmental information act, regarding maintaining sea walls and the SMP, namely : 1a) Why are the consents to re-build sea defences so long and tedious ? 1b) Why is planning and approval from other government bodies required to improve sea defences in areas which are completely abandoned by the EA and SMP ? 1c) Why are government agencies interested in protecting wildlife, when more wildlife would be lost when the land floods with sea water than through sensible repairs ? 1d) Where defences are abandoned, why are landowners not free to do what repairs and upgrades that are urgently required both when they want and how they want so long as inert and sensible materials are used ? 1e) Why are important archaeological sites not taken into account when deciding to abandon defences ?	N/A
				2a) Who decided which sea defences to abandon and which to defend ? 2b) Why is the compensation for managed retreat less than the value of the land ? 2c) if funding is so short, why were consultants used and not the Environment Agency in-house departments ?	
166	Member of Public	29/06/2010	Dengie	FBF - There appears to be no plan to cope with periodic tidal surges. If the sea walls are continuously maintained to the highest standards then they will be able to safeguard lives and property in these events. (Mr Symes also commented on past surges and lack of flood warnings, passed to Corp Services.)	01/07/2010 15/07/2010
167	Member of Public	29/06/2010	F14	Objection to flooding my land at plot 469 & 470 Waterside Caravan Park.	30/06/2010
168	Member of Public	29/06/2010	F14	Objection to flooding my land at plot 428 Waterside Caravan Park.	30/06/2010
169	Member of Public	29/06/2010	F14	Objection to flooding my land at Plot 1 3 7 Waterside Caravan Park.	30/06/2010
170	Member of Public	29/06/2010	general	Question 1: Answer- NO. You do not define 'us' and 'best' in your proposed plan. These sound like self-regulating decisions and assessments and need to be explained and clarified further. Not acceptable, especially when the SMP is supposed to be consulting on the highest level planning stage for flood and coastal risk. Question 2: Answer- NO. The data supplied so far is at best basic and at the worst, guesswork. There is not enough accuracy, objectivity, reality and definitely not clarity.	?

			<p>They are based on assumptions and appear to be more focused on complying with the HRA (habitats regulation assessment) and avoiding future financial liabilities. They do not full take into account heritage assets, the historic environment, SAC (special area of conservation), SSSI, Ramsar sites etc. The EU habitats directive and HRA appear to be the only body to gain out of the SMP. They have little basis based on hard facts and important funding and financial data has been omitted, which makes a mockery of the entire report, as it does not set out how the draught SMP can or will be sustained or implemented.</p>	
			<p>Question 3: Answer- NO. They have been produced using untested, misleading and possibly incorrect models and assumptions. Too much has been invested in what might or might not happen, with complete ignorance of what is happening right now. My location is the Blackwater Estuary. How can models based on Norfolk be used in Essex when they are totally different geographically?</p>	
			<p>Question 4: Answer-NO. See above. Question 5: Answer- See attached (following forms) 1)MAPS. The current SMP is the second version of an earlier SMP, completed around the mid nineties. The original maps from the 1990's (some of which I still retain) are very similar to the supposed 'new' SMP maps which have gone out for public consultation. I have continually been trying to gain financial figures for the latest SMP to gage how much the latest plan has cost, for very little new and/or new proven data. This has not been forthcoming from either the EA or SMP.</p>	
			<p>It appears that both have something to hide. I have also raised questions on why outside consultants (including Royal Haskoning) were used to compile data and mapping, when the EA has its own internal Page 2 of 5 departments. This appears to be a colossal mis-appropriation of funds, which, as of yet are unascertained. 2) Consultation document? The new SMP is described as a consultation document, but when I have queried how you can make or suggest amendments to it, there has not been a clear answer. As landowners, we were not consulted in its formation until hearing by chance, late summer 2009. As mere landowners, we were not entitled to attend key stakeholder meetings, which appears to be aimed at keeping interested parties in the dark.</p>	

			<p>Nothing that has been discussed during the consultation period has improved this impression. The report itself says that it is aimed at 'a wide audience' and based on programmes which include 'building trust in the communities' and 'working with others' when in my experience exactly the opposite is true? I only managed to attend one key stakeholders meeting as I am a member of a Parish Council and even this was by mistake as apparently Parish Councils should not have been included. Members of the SMP took a lot of time to explain that landowners were not invited or included and just to speak to either the NFU, CLA or other organisations for information, yet the report itself sounds like everyone likely to be involved was consulted. Please explain this? Why were landowners who have a very real and large interest in the SMP deliberately excluded? Why were parish councils excluded?</p>	
			<p>The report seems to be more interested in ticking the boxes and appearing to involve/consult everyone likely to be affected, but this is not what has happened in actuality. A tiny ad in local papers does not convey the importance of the report and many residents and landowners overlooked it. 3) EU habitats directive and Managed realignment/retreat. We (White Bros) refused to accept managed retreat to the north east of our defences in the 1990's. Because of this, the defences were abandoned. Will this happen to other landowners who refuse to accept managed realignment suggested on the SMP? Why do you not explain the exact definition and meaning of managed re-alignment more clearly? The data that suggest managed re-alignment will help reduce flooding elsewhere is at best hopeful, as the tides and water will just move to another defence. Why have you not undertaken studies into siltation from eroding sea defences, as surely the building sediment will affect the flood risks?</p>	
			<p>Why was this not studied when it is an integral part of the SMP, or is it that the data was unlikely to help the SMP in encouraging the EA to abandon large areas of sea defences? Why does the EU habitats directive seem to be the only beneficiary of the SMP? Who decided on the life the existing sea defence studies, when no scientific data has been compiled to back these up? Why are storms and winds not taken into account? It appears that the majority of this data is based on assumptions rather than hard facts and why are other external causes not taken into account? It appears that the majority of this data is based on assumptions rather than hard fact and why are other external causes not taken into account.</p>	

			<p>4) Hold the line. Why is there not a clearer definition of hold the line? Surely to hold the line you continually have to maintain it, but this doesn't seem to be the case with the SMP, could you please explain this? Is hold the line purely used to placate residents, with little or no maintenance likely to occur? In various epochs it is said that maintenance has or will be handed to landowners, but this is covered in very small, vague and hidden parts of the consultation document. Why is it not clearer? Do the landowners know that this is going to happen? Do the residents know that this is going to happen? Has the SMP taken into account reduced funding from DEFRA? Why is a funding commitment not enclosed or mentioned in the report? How does this affect the validity of hold the line?</p>	
			<p>The definition of Hold the Line was raised by Cllr. Tony Cussen and it was stated by the SMP that it was hold the line, but that that was subject to external matters, such as finances, funding and viability etc. And that this would be put into the glossary, but this has been omitted from the booklets handed out at the public consultations, why? 5) Maintenance. Why is the SMP described as being a one stop shop for landowners to maintain their own defences, when this is not the case? Why do other bodies have such a large input, such as Natural England, as more wildlife will be lost due to the land flooding with salt water, than by maintenance works. Why is this not discussed in the SMP? 6) Mud flat / salt marsh. The SMP fail to address the likelihood of managed realignment sites turning to mud flats and instead prefer to assume that all of them will turn to salt marsh after flooding.</p>	
			<p>I know of several (including parts of our farmland) which have gone to mud flats. I was at a residents meeting which I attended at Marks Tey, as most present felt that the questions they had been continually raising had not been answered. This is of no benefit to flood defences or wildlife. When the SMP were challenged on the percentage of managed realignment which had turned to mud flats, the evasive answer was that some of them had. Where is the data? Surely this should be in place before stating what will happen to managed realignment sites? In our locality salt marshes are actually higher than the farmland, why is this not discussed fully in the report and why is there is no mention of this (that I could see) in relation to the effects of managed realignment, flooding and coastal erosion? We have actually lost an area of salt marsh due to sea defence abandonment, so why does the report not take this into account?</p>	

			<p>Why is the problem of wash from high speed pleasure craft not taken into account? This greatly effects our sea defences and wildlife, but neither the EA, SMP or Natural England seem to have any interest in this and it is not mentioned (that I can see) in the report. Why? 7) Stakeholder meetings. There was a general air of dissatisfaction at the Key Stakeholders meeting which I attended at Marks Tey, as most present felt that the questions they had been continually raising had not been answered. I asked Mark Johnston about this (among other matters) at the end of the evening and he said that all of the questions asked at every meeting (including those raised during this meeting,</p>	
			<p>not only in the open session, but also during the smaller workshops) would appear in the appendices of the summary of the draught SMP. I could not find them, why not? A generalisation of thoughts and general questions most certainly does not cover them. It was also raised by John Whittingdale MP that government funding was likely to be cut by 25% and had the SMP taken that into account, but no answer was forthcoming. 7) Final evaluation: The main statements contained in the report are in aiming to: Protect the most people and property for as long as we can. Allow people and places time to adapt. Balance social, economic and environment need. How can this be possible, when: 1) No costs/financial statements are attached to the report? 2) Most residents are unaware of the consequences of the SMP due to very, very inadequate publicity? It is almost like a hidden report. 3) Very little actual data and a lot of assumptions are used?</p>	
			<p>4) No economic or social studies have been completed (that I have seen) why were these not included IN DETAIL in the report. How can the report be valid if these vital details and data are left out? 5) Why have residents and landowners not been made more aware of the devaluation and loss of property, probably coupled with extortionate insurance? 6) Why do most of the maps (including flood plains) not appear to be in the report? (I may have missed them) as these would have been an easy way for laymen residents and landowners to assess the liability of their property? If they are included, why did they not get included in the back of the Managing the coast booklets, as the other more benign maps were? 7) Why does the author of the report state 'provided' in his responses? Why are such vague terms used?</p>	

			<p>8) Why were no feedback forms handed out at the public consultations that I attended? I did not know how to respond to the public consultation and then heard at the last minute that feedback forms were available. It seems that it has been made as difficult as possible to give feedback on the SMP. The dates are also different in the booklets to what is actually on the feedback form (now that I have managed to obtain one). Does this also point to further irregularities with the draught SMP?</p>	
			<p>In conclusion, I think that the SMP as a whole has been a massive mis-appropriation of funds, for very little return. The SMP is unworkable and appears to have the sole purpose of enabling the EA to drop the majority of its liability for safeguarding sea defences and management and handing this to landowners, while of course still maintaining overall control, but no financial engagement. It is interesting that residents have not been informed that it is likely that the majority of future sea defence maintenance will fall to landowners. I am sure they will be interested to know that this appears to be the main aim of the SMP. Finances have been wasted on consultants etc. (I have so far been unable to ascertain these in full, but will in due course) and this at best flawed study.</p>	
			<p>The SMP is not backed up by financial reports etc. And is based mostly on supposition or 'guesswork' and it is alarming that the SMP is supposed to be the highest level of the planning stage of DEFRA's strategy for flood and coastal defence, when it is relying heavily on little hard data. It will be interesting to see what the cost vs public benefit ratio will be when the financial reports are finally made public and how this will factor in governmental department waste. I look forward to the response of the SMP and how we (landowners) will be given the opportunity to influence the final SMP as the input for the draught SMP has been very inadequate. Finally, some of the administrative staff at the EA are very helpful, but it seems that those in charge of the SMP are there more to hinder than to help any queries and spend more time in finding ways to avoid answering questions, rather than to actually answer them. It makes the whole process incredibly frustrating.</p>	

Also Ref 92 171	Member of Public	30/06/2010	Shotley Gate	There are a couple of points I wish to come back to you on. Your second paragraph sums it up. 'The SMP is an aspirational plan'. I presume that Shotley Parish Council is one of the 'partner organisations' that you talk of, indeed, as should be the Shotley Stour Footpath Renovation Group. As a member of both: the former as a house (and therefore land) owner within Shotley Parish, and the latter as a volunteer, I can assure you that the aspirations of both organisations with regard to Shotley Cliffs is to 'HOLD THE LINE" We recognise that this is subject to funding, but it expresses the aspirations of the people who are at most risk, and are the closest to, and most affected by, your designation. If your plan cannot show this, perhaps you could explain why you and the other partners think otherwise. Paragraph 6 state that the PDZ includes both rural and populated areas.	01/07/2010
				The line to the west A9a is mainly rural, but designated 'Hold the Line'. The line to the east is rural, but is also designated 'Hold the Line'. Our line, A8c is almost all populated. To me it does not make much sense to aspire to protect the rural but let the urban go. You state that the concrete wall defences near the Bristol Arms falls under Babergh District Councils' responsibility. Why are we concerned who owns the land? The SMP is surely an expression of desire (aspirational) and takes no account of ownership or responsibility. In passing, a member of our Parish Council tells me that your statement is not true anyway. Perhaps you could take this up with Babergh directly, as I would like to know who to complain to when it eventually starts crumbling. Finally, so that we are all holding the same song sheet, could you give me a list of the partner organisations you refer to in para2.	
172	Member of Public	01/07/2010	H11a H11b	As past chairman of the Essex LFDC, I would like to comment on Management units H11a and H11b at Paglesham. Both were the subject of a rant aided scheme 10 yrs ago, a worthy scheme to protect an important asset in the Rochford district. It is disappointing to see it is not now considered worthy of continued management post 2025. Believes this should be HtL.	15/07/2010
173	Environment Agency	01/07/2010	general	I'm aware that there has been much discussion around the certainty that SMPs give regarding the future of flood defences, and whether this is sufficient to base strategic planning decisions on. I feel that the draft sets out well both the limitations of the SMP in this respect and where some certainty does exist. For defended settlements that score well in the BCA (generally greater than 4), and have been specifically highlighted as such, it appears that we are as certain as we can be at this time that the standard of protection (including an allowance for CC) will be maintained at least. Am I correct in this assumption and is this the message that we can give to local planning authorities? Following on from this, are the current standards of protection available for reference anywhere? PDZ A11a	01/07/2010

				Harwich Harbour and A11b Harwich Town both score very well in the BCA (81) as detailed in Appendix H.	
				However, the table in section 4.2 of the main report only refer to the current (or new) line being held. What does this mean for the relative standard of protection? The paragraph on page 26 and Figure 1-1 on page 27 both refer to the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). This will require updating in the final version as the new government has signalled its intention to scrap these documents, and has already advised LPAs that they do not need to adhere to the housing numbers that they contain.	
				Paragraph 2.2.2 on the Stour and Orwell Mgmt Unit A makes no mention of the Ipswich barrier, should this be included? Also, the description states that industry at Ipswich is at tidal flood risk. However, there is a much wider range of employment (especially in the 'Ipswich Village' area, including council offices and courts), and residential at risk. The ports of Harwich and Felixstowe are also mentioned as being at risk, but there are also significant residential areas at risk in those towns. Paragraph 2.2.3 Mgmt Unit B, there are also some properties at flood risk around the mere in Walton that are not referred to here (they are mentioned in 4.3). Paragraph 2.2.4 Mgmt Unit C, it possibly doesn't come across in this section that Jaywick is at flood risk? Page 84 in the last full paragraph refers to: "the draft national planning guidance on Development, Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion". This should be replaced with reference to the PPS25 Supplement: Development and Coastal Change; and PPS25: Development and Flood Risk.	
174	Member of Public	02/07/2010	C4	I refer to a report on bbc look east this morning concerning certain proposals by the environment agency to do with the possibility of parts of jaywick being let be taken over by the sea. Please advise by email of the exact proposals and exactly which areas of jaywick are likely to be affected ie how far inland will these proposals effect etc.	02/07/2010
175	Member of Public	02/07/2010	F14	FBF - disagrees with draft policy for F14 and the future flooding of the Black Water near Bradwell on Sea, destroying wildlife and peoples plots of land.	02/07/2010
176	Member of Public	02/07/2010	F14	FBF - disagrees with draft policy for F14 and the future flooding of the Black Water near Bradwell on Sea, destroying wildlife and peoples plots of land.	02/07/2010
177	Member of Public	02/07/2010	F14	FBF - disagrees with draft policy for F14 and the future flooding of the Black Water near Bradwell on Sea, destroying wildlife and peoples plots of land.	02/07/2010

178	Field Studies Council	06/07/2010	PDZ A10 a,c,e: Southern Stour	On behalf my organisation, Field Studies Council, I wish to state that I am strongly in favour of the policy that 'The current line will be held throughout all epochs' and that 'The standard of protection at Manningtree will be maintained or upgraded'.	06/07/2010
179	Member of Public	05/07/2010	C2	Further letter requesting confirmation in writing that Clacton STW will not be affected by the SMP and this needs to be validated and signed by a civil engineer. (see 128, 89 and 43)	
180	National Trust	09/07/2010	general	1.1. The National Trust welcomes the consultation on the Essex and South Suffolk Draft Shoreline Management Plan. It marks a shift from the current 'defend or do nothing' polarisation in public policy, to a more welcome adaptive approach to managing coastal change. 1.2. The National Trust has considerable interests around the coasts of England, Wales and Northern Ireland and more specifically on the Essex and South Suffolk Coast at Pin Mill (Orwell Estuary), Ray Island, Copt Hall and Northey Island (Blackwater Estuary). The National Trust aspires to deliver an approach to managing coastal change based on our Coast and Marine Policy set out in Annex One.	09/07/2010
				1.3. Over the past decade we have undertaken a phased and detailed approach to assessing the implications of sea level rise and coastal change at our properties through our Coastal Risk Assessment. We are using this information to develop Coastal Adaptation Strategies at our coastal change hotspot locations. See Annex Two. 1.4. Since 2005 the National Trust has been advocating a number of key messages articulated in our 'Shifting Shores' documents. The key messages in Shifting Shores are: - Long-term planning is essential - Work with nature, not against it - Think and act in a wider context - Solutions need partnership - Involving the public is critical 1.5. Based upon our experience we believe the Coastal Change Policy could be improved if it: - more explicitly underlined the importance of spatial planning as a key tool to help us manage coastal change (through, for example, the LDF process);	

				<p>- had a specific section on broad public communication and awareness-raising on coastal change, both for communities directly affected, and wider society; - clearly acknowledged the assistance (both financial and technical) that local authorities and communities will require in relation to infrastructure relocation and economic regeneration; - gave a clearer account of how compensation mechanisms will work where individuals and communities are disadvantaged by a change in coastal defence policy; - promoted a change in property law to make it a legal requirement for a coastal change 'search' in property conveyancing; and - contained much clearer guidance and regulation relating to the granting of time limited planning consents to prevent these mechanisms being abused and leading to unintended and inappropriate development. 2. The National Trust and the coastal environment</p>	
				<p>2.1. The National Trust is one of Europe's leading conservation charities, with over 3.7 million members and 50,000 volunteers. We own and actively manage nine percent, or 1,110km, of the coast and estuaries of England, Wales and Northern Ireland for nature conservation, landscape, cultural heritage and public access. We are committed to finding solutions for the sustainable management of the coast.</p> <p>2.2. Over the past decade the National Trust has undertaken a phased and detailed approach to assessing the implications of sea level rise at our sites through our Coastal Risk Assessment. The Coastal Risk Assessment (CRA) has three distinct phases: - CRA1 completed in 2005 identified which Trust sites were at risk as a consequence of coastal change. - CRA2 completed in 2008 has examined in greater detail the impacts of increased coastal erosion and flooding at a site-specific scale.</p>	
				<p>- CRA3 or the development of Coastal Adaptation Strategies (CAS) for 'hotspot' coastal change sites has begun. Map One indicates CAS locations. 2.3. The National Trust's perspective on shoreline management plan issues is based on: - Our statutory purpose of conserving and promoting access to the nation's natural and cultural heritage in perpetuity – we are a steward of special and fragile places for ever, with decisions taken for long term public benefit. We are actively involved in the management of 60 sites around England, Wales and Northern Ireland that are on the frontline of facing up to the impacts of climate change induced coastal change - Our significant experience of coastal management – we have decades of expertise in understanding and managing risks and undertaking our conservation work through the 'management of change', working with natural</p>	

				processes wherever possible.	
				<p>- Our public communications and engagement at local, regional and national levels, indirectly through the media and directly through interpretation and events at our sites – we have the potential to reach millions of people and promote greater understanding of the importance of adaptive approaches to management to deal with coastal change. Our partnerships, with local communities, neighbouring land owners other organisations and agencies-we actively want to learn from others and share our own experience and to manage our sites within their wider coastal context. 3 3. National Trust responses to the specific questions raised in the public consultation on the Essex and South Suffolk Draft Shoreline Management Plan.</p> <p>The National Trust welcomes the overall approach set out in the consultation and believes it heralds a shift from the current 'defend or do nothing' polarisation in public policy to a more welcome adaptive approach to managing coastal change. In particular, the Trust welcomes the set of agreed principles that the SMP aspires to.</p>	
				<p>Detailed responses to the questions raised are as follows: Q1. Do you understand the need for us to consider how best to manage the impacts of climate change and sea level rise as part of this flood and coastal risk management plan? Yes. The experience of the National Trust is that it is important to give yourself time to plan changes to coastal management. This enables research to be undertaken, options to be considered, communities and stakeholders be given chance to be involved and heard, so that sustainable way forward is found. The SMP addresses that need to plan well ahead. Q2. Do you agree with the information that supports the proposed draft policies we've presented in this document? Yes If no, please tell us what you think we have missed? Q3. Do you agree with the draft policy options outlined in the plan and the timings of these in your local area? Yes. The following policy development zones directly affecting Trust land:</p>	

			<p>PDZ A7b – Southern Orwell east – Pin Mill woodland to HWM – “Integrated plan for adaptation to be determined through partnership approach; may include local defences”. Agree that there will be a need to produce an integrated plan for the Pin Mill area. PDZ F1 – Strood to Salcott-cum-Virley – Ray Island and Copt Hall frontage – “The current line will be held throughout all epochs”. There may be opportunities for some realignment at some time in the future but would require the agreement and co-operation of adjacent landowners. The Policy as outlined would not prevent that option being implemented at some point. PDZ F9a – South Maldon – South House Farm frontage – “The current line will be held throughout all epochs. The standard of protection will be maintained or upgraded”. We support this policy to protect the frontage due to its importance as an archaeological resource as well as the protection of housing and transport infrastructure.</p>	
			<p>PDZ F9b – Northey Island – entire island – “The private flood defence owner will be allowed to hold the line”. We are currently considering our future options over the defence of the buildings on Northey Island. We are therefore happy with this proposal. Q4 Do you agree with the draft policy options outlined in the plan and the timings of these across the whole Essex and South Suffolk Coast? The National Trust does not have the knowledge to be able to support all the policy options across the whole of the area. One comment we would make is that proposed realignment signs will make up 4.5% of the area of the existing flood zone. Due to the nature of estuaries to generally erode throughout the middle and lower parts and accrete in the upper estuary, will the positions of the realignment sites which have been chosen using other criteria other than estuary dynamics be appropriately located? If no please give details?</p>	
			<p>Q5 If anything is unclear to you or if you wish to make any other comments not covered by the questions above, please tell us. There appears to be a disparity between the full consultation and Non-technical summary of the Colne Point to Bradwell area. In the full consultation it refers to the following PDZs: F8 Maldon Inner Estuary F9a South Maldon</p>	
			<p>F9b Northey Island In the Non-technical summary the PDZs are referred to as: F8 Maldon Inner Estuary F9 South Maldon F9a Mundon Point F9b Northey Island The Trust is particularly interested in shoreline opposite Northey Island and would like to be clear that the EA is proposing Hold the Line for all Epochs? The National Trust, with more than 100 years experience of coastal management, would welcome the opportunity to contribute further to the development of innovative public policy on working with coastal change and adaptive management.</p>	

181	Anglian Water	13/07/2010	general	Throughout the development of the SMP we recognised that your aim would be to generate a plan that balanced all of the societal, economic and environmental needs and that this would involve some difficult decisions. Our aim was to ensure that you have had access to the best available data (such as our asset data) to enable you to make the most informed decisions possible. Having been involved in the process and having looked through the consultation documents we feel happy that you have taken a balanced approach. Looking at the consultation it obvious that some of your policy decisions mean that a number of areas of coastline may be subject to some form of reduced defence, no active intervention or realignment. Whilst this means that there is a potential that some of our assets may be exposed to greater risk of flooding and or erosion you have not given an indication of the extents of the areas that may be affected. This means that it is very difficult for us to make any asset related comments beyond the following:	09/07/2010
				1) We note that a number of our assets will receive continued or new defence. 2) We note that there are a number of areas where your policies and strategies may mean that an un-quantified number of our assets may be subject to increased risk of inundation or loss to erosion	
182	Southend-on-Sea Borough Council	21/07/2010	MUJ	The Strategic Planning Team understands the need for the plan and agrees with the draft policy options outlined in the plan for Southend-on-Sea and the timing of these.	21/07/2010
183	Chelmsford Borough Council	20/07/2010	general	We believe that the draft policies are well considered and thorough. They recognise the complexities and challenges facing the coastline from current sea water erosion and deposition, climate change and the communities that live and work there. For South Woodham Ferrers and Battlesbridge the policy recommendations to retain, and where necessary upgrade, the existing defences are welcomed. We have no comment to make on specific elements of the SMP. No change to policy or wording	21/07/2010
184	Tendring District Council	01/08/2010	MUC	I note that commentary consistently refers to 'rising sea levels', but hardly ever, if at all, makes comparisons or reference to South East land tilt. It is my belief, based upon my own reading of reports in recent years, that N.W. England is gradually rising above sea level, whereas S.E. England is slowly sinking. So is there a case for determining what coastal changes are attributable to each natural evolution, bearing in mind the global changes in geological movements in land masses which cause earthquakes, tsunamis etc.?	01/08/2010
185	Member of Public	02/08/2010	MUA	Comments in response to our letter.	

186	Rochford Distric Council	11/08/2010	MUH	Continuing our FOIA/EIR email correspondence in June and July, and from your past (and presumably still ongoing?) discussions with the MoD Estates and/or QinetiQ, please can you provide the answer to my question regarding what is the minimum Standard of Protection ('SoP') known to you and/or the Environment Agency that is provided by any section of the sea wall falling under MoD responsibility to maintain or improve for the Great Wakering and Shoeburyness areas? It would be most helpful if you could also identify the precise location(s) of those section(s) providing that minimum SoP level if known to you.	18/08/2010
	Rochford District Council	19/08/2010	MUH	Reply to IB response received. Cllr Seager comments; Unfortunately, however, I believe that you may not have fully understood or answered the question in my email dated 11th August and previous emails in a wholly consistent manner. The kernel of that latest question relates to Ian's/EA knowledge of the SoP against overtopping (excluding the effect of any intervening land to be consistent with previous EA provided data) on MoD property to the east of Great Wakering ('GtW') and Shoebury, which has presumably been discussed with the MoD during the last several years during Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Project (ESSSMP) etc. If you do not have such information, then one would be fully justified in asking quite what has been discussed or done during those past years of consultation, discussion and planning in conjunction with the MoD for ESSSM or other?	
				It is most concerning that by implication there are additional fears of other forms of failure besides overtopping on the sea walls for which the MoD is apparently solely responsible, and which may well have a SoP somewhat lower than 1:20 'based upon the condition and exposure of the toe of the wall' when such intervening land is excluded from the equation. Given that stretch of sea wall is arguably the most vulnerable portion of the defences for GtW and Shoebury, it is imperative that the minimum SoP (excluding any other mitigating factors such as intervening land) is revealed to enable a fair comparison with the data provided by the EA to date. Does the EA undertake any independent or joint inspections of MoD sections of the sea defences for GtW and Shoebury as it does annually on those for which it is solely responsible, or have knowledge concerning any regime of inspection and or maintenance followed by the MoD?	

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

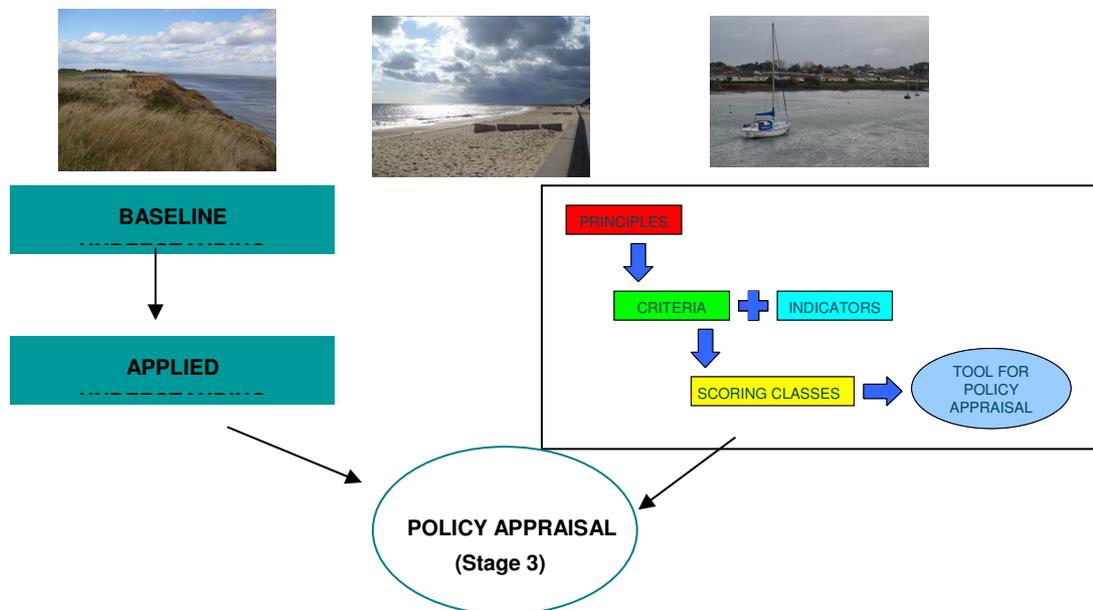
- Wider social benefits?
- Habitat and environmental enhancement?
- Opportunities for Regeneration?
- Increased tourism and amenity potential?
- How do our plans fit with yours?

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.

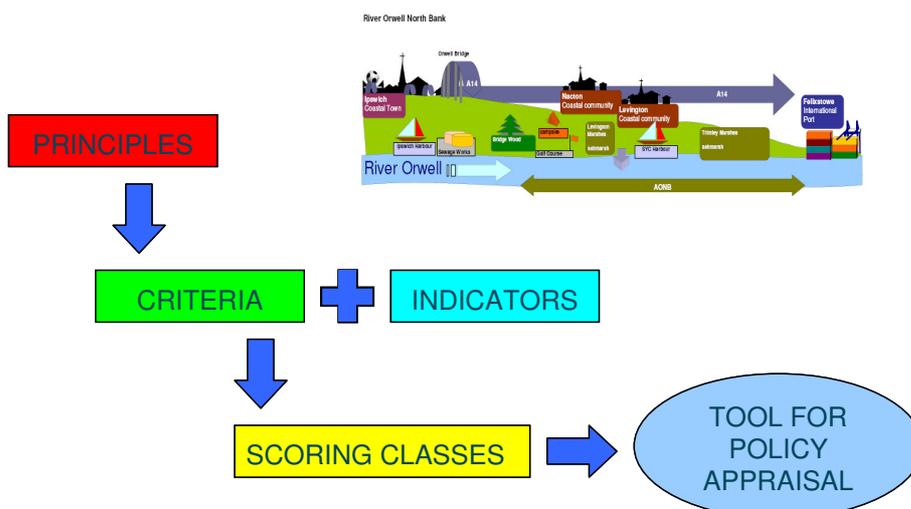
Over arching principles

- 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

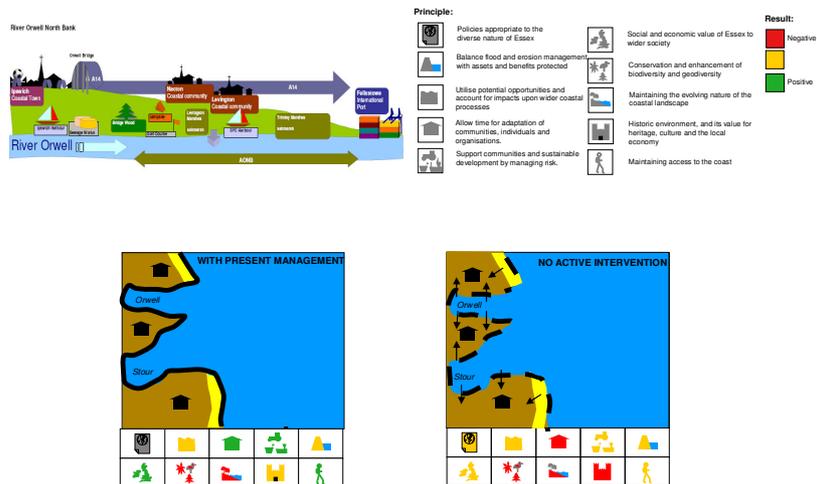
- To balance flood and erosion management with the assets and benefits that it protects.
- To seek opportunities for managing the shoreline through natural coastal processes and take full account of longshore and cross-shore impacts.
- To develop policies that are resilient against future changes and 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	<p>We need to work with bio –diversity interests for mutual benefit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farming promotes managing habitats - Oyster farming helps manage marine habitats <p>Important role in managing functional habitat.</p>
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

There 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 its 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 130,000 homes 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	✓ 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	✓ Complete
Email the criteria to everyone for their comments		✓ 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	✓ 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: - - 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
<p>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.</p>	✓		✓		Essex SMP to work with TE2100 and Southend Borough Council
<p>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.</p>					National Farmers Union (NFU), Country Landowners Association (CLA) to lead and work with other partners.
<p>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.</p>	✓				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
<p>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.</p>	✓		✓		NFU, CLA and Defra need to provide information to support and verify the SMP and SEA.
<p>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</p>	✓			✓	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
<p>Land Importance The SMP needs to recognise and reflect the importance of the use of land</p>	✓ 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.
<p>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.</p>	✓				With NFU and CLA input
<p>Tourism and Regeneration potential Take into account the potential for tourism development and value of areas of potential regeneration.</p>	✓			✓	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.
<p>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.</p>	✓	✓ 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. The SPM looks at processes, defences, climate change predictions. The affordability and economics are applied at a later stage.
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 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	✓		✓		

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.					
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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

Trending 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 Be
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 Erwarnton 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 coast. 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 assess 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.

Key Stakeholder Events November 2009

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.

Key Stakeholder Events November 2009

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

Key Stakeholder Events November 2009

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

Key Stakeholder Events November 2009

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.

Key Stakeholder Events November 2009

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

Key Stakeholder Events November 2009

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

- **Abbots 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



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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:

Project Manager: Ian Bliss

Coastal Advisor: Karen Thomas

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🌐 www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/105014.aspx

February 2010



Annex Bi
TE2100 and Essex and South Suffolk SMP: managing the overlap

Working together

The boundaries of the Thames Estuary 2100 programme and the Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) overlap between, and including, Two Tree Island and Shoebury Ness. This overlap must be well managed to ensure the success of both projects.

Though slightly different in scope, both TE2100 and the Essex and South Suffolk SMP aim to provide a framework for dealing with flood risk in their boundary areas.¹ Where these boundary areas overlap both teams have a responsibility to work together to ensure consistency in:

- Policy development and appraisal
- Stakeholder engagement and public consultation
- Appropriate Assessment of designated sites

It is noted that in the overlap area, TE2100 will work to the same guiding principles outlined in the Essex and South Suffolk SMP.²

Policy development and appraisal

The policies recommended by both projects in the overlapping area must be consistent. Many of the key factors and drivers for Essex and South Suffolk SMP policy are the same as those that influence TE2100 policy selection. TE2100 will collaborate with the Essex and South Suffolk SMP and their consultants to ensure access to all relevant data and information.

Additionally, the Essex and South Suffolk SMP will use the TE2100 Landscape Characterisation study, Residual Life of Defences Under No Intervention Scenario and the Greater Thames Estuary CHAMP as baseline data.

Stakeholder engagement and consultation

Effective consultation and engagement with key stakeholders and the public is important to both plans. It will help inform the recommendations they make, build relationships with delivery partners and develop public acceptance for the proposals.

TE2100 and Essex and South Suffolk SMP are sharing communication plans to ensure that messages are consistent and key events and meetings in the overlap area are attended jointly, including the Essex and South Suffolk SMP Client Steering Group and Elected Members Forum. The public consultation on the plans will also be held jointly (time frame to be agreed).

¹ The Essex SMP also needs to consider coastal erosion

² Please note the scope of the TE2100 project does not cover issues outlined in Principle 3: *To seek opportunities for managing the shoreline through natural coastal processes and take full account of longshore and cross-shore impacts*

SMP/TE2100 boundaries: Appropriate Assessment of plans

The Thames Estuary 2100 plan boundary encompasses the following designated sites:

- The Thames Estuary and Marshes SPA and Ramsar
- Holehaven Creek pSPA
- Medway Estuary and Marshes SPA and Ramsar
- Benfleet and Southend SPA and Ramsar

In addition a 700 metre stretch of the Foulness (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 5) SPA, SAC and Ramsar falls within the TE2100 boundary.

The Appropriate Assessment for the TE2100 plan is underway. In the Stage 2 meeting with Natural England the scope of the TE2100 plan Appropriate Assessment was discussed. It was raised that the Benfleet and Southend and Foulness designated sites also fall within the boundary of the Essex and South Suffolk SMP.

It was agreed that the TE2100 Appropriate Assessment should include the consideration of the Benfleet and Southend SPA. However as only a short section of the Foulness designated site is within the TE2100 boundary it was felt that it would be difficult for TE2100 to reach a conclusion on the effects of the TE2100 plan on such a small part of the Foulness site. Natural England recommended that it would be more fitting that the effects of flood risk management activities on the integrity of the whole of the Foulness designated site be considered in the Essex and South Suffolk SMP Appropriate Assessment.

In light of these discussions and recommendations received from Natural England we would like to discuss and agree a memorandum of understanding between the TE2100 and the Essex and South Suffolk SMP with regard to the Appropriate Assessment of Benfleet and Southend and Foulness designated sites. The agreement will be noted in the TE2100 Appropriate Assessment and Draft Plan.

Conclusion

TE2100 and Essex and South Suffolk SMP are committed to develop consistent policies and look after the needs of our joint stakeholders. By working together we will guarantee mutual success.

Annex Bj Consultation table

Essex and South Suffolk SMP Change Control Issues for CSG and EMF
Management Unit A Stour and Orwell Estuaries

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
A2 Stour& Orwell	MUA111	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 2 and 3 - Concern at the possible impact of MR on the navigation in this stretch of the river.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A11 Bathside Bay	MUA02	Tendring District Council	Advance the line policy in A11 should be ATL along the whole of the Bathside Bay and needs to be amended in the consultation report.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE	A11a line still not shown properly . we need to ensure this is corrected.	Text and boundary change to reflect this. TEXT CHANGE/MAP CHANGE		TEXT/MAP CHANGE	MUA Policy Maps	MUA Policy Maps	
A11a and A11b	MUA03	Planning Liaison Environment Agency	PDZ A11a Harwich Harbour and A11b Harwich Town both score very well in the Benefits cost analysis CA (81) as detailed in Appendix H.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			173
A3a Loom Pit Lake - Landowner	MUA04	Development and Flood Risk Environment Agency	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?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			7
A3a Loom Pit Lake - Long term Management	MUA05	Development and Flood Risk Environment Agency	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?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			7
A3b Stour& Orwell	MUA112	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1,2 and 3 - HTL vital to preservation of navigation and facilities at Suffolk Yacht Harbour and Haven Ports Yacht Club	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A3b Levington Creek	MUA06	Development and Flood Risk Environment Agency	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?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			7
A3b Levington Creek	MUA07	Development and Flood Risk Environment Agency	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.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action				NO CHANGE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT			7
A3b Levington Creek - Defences	MUA08	Development and Flood Risk Environment Agency	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?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT			7
A4a Northern Orwell east - Geomorphology	MUA09	GeoSuffolk	Also Nacton Cliff and Harkstead Cliff should also be itemised because of their exposures of Harwich Formation.		TEXT CHANGE	Additional text around strengthening of SSSI cliffs required. EMF Agreed. Geo Suffolk concerned about Small scale intervention approach for local communities this will need a technical approach. Asked the EMF if community want to do small scale works, agreed by the EMF as possible.	EMF agreed with TEXT CHANGE		TEXT/MAP CHANGE	2.2.2	2.2.2	

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
A4a Northern Orwell east, A9c and A9e Northern Stour	MUA10	GeoSuffolk	P99. A4a, A9c and A9e all have important geological exposures in the cliffs. We have concerns about what sort of intervention will be allowed.	Officers discussed the need for flexibility to balance landscape with needs of local people to adapt. All small scale local intervention would require permission or consent and it was felt that this would be the appropriate point to balance the geological and social issues. Some text to support this could be provided	No Change in Policy TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.4, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.4, S1-MUA	
A4a Stour & Orwell	NUA113	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1,2 and 3 - Concern as to the impact of MR and NAI on the navigation and moorings on this stretch of the river.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A4b Stour & Orwell	MUA114	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1,2 and 3 - Concern as to the impact of MR and NAI on the navigation and moorings on this stretch of the river.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A5 Stour & Orwell	MUA115	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 - HTL vital to the preservation of navigation and facilities for Ipswich Haven Marina and Yacht Club, Neptune Marina, Fox' Boatyard & Marina, Orwell Yacht Club.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A6, Stour&Orwell	MUA116	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 - Some concern as to the impact of NAI and MR on the navigation in this stretch of the river. More serious concern for the impact of NAI and MR in PDZs A7a,A7b,A8a on navigation and facilities for Woolverstone Marina, Royal Harwich Yacht Club and Pin Mill Sailing Club.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A6 The Strand	MUA11	Councillor for Babergh	I wish to endorse the comments made by parish councillors in the Shotley Peninsula, in particular those relating to the Shotley SSI sites, erosion sensitive sites and low lying areas. And particularly the Strand and Pin Mill areas. Our Freston parish has outlined clearly our anxieties about the intermittent road flooding down on the Strand, made even more pressing because of the planning proposals now under appeal regarding a huge housing development on the Ganges site. The potential for increased traffic implications are a cause of great dismay on the Peninsula. I have to say I was not greatly reassured to learn that these issues on the Strand would be a matter for an SCC partnership to resolve. Local knowledge about road depths, were the road to be set back, was not reassuring either.	SCC highlighted that Wherstead Rd is the main route to the Shotley peninsula. Recognising SLR and erosion risk HTL would be challenging. Needs an adaptation measure. Raising/moving/protecting road. BDC highlighted that the LDF has already identified access issues on future development. BDC will monitor effects of increases in flooding of the road.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	85

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
A6 the Strand	MUA12	MofPublic	Section - PDZA6 I oppose the proposal for managed realignment for this section of the estuary. The section does have defences, albeit in need of urgent maintenance. The B1456 is the vital link to services, employment, medical care and education for all the communities along the length of the road. It is also the principle route to those communities for the emergency services. The road currently floods and the existing defences require immediate investment. Alternative routes to the peninsula community are a network of unclassified roads, often single track, and these become severely stressed when any part of the local network is closed. Any attempt to move the road inland would impact on the AONB, county wildlife sites and SSSIs. It is difficult to see how an alternative to the B1456 could be provided without a huge impact on the public purse, holding the line has to be the more cost effective solution.	SCC highlighted that Wherstead Rd is the main route to the Shotley peninsular. Recognising SLR and erosion risk HTL would be challenging. Needs an adaptation measure. Raising/moving/protecting road. BDC highlighted that the LDF has already identified access issues on future development. BDC will monitor effects of increases in flooding of the road.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	130
A6 the Strand	MUA13	MofPublic	Section - PDZA6 I cannot support the proposal for managed realignment for this section of the estuary. The section does have defences, albeit in need of urgent maintenance. The B1456 is the vital link to services, employment, medical care and education for all the communities along the length of the road. It is also the principle route to those communities for the emergency services. The road currently floods and the existing defences require immediate investment. Alternative routes to the peninsula community are a network of unclassified roads, often single track, and these become severely stressed when any part of the local network is closed. Any attempt to move the road inland would impact on the AONB, county wildlife sites and SSSIs. It is difficult to see how an alternative to the B1456 could be provided without a huge impact on the public purse, holding the line has to be the more	SCC highlighted that Wherstead Rd is the main route to the Shotley peninsular. Recognising SLR and erosion risk HTL would be challenging. Needs an adaptation measure. Raising/moving/protecting road. BDC highlighted that the LDF has already identified access issues on future development. BDC will monitor effects of increases in flooding of the road.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	142

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
A6 the Strand	MUA14	MofPublic	Section - PDZA6 I cannot support the proposal for managed realignment for this section of the estuary. The section does have defences, albeit in need of urgent maintenance. The B1456 is the vital link to services, employment, medical care and education for all the communities along the length of the road. It is also the principle route to those communities for the emergency services. The road currently floods and the existing defences require immediate investment. Alternative routes to the peninsula community are a network of unclassified roads, often single track, and these become severely stressed when any part of the local network is closed. Any attempt to move the road inland would impact on the AONB, county wildlife sites and SSSIs. It is difficult to see how an alternative to the B1456 could be provided without a huge impact on the public purse, holding the line has to be the more	SCC highlighted that Wherstead Rd is the main route to the Shotley peninsular. Recognising SLR and erosion risk HTL would be challenging. Needs an adaptation measure. Raising/moving/protecting road. BDC highlighted that the LDF has already identified access issues on future development. BDC will monitor effects of increases in flooding of the road.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	143
A6 the Strand	MUA15	MofPublic	Section - PDZA6 I cannot support the proposal for managed realignment for this section of the estuary. The section does have defences, albeit in need of urgent maintenance. The B1456 is the vital link to services, employment, medical care and education for all the communities along the length of the road. It is also the principle route to those communities for the emergency services. The road currently floods and the existing defences require immediate investment. Alternative routes to the peninsula community are a network of unclassified roads, often single track, and these become severely stressed when any part of the local network is closed. Any attempt to move the road inland would impact on the AONB, county wildlife sites and SSSIs. It is difficult to see how an alternative to the B1456 could be provided without a huge impact on the public purse, holding the line has to be the more cost effective solution.	SCC highlighted that Wherstead Rd is the main route to the Shotley peninsular. Recognising SLR and erosion risk HTL would be challenging. Needs an adaptation measure. Raising/moving/protecting road. BDC highlighted that the LDF has already identified access issues on future development. BDC will monitor effects of increases in flooding of the road.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	144
A6 The Strand	MUA16	Shotley Parish Council	Your report also states that there are eight houses at risk. I believe all of those on the top of the cliff are at risk - 12 on Estuary Road and 21 on Stourside/Lower Harlings, a total of 33. Section - PDZA6 I oppose the proposal for managed realignment for this section of the estuary. The section does have defences, albeit in need of urgent maintenance. The B1456 is the vital link to services, employment, medical care and education for all the communities along the length of the road. It is also the principle route to those communities for the emergency services. The road currently floods and the existing defences require immediate investment.	SCC highlighted that Wherstead Rd is the main route to the Shotley peninsular. Recognising SLR and erosion risk HTL would be challenging. Needs an adaptation measure. Raising/moving/protecting road. BDC highlighted that the LDF has already identified access issues on future development. BDC will monitor effects of increases in flooding of the road.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	124

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
			Alternative routes to the peninsula community are a network of unclassified roads, often single track, and these become severely stressed when any part of the local network is closed. Any attempt to move the road inland would impact on the AONB, county wildlife sites and SSSIs. It is difficult to see how an alternative to the B1456 could be provided without a huge impact on the public purse, holding the line has to be the more cost effective solution.									
A6 The Strand	MUA17	Suffolk County Council	Suffolk County Council supports the current policy proposals for all the policy development zones within the Orwell and Stour Estuaries management unit, with some reservations about the MR1 (adaptation) in PDZ6.	SCC highlighted that Wherstead Rd is the main route to the Shotley peninsular. Recognising SLR and erosion risk HTL would be challenging. Needs an adaptation measure. Raising/moving/protecting road. BDC highlighted that the LDF has already identified access issues on future development. BDC will monitor effects of increases in flooding of the road.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	129
A6 The Strand	MUA18	Suffolk County Council	If, Hold the Line (i.e. maintain current level of flood risk) cannot be achieved technically or for other reasons, a partnership approach to the development and funding of an alternative scheme to protect the function of this vital asset to the Shotley Peninsular is essential. This road is the major link into the area and is critical to the local economy, development proposals and the safety of existing residents in the event of a major tidal surge. Flooding to highways is not just a local nuisance but can seriously impact economic activity as well as have safety implications. Even where it is not necessary to undertake major road-raising, increased flood risk will almost always result in additional costs of repair and clearing after a flood event.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			129
A6 The Strand	MUA19	Suffolk County Council	Highways The economic impact of increased flooding or loss of local roads, and thus the need to raise or re-route them, has been noted within the appraisal. However, we are particularly concerned about the future of The Strand at Wherstead, B1458 (PDZ A6). The implications of increased flood risk to this road have not been properly addressed. A policy that maintains the current function of this road is essential.	SCC highlighted that the Strand is the main route to the Shotley peninsular. Recognising SLR and erosion risk HTL would be challenging. Needs an adaptation measure. Raising/moving/protecting road. BDC highlighted that the LDF has already identified acc	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	129
A6 The Strand - Infrastructure	MUA20	Freston Parish Council	We are pleased that you have identified that there is a problem at the Strand at Wherstead (PDZ A6).	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			62

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A6 The Strand - Infrastructure	MUA21	Freston Parish Council	The B1456 is the only feasible way on and off the peninsula. There are times now when we are cut off because the road is flooded at that point. People living on the peninsula are at risk as the emergency services then have problems getting through. It is important to Freston residents that the B1456 is kept open at all times. This is the route that our residents and those on the Shotley peninsula use to access employment, further education, shopping and leisure activities. There are also 2 private schools on the peninsula that depend on the B1456 being open as they take day pupils.	SCC highlighted that Wherstead Rd is the main route to the Shotley peninsula. Recognising SLR and erosion risk HTL would be challenging. Needs an adaptation measure. Raising/moving/protecting road. BDC highlighted that the LDF has already identified access issues on future development. BDC will monitor effects of increases in flooding of the road.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	62
A6 The Strand - Infrastructure	MUA22	Freston Parish Council	We would be grateful if you could keep us updated as to what measures you intend taking to keep the road open.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			62
A6 The Strand - Infrastructure	MUA23	Policy Manager Suffolk County Council	Public confusion over The Strand, Wherstead being referred to as Wherstead Road the Strand in SMP summary doc and pdf on-line. EADT report also added to confusion. Request to amend details	Project team discussion- Technical response required	MINOR TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.5, S1-MUA	14
B6b Naze Cliff	MUA81	GeoSuffolk	P82. We commend the second paragraph stating your intent to maintain undefended cliff Walton-on-the-Naze and in the Stour and Orwell estuaries. We are however concerned about the proposed 'local intervention' at Walton-on-the-Naze. (B6b, and see comments on pp112 and	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	82	4.3, E4.5.5, S1-MUA	16
B6b Naze Cliff	MUA82	GeoSuffolk	P112. We are concerned about the Walton-on-the-Naze Crag Walk project (see comment on	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	112	4.3, E4.5.5, S1-MUA	16
B6b Naze Cliff	MUA83	GeoSuffolk	P114. B6b contains some of the best Red Crag at Walton-on-the-Naze and we would like more information about the proposed management. (The previous scheme of cliff management south of the existing natural cliff shows next to nothing of its original feature, we have great concern that this could happen again)	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	114	4.3, E4.5.5, S1-MUA	16
B6b Naze Cliff	MUA84	GeoSuffolk	P117. We would query the appraisal score of 7 for B6b. Concerns about this have been noted above.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	117	4.3, E4.5.5, S1-MUA	16
A7a Stour & Orwe	MUA117	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 - Some concern as to the impact of NAI and MR on the navigation in this stretch of the river. More serious concern for the impact of NAI and MR in PDZs A7a,A7b,A8a on navigation and facilities for Woolverstone Marina, Royal Harwich Yacht Club and Pin Mill Sailing Club.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A7b, Stour& Orwe	MUA118	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 - Some concern as to the impact of NAI and MR on the navigation in this stretch of the river. More serious concern for the impact of NAI and MR in PDZs A7a,A7b,A8a on navigation and facilities for Woolverstone Marina, Royal Harwich Yacht Club and Pin Mill Sailing Club.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A7b Southern Orwell east	MUA24	National Trust	PDZ A7b – Southern Orwell east – Pin Mill woodland to HWM – “Integrated plan for adaptation to be determined through partnership approach; may include local defences”. Agree that there will be a need to produce an integrated plan for the Pin Mill area.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			180

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A7b Southern Orwell east	MUA25	Councillor for Babergh	My other concern is Pin Mill. Most of the time, things are relatively ok down there. But if heavy rainfall coincides with high tides as occasionally happens, then we're in trouble with flooding and the Grindle brook also overflows. I hope you will bear this in mind.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			85
A7b Southern Orwell east	MUA26	Development and Flood Risk Environment Agency	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/asures 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.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			7
A7b Southern Orwell east	MUA27	MofPublic	resident Pinmill, concerned re lack of plans for flood prevention at Pinmill, plans only for cliff erosion?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN_(Adaptation)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			27
A8a Shotley Marshes west and A8b Shotley Marshes east	MUA28	GeoSuffolk	P104. Shotley marshes A8a and A8b are flagged up as geological sites. Please can we have more information on this. Who has designated them and why?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	MINOR TEXT CHANGE				TEXT CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE	4.2, G2.1	4.2, G2.2	16
A8a Stour& Orwe	MUA119	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 - Some concern as to the impact of NAI and MR on the navigation in this stretch of the river. More serious concern for the impact of NAI and MR in PDZs A7a,A7b,A8a on navigation and facilities for Woolverstone Marina, Royal Harwich Yacht Club and Pin Mill Sailing Club.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A8b Stour & Orwell	120	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 -HTL important for preservation of facilities for Shotley Marina and Shotley Point Yacht Club.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A8c Stour& Orwell	MUA121	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 -Consider that HTL is required here to preserve the facilities of Shotley Marina and Shotley Point Yacht Club.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5

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A8c Shotley Gate	MUA29	MofPublic	Notwithstanding the error over the lack of current defences in the documents, surely a policy that encourages the homes of people being swept in to the sea by wilful neglect cannot be one to which you subscribe? I believe it would seem prudent for you to correct the draft document by designating this as "Hold the Line".	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE	As per CSG discussion. Unprotected cliff would normally be NAI but as there are properties this would be MR. This is MR with local intervention. Structures present not recognised defences. CSG stated that MR may attract funding for adaptations more that HTL policy. This would also rely on community raising the fund to HTL EA - It would have been flagged up for a range of reasons. Adaptation is required. It was felt that there were more opportunities with a MR policy for Shotley.	Cllr Tony Goldson (SCC)- agrees with CSG recommendation NO POLICY CHANGE Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptive measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE		TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	55
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA30	MofPublic	Concerned that the MR policy for Shotley will put properties fronting/backing the River Stour at risk, the policy should be HTL.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	57

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A8c Shotley Gate	MUA31	MofPublic	The area on your plans marked as section A8c is incorrectly defined as 'no existing defences'. I attach photographs that clearly show the existing flood and erosion defences along this part of the River Stour. It is well known to the Environment Agency that these concrete and sheet piles exist;	Project team discussion- Technical response required	Clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE	Additional point: there are structure sheet piling along the base of the cliff, also concrete structure in front of the pub no one is clear ref the ownership. Determine ownership, clarify in action plan work with the CSG/ EMF to determine a way forward. As per CSG discussion and points above	Clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE		TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	49
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA32	MofPublic	The categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' is therefore incorrect. This categorisation has been made on the basis that no current defences exist at section A8c; A8c should be categorised as 'Hold the line'.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HTL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	49

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A8c Shotley Gate	MUA33	MofPublic	There are many people and properties at risk from possible collapse of Shotley Cliff if the existing defences were to be breached;	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	49
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA34	MofPublic	The community is working with many agencies to try to construct new erosion defences along the small section of A8c that is currently undefended. It is expected that such new defences would be completed within a timescale of a couple of years. Therefore it would seem valid to categorise A8c as 'hold the line' through Epoch 1, 2 and 3;	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	49

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A8c Shotley Gate	MUA35	MofPublic	Either these 'scores' are too low, based on a lack of knowledge of the extent and speed of the erosion at Shotley, or I have misinterpreted the ratings and it shows serious impacts. In which case 'managed realignment' would be an incorrect categorisation;	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	49
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA36	MofPublic	Page 80, section 3.1 of your draft SMP states that the 'Overall intent of the management for the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline is to keep protecting all dwellings and key infrastructure against flooding and erosion for the next 100 years'. Your draft proposal does nothing to preserve the existing shoreline defences in A8c, and therefore fails to protect properties at Shotley Gate;	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	49

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA37	MofPublic	Quote your draft SMP page 80, section 3.1 again - 'For most of the currently defended coast and estuaries the intent is to continue to hold the existing line of flood and coastal defences throughout the short, medium and long term. Again, the draft SMP proposal for A8c does not meet this stated intention;	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	49
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA38	MofPublic	Page 97 of your draft SMP, section 4.2 - 'Management Unit A - Stour and Orwell'. Summary of draft plan: recommendations and justification. Again, I quote your words - 'The overall intent of the management for the Stour and Orwell is to support and enhance the natural evolution of the estuaries.....For most of the shoreline, the current management approach will be continued: holding the current alignment where there are defences, and continuing a No active intervention approach for high ground frontages'. You continue onto page 98 stating that A8c is currently undefended. Has anyone involved in the drafting of this report ever been to see A8c for real?	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	49

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA39	MofPublic	In concluding my comments about the draft SMP I believe that the current categorisation for A8c is incorrect and has been based on no knowledge of the existing situation here at Shotley Gate. The community is being badly let down by this draft plan and many houses are being put at risk through a lack of recognition that the current defences even exist.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	49
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA40	MofPublic	I would value some feedback about the above comments, and trust that if this is a genuine 'public consultation', then the categorisation of 'hold the line' would be applied to A8c to reflect what is actually physically in place today.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	49

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A8c Shotley Gate	MUA41	MofPublic	For the next 150 yds there is a further concrete wall upon which is the public footpath is constructed. The residents of Estuary Road do their best to keep this wall in good repair although it is in serious need of major work. For the next 500 yds is the sheet piling that was installed many years ago after the 1953 floods, and to this day protects a major part of the cliff against collapse due to erosion. Three years ago some repair work was done to the piles, and again in parts they need major work to prolong their life.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	50
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA42	MofPublic	I am of the opinion that the draft document is not correct, and the categorisation of Managed Realignment is invalid for this part of the River Stour. I would like the final SMP to reflect the true position here at Shotley as Hold the line- i.e. holding the defence line where it is now.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	50

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A8c Shotley Gate	MUA43	MofPublic	The stretch in front of the Bristol Arms has a high concrete wall in front of the foreshore. The footpath below the properties in Estuary Road has a concrete wall in front of the footpath. There is 400 metres of Sheet Piles along the foreshore parallel to Lower Harlings and part of Stourside. These existing erosion defences are preventing our back gardens and cliff top dwellings washing into the river. In our opinion they should be updated to allow for any rises in sea levels. We strongly object to the current categorisation 'Management realignment'.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	90
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA44	MofPublic	The Draft SMP designates the line A8c as 'Managed Realignment - high ground at erosion risk'. My house lies just inland of this line, and I therefore have a vested interest in this area. Whilst I agree with the statement that it is 'high ground at erosion risk', I do not agree that it should be subjected to 'Managed Realignment'. Over half of this line already has erosion protection in place. The remaining portion of the line desperately requires such protection to be provided to prevent housing being eventually deposited on the estuary shore. I believe that the correct designation for this line should be: 'Hold the Line'. I recognise that this designation is no guarantee that erosion protection will automatically be provided, but it recognises that realignment is NOT an option and that I, and many other concerned residents, will and are working to provide just such protection.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	92

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A8c Shotley Gate	MUA45	MofPublic	Concerns with MR. Local residents are prepared to upgrade and manage defences by raising funds, this must be taken into consideration, states John Gummer has endorsed the use of tyres as a cheap alternative for sea defences.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	118
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA46	MofPublic	Comments on existing defences created and repaired by locals on an annual basis, defences hold the line. States that the defences put in by MOD needs reinforcing in places, a third section westwards that protect properties along the Stour side are unprotected apart from trees that had been undercut and lie on the beach. comments that defence built by locals out of tyres has been effective. Dredging has also damaged the river banks. Request for something to be done to make good the damage to the river banks. No comments on the SMP	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action				NO CHANGE - NON SMP ISSUE			125

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A8c Shotley Gate	MUA47	MofPublic	<p>Section A8c This area, I believe is incorrectly defined as 'no existing defences'. There are however existing flood and erosion defences along this part of the River Stour in the form of concrete and sheet piles. The categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' is therefore incorrect and should be re-categorised as 'Hold the line'. There are many people and properties at risk from possible collapse of Shotley Cliff if the existing defences were to be breached and currently the community is working with many Government agencies to try and construct new erosion defences along the small section of A8c that is currently undefended.</p> <p>It is expected that these new defences will be finished in the next two years. If the categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' was valid it suggests that there is scope to realign the 'coast' to a point further inland. For all of the residents along Estuary Road this means the future realignment would be in their back gardens and similarly for residents of Lower Harlings and Stour side, the new 'coast' would likely be in their front gardens – this is simply not an acceptable stance.</p>	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	130
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA48	MofPublic	<p>The existing wildlife haven of Shotley Wood, and associated public footpaths and recreational space would be lost. On page 104 of your draft detail SMP shows an appraisal table of ratings against a number of criteria. As I understand this rating system, the lower the number, the less good the performance against the criteria. The rating of '4' for 'flood and erosion risk to people and properties' says that it has been categorised as 'not a great risk' (i.e. less than average risk).</p> <p>I have the same issue with your rating of fulfilment of criteria for all of the yellow coloured boxes for A8c. Either these 'scores' are too low, based on a lack of knowledge of the extent and speed of the erosion at Shotley, or we have misinterpreted the ratings and it shows serious impacts. In which case 'managed realignment' would be an incorrect categorisation. On page 80, section 3.1 of your draft SMP states that the 'Overall intent of the management for the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline is to keep protecting all dwellings and key infrastructure against flooding and erosion for the next 100 years'. Your draft proposal does nothing to preserve the existing shoreline defences in A8c.</p>	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	130

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A8c Shotley Gate	MUA49	MofPublic	<p>Thefore fails to protect properties at Shotley Gate Again on 80, section 3.1 - 'For most of the currently defended coast and estuaries the intent is to continue to hold the existing line of flood and coastal defences throughout the short, medium and long term. Again, the draft SMP proposal for A8c does not meet this stated intention. On page 97 of your draft SMP, section 4.2 - 'The overall intent of the management for the Stour and Orwell is to support and enhance the natural evolution of the estuaries.....For most of the shoreline, the current management approach will be continued: holding the current alignment where there are defences, and continuing a No active intervention approach for high ground frontages'. You continue onto page 98 stating that A8c is currently undefended – has a visit been made by to A8c to see what is in place? Your report also states that there are eight houses at risk. I believe all of those on the top of the cliff are at risk - 12 on Estuary Road and 21 on Stourside/Lower Harlings, a total of 33.</p>	<p>Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds..</p> <p>Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.</p>	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	130
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA50	MofPublic	<p>The categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' is therefore incorrect and should be re-categorised as 'Hold the line'. There are many people and properties at risk from possible collapse of Shotley Cliff if the existing defences were to be breached and currently the community is working with many Government agencies to try and construct new erosion defences along the small section of A8c that is currently undefended. It is expected that these new defences will be finished in the next two years.</p>	<p>Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds..</p> <p>Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.</p>	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	142

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A8c Shotley Gate	MUA51	MofPublic	The categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' is therefore incorrect and should be re-categorised as 'Hold the line'. There are many people and properties at risk from possible collapse of Shotley Cliff if the existing defences were to be breached and currently the community is working with many Government agencies to try and construct new erosion defences along the small section of A8c that is currently undefended. It is expected that these new defences will be finished in the next two years.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	143
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA52	MofPublic	The categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' is therefore incorrect and should be re-categorised as 'Hold the line'. There are many people and properties at risk from possible collapse of Shotley Cliff if the existing defences were to be breached and currently the community is working with many Government agencies to try and construct new erosion defences along the small section of A8c that is currently undefended. The new defences will be finished in the next two years. Having brought them into a fit for purpose state, with EA's active support, it would be a nonsense to abandon them	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	144

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A8c Shotley Gate	MUA53	MofPublic	If the categorisation of MR was valid it suggests that there is scope to realign the coast to a point further inland. For all of the residents along Estuary Road this means the future realignment would be in their back gardens and similarly for residents of Lower Harlings and Stour side, the new coast would likely be in their front gardens. The existing wildlife haven of Shotley Wood, and associated public footpaths and recreational space would be lost.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	144
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA54	MofPublic	Section A8c This area is incorrectly defined as 'no existing defences'. There are however existing flood and erosion defences along this part of the River Stour in the form of concrete and sheet piles.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	Clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	142
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA55	MofPublic	Section A8c This area is incorrectly defined as 'no existing defences'. There are however existing flood and erosion defences along this part of the River Stour in the form of concrete and sheet piles.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	Clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	143
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA56	MofPublic	Section A8c This area is incorrectly defined as 'no existing defences'. There are however existing flood and erosion defences along this part of the River Stour in the form of concrete and sheet piles.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	Clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	144

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A8c Shotley Gate	MUA57	Shotley Parish Council	Section A8c This area, I believe is incorrectly defined as 'no existing defences'. There are however existing flood and erosion defences along this part of the River Stour in the form of concrete and sheet piles. The categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' is therefore incorrect and should be re-categorised as 'Hold the line'. There are many people and properties at risk from possible collapse of Shotley Cliff if the existing defences were to be breached and currently the community is working with many Government agencies to try and construct new erosion defences along the small section of A8c that is currently undefended. It is expected that these new defences will be finished in the next two years. If the categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' was valid it suggests that there is scope to realign the 'coast' to a point further inland.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	124
A8c Shotley Gate	MUA58	Shotley Parish Council	For all of the residents along Estuary Road this means the future realignment would be in their back gardens and similarly for residents of Lower Harlings and Stour side, the new 'coast' would likely be in their front gardens – this is simply not an acceptable stance. The existing wildlife haven of Shotley Wood, and associated public footpaths and recreational space would be lost.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	124

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A8c Shotley Gate	MUA59	Shotley Parish Council	On page 104 of your draft detail SMP shows an appraisal table of ratings against a number of criteria. As I understand this rating system, the lower the number, the less good the performance against the criteria. The rating of '4' for 'flood and erosion risk to people and properties' says that it has been categorised as 'not a great risk' (i.e. less than average risk). I have the same issue with your rating of fulfilment of criteria for all of the yellow coloured boxes for A8c. Either these 'scores' are too low, based on a lack of knowledge of the extent and speed of the erosion at Shotley, or we have misinterpreted the ratings and it shows serious impacts. In which case 'managed realignment' would be an incorrect categorisation.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			124
A8c Shotley Gate - Coastal Processes and Defences	MUA60	MofPublic	During the last year I have been shocked at the speed of deterioration in the area known as Shotley Cliffs. The partial defences that have been put in place are obviously beginning to fail and the temporary fix instituted by the local volunteer group, despite stemming some of the erosion, is not going to last long. From the Bristol Arms the concrete wall SCC were erecting when I first visited now needs upgrading. The walls and pilings that extend from the adjoining picnic area for about 800 metres show evidence of desultory repair but need much more extensive and professionally managed reinstatement. Even in the shore time I have lived here I have found the distance that I can escort my wife along the foreshore has been truncated. She is partially disabled and the cliffs are falling away and taking the path with them. My is not in danger but the difference in protection from the Marina, past the Bristol Arms and Westwards pas the cliff varies in the space of a mile from superb to non-existent.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HTL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE			TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	55	

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A8c Shotley Gate - Defences	MUA61	MofPublic	My reading of the information I was given at the open day at Shotley suggests you plan MR in this area. Surely this can only be a viable option where no defences have been put in place to date? A short visit to the site would obviate this misapprehension to anyone.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	55
A8c Shotley Gate - Defences	MUA62	MofPublic	The minimum requirement to achieve this would entail bringing the present defences up to the standard of those that currently exist from the Marina to the derelict site near the bottom of Bristol Hill. Extending these improved defences to the next threatened habitats at the Brickyards a few miles further up the Stour would seen the only viable way of achieving protection for the threatened area.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	55
A8c Shotley Gate - Defences	MUA63	MofPublic	Believes EA should take responsibility for defences and current erosion.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			57

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A8c Shotley Gate - Defences	MUA64	MofPublic	Disagrees with the draft plan which states; Shotley has no existing erosion or flood defences and believes we should change policy from MR. Wishes for correction of error and redefined as HtL and the current undefended sections should have erosion defences installed.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	59
A8c Shotley Gate - Defences	MUA65	Assett System Management Environment Agency	Queried the HtL defence line at Shotley. Thinks that it continues around peninsular as far as the Bristol Arms	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	71

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A8c Shotley Gate - Existing Defences	MUA67	MofPublic	I have read your Managing the Coast booklet that shows the draft proposals for the coast around Shotley Gate. I am most concerned that you have completely ignored the fact that there are existing erosion defences along the river Stour from the bottom of Bristol Hill for a distance of about half a mile in a Westerly direction.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	50
A8c Shotley Gate - Existing Defences	MUA68	MofPublic	Your booklet page 20/21 states that there are a number of currently undefended areas in the Stour and Orwell and specifically refers to Shotley Gate, where the cliff top dwellings are at risk of cliff instability and possible erosion. At the bottom of Bristol Hill, directly opposite the Bristol Arms is a concrete wall that is 15 ft high above the foreshore. West of this wall at the site of the picnic area a further concrete wall is constructed, which houses some pipework that belongs to Anglian Water. This is I believe a storm drain.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	50

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A8c Shotley Gate and A9a Northern Stour	MUA70	MofPublic	There are a couple of points I wish to come back to you on. Your second paragraph sums it up. 'The SMP is an aspirational plan'. I presume that Shotley Parish Council is one of the 'partner organisations' that you talk of, indeed, as should be the Shotley Stour Footpath Renovation Group. As a member of both: the former as a house (and therefore land) owner within Shotley Parish, and the latter as a volunteer, I can assure you that the aspirations of both organisations with regard to Shotley Cliffs is to 'HOLD THE LINE' We recognise that this is subject to funding, but it expresses the aspirations of the people who are at most risk, and are the closest to, and most affected by, your designation. If your plan cannot show this, perhaps you could explain why you and the other partners think otherwise. Paragraph 6 state that the PDZ includes both rural and populated areas.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	171
A8c Shotley Gate and A9a Northern Stour	MUA71	MofPublic	The line to the west A9a is mainly rural, but designated 'Hold the Line'. The line to the east is rural, but is also designated 'Hold the Line'. Our line, A8c is almost all populated. To me it does not make much sense to aspire to protect the rural but let the urban go. You state that the concrete wall defences near the Bristol Arms falls under Babergh District Councils' responsibility. Why are we concerned who owns the land? The SMP is surely an expression of desire (aspirational) and takes no account of ownership or responsibility. In passing, a member of our Parish Council tells me that your statement is not true anyway. Perhaps you could take this up with Babergh directly, as I would like to know who to complain to when it eventually starts crumbling. Finally, so that we are all holding the same song sheet, could you give me a list of the partner organisations you refer to in para2.	Group discussed issue of defining defences and ownership locally as residents perceive there to be defences but most are not built for coastal defence and are not maintained. Officers discussed potential need for a change in the PDZ boundary to allow a HTL policy for the Shotley gate residents. However, HTL or MR policy has same outcome as small scale private defence work is likely under either policy option. However, MR gives greater flexibility for potential adaptation funding streams in the future. Concern of raising expectations if HtL adopted. Need to make clear that we currently do not protect the frontage and therefore new defences are unlikely through central funds.. Need to make clear who owns defences. SCC and BDC need to be comfortable with policy.	MR recommended - No policy change Additional strengthening of text regarding adaptative measures and clarity on ownership of existing structures. Ensure high priority on action plan. TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	171
A9 Stour Estuary - Northern Bank and A4a Nacton	MUA72	GeoSuffolk	P66. Walton-on-the-Naze SSSI should be mentioned for the Waltonian Red Crag.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	66, 2.2.3	2.2.3	16

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A9 Stour Estuary Northern Bank	MUA74	GeoSuffolk	P53. Why isn't the geological component of Stutton SSSI mentioned?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE	Additional text around strengthening of SSSI cliffs required. EMF Agreed. Geo Suffolk concerned about Small scale intervention approach for local communities this will need a technical approach. Asked the EMF if community want to do small scale works, agreed by the EMF as possible.	EMF agreed with TEXT CHANGE		TEXT/MAP CHANGE	53, 2.1.4	2.1.4	16
A9 Stour Estuary Northern Bank	MUA75	GeoSuffolk	P65. There are also important exposures of Harwich Formation in the cliffs at Harkstead and Nacton Cliff.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	65, 2.2.3	2.2.3	16
A9 Stour Estuary Northern Bank	MUA76	GeoSuffolk	P88. Stutton SSSI on the Stour estuary is cited for its geological interest.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	88, 3.1	3.1	16
A9 Stour Estuary Northern Bank	MUA77	Suffolk Coastal	The Council is satisfied that the policies proposed for the north shore of the River Orwell are reasonable and the timeframes in which changes are proposed are sufficient to allow for local communities to adapt.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			150
A9c Northern Stour	MUA78	GeoSuffolk	A9c Harkstead is also within the Stour Estuary SSSI.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	2.2.2	2.2.2	16
A9c Stour & Orwell	MUA122	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 -Concern at the impact of MR on siltation of Holbrook Bay and sailing for Holbrook School.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5

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A9d Stour&Orwell	MUA123	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 -HTL important for Holbrook Bay and sailing for Holbrook School.	Project team discussion-Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A9e Northern Stour	MUA79	GeoSuffolk	P105. A9e Stutton is a geological SSSI.	Project team discussion-Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.1	3.1	16
A10 Southern Stour	MUA01	Field Studies Council (FSC) Flatford Mill	On behalf my organisation, Field Studies Council, I wish to state that I am strongly in favour of the policy that 'The current line will be held throughout all epochs' and that 'The standard of protection at Manningtree will be maintained or upgraded'.	Project team discussion-Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			178
A10a Stour& Orwe	MUA124	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 -HTL important for the facilities of Stour Sailing Club.	Project team discussion-Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A10b Stour& Orwell	MUA125	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 -Concern that NAI may have on access to Mistleay Quay.	Project team discussion-Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A10d Stour&Orwell	MUA126	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 - Concern for the impact of MR on facilities and water access for Wrabness Sailing Club.	Project team discussion-Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A10e Stour&Orwell	MUA127	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 -HTL important for facilities of Wrabness Sailing Club.	Project team discussion-Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A11 Bathside Bay	MUA02	Tendring District Council	Advance the line policy in A11 should be ATL along the whole of the Bathside Bay and needs to be amended in the consultation report.	Project team discussion-Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE	A11a line still not shown properly . we need to ensure this is corrected.	Text and boundary change to reflect this. TEXT CHANGE/MAP CHANGE		TEXT/MAP CHANGE	MUA Policy Maps	MUA Policy Maps	
A11a Stour &Orwell	MUA128	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 -HTL important for the facilities of Harwich Town Sailing Club.	Project team discussion-Technical response required				ACTION PLAN_(Data & Monitoring)	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.2	5
A11a and A11b	MUA03	Planning Liaison Environment Agency	PDZ A11a Harwich Harbour and A11b Harwich Town both score very well in the Benefits cost analysis CA (81) as detailed in Appendix H.	Project team discussion-Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			173
Stour and Orwell Estuary	MUA80	GeoSuffolk	PD29. Felixstowe Port to Little Oakley. Stutton Cliff should be itemised in the same way as the Harwich Foreshore – it is an SSSI. Also Nacton Cliff and Harkstead Cliff should also be itemised because of their exposures of Harwich	Project team discussion-Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	D.31-32, Section D5 A	D5 - Frontage A	16
B6b Naze Cliff	MUA81	GeoSuffolk	P82. We commend the second paragraph stating your intent to maintain undefended cliff Walton-on-the-Naze and in the Stour and Orwell estuaries. We are however concerned about the proposed 'local intervention' at Walton-on-the-Naze. (B6b, and see comments on pp112 and	Project team discussion-Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	82	4.3, E4.5.5, S1-MUA	16
B6b Naze Cliff	MUA82	GeoSuffolk	P112. We are concerned about the Walton-on-the-Naze Crag Walk project (see comment on	Project team discussion-Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	112	4.3, E4.5.5, S1-MUA	16

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B6b Naze Cliff	MUA83	GeoSuffolk	P114. B6b contains some of the best Red Crag at Walton-on-the-Naze and we would like more information about the proposed management. (The previous scheme of cliff management south of the existing natural cliff shows next to nothing of its original feature, we have great concern that this could happen again)	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	114	4.3, E4.5.5, S1-MUA	16
B6b Naze Cliff	MUA84	GeoSuffolk	P117. We would query the appraisal score of 7 for B6b. Concerns about this have been noted above.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	117	4.3, E4.5.5, S1-MUA	16
General	MUA85	CPR Essex Plans Group	MU A STOUR AND ORWELL (Our comments are limited to the Essex sections only.) This is an attractive section of the Stour Estuary in landscape terms where the local authorities, supported by CPRE, are seeking AONB status. It is important also in nature conservation terms. We do not object to any of the proposals in the draft but would urge that the importance of the area's landscape and nature conservation value be recognised in the drawing up of detailed proposals.	Noted	Discuss Further			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.1	3.1	112
General	MUA86	English Heritage	Page E24. In the Characterisation section at the end of the fourth paragraph at the bottom of the page add following text:These marshes are also an important example of historic coastal grazing marsh and have the potential for well preserved palaeoenvironmental deposits. At the end of the Characterisation section insert the following additional paragraph: A range of finds, from worked flints to hulks and at least one Saxon timber fish-trap, which highlight the long history of human exploitation of the estuary have been recorded within the inter-tidal area of the Stour Estuary. Quays, landing places and wrecks survive clustered around the historic ports of Manningtree and Mistley; jetties and other timber structures can be anticipated along the length of the estuary.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		E4.4.1	163
General	MUA87	Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB Manager	Given the duty on all relevant authorities (including EA) to take account of the purposes of AONBs, landscape here should be a key consideration in the coastal management decision-making process. The Stour and Orwell estuaries are the only part of the Essex and South Suffolk (E&SS) SMP's area that are within or adjacent to a nationally protected landscape. The impacts of the SMP policies on the landscape character therefore needs to be fully considered. At this stage there appears no distinction in terms of how policies have been developed within & outside the AONB.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	Discuss Further	Fresh water sites at Trimley and Shotley both under pressure. Replacement fresh water sites will be sought ahead of MR going ahead and importance of the AONB raised in the Plan. As per CSG discussion.	Cllr Tony Goldson (SCC)- agrees with CSG recommendation Re-emphasise in plan and highlight in Action Plan TEXT CHANGE	ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE		4.2	147
General	MUA88	Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB Manager	We suggest the E&SS SMP should follow the same process that EA are adopting for ACES with regard to an assessment of landscape and visual impact and the landscapes ability to accommodate change.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	Discuss Further			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE			147

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General	MUA89	Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB Manager	The Stour and Orwell estuaries are key to the AONB's sense of place, as are the freshwater coastal levels that lie behind their river walls. The 2nd epoch's policies (which may happen sooner) to re-align these walls at Trimley and Shotley, to create new intertidal flats (to mitigate coastal squeeze) may present significant opportunities for coastal habitats and wildlife, however they will also see the loss of very nearly all the freshwater coastal levels landscape type in this part of the AONB. The proportion of this loss in the Orwell has not been adequately identified or assessed. Losses of important landscape character types within the AONB should be recognised and fully assessed.	AONB needs to be more fully recognised in this plan. Recreate habitat within the AONB area wherever possible. Strategic work on relocation of freshwater sites is highlighted in the Action Plan. CSG felt issue raised by SCHU AONB need to be fully incorporated in particular regarding need to recreate fresh water habitat as locally as possible and monitoring of the impact on the AONB to be included in the action plan.	TEXT CHANGE??			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.2	3.2	147
General	MUA90	Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB Manager	The coastal landscape is a very important resource. Coastal defences should be designed in such a way as not to devalue this resource, by considering landscape and visual impacts early in the design process. Any future river wall construction or maintenance in the S&O estuaries should be done in a way that complements or strengthens the particular character of the landscape, and enhances, or does not adversely effect, people's views of the estuaries. Materials used for defences need to be properly assessed in terms of their impacts. Visual impacts of likely maintenance materials could be assessed at the same time as re-alignment policies. Both will have a landscape and visual impact and the EA has a statutory duty	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			147

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General	MUA91	Suffolk Coastal District Council	The Council also wishes to ensure that the primary purpose of designation of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB, i.e. the protection of this nationally important landscape, is reflected in the adopted policy framework for, and subsequent delivery of shoreline management on the Orwell and Stour Estuaries. In this respect the recognition of the existing delivery mechanisms i.e. the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Partnership (not the National Association of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty as referred to in the draft) and the Stour and Orwell Estuary Planning Partnership are extremely important. There is a very clear need to both establish and maintain high levels of community engagement throughout the life of the Shoreline Management Plan particularly if the communities in question are to be experiencing changes in the management of their local shoreline. It is therefore essential that the Action Plan sets out the mechanisms by which this will be achieved. Monitoring and further study to provide a sound basis for the future review of the shoreline management plan has been quite rightly identified as an action for inclusion in the Action Plan. The scope of the monitoring and research should be broadly-based to reflect not only changes in the understanding of coastal processes and impacts of climate change but also changes in demographics, infrastructure and economy and where relevant, the impacts on both marine and terrestrial habitats and landscape quality.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action	Fresh water sites at Trimley and Shotley both under pressure. Replacement fresh water sites will be sought ahead of MR going ahead and importance of the AONB raised in the Plan. As per CSG discussion.	Cllr Tony Goldson (SCC)- agrees with CSG recommendation Re-emphasise in plan and highlight in Action Plan TEXT CHANGE	ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			150
General	MUA93	Suffolk County Council	Suffolk County Council strongly believes that Shoreline Management Plans cannot be regarded in isolation and that an integrated approach to managing the coastline, the estuaries and the hinterland is essential. We congratulate the Environment Agency on undertaking a comprehensive approach to the development of this plan, taking into account a wide range of other plans and the objectives of	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action				NO CHANGE			129
General	MUA94	Suffolk County Council	The County Council is concerned that whilst the stated SMP policy is Hold the Line or Managed Realignment, there is no guarantee of the funding to enact these policies. This is of particular concern where the MR1 policy (adaptation on eroding coastline) is in place as there is currently no obvious source of funding to help such communities.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN_(Adaptation & Funding)	NO CHANGE			129
General	MUA95	Suffolk County Council	Policies must, therefore, be sufficiently flexible to encourage local and private action and investment. County Council expects the SMP to be reviewed and amended in response to actual changes over the 100 year timescale. There are many assumptions underpinning the SMP which could change, and policies must remain sufficiently flexible to allow amendment in the light of new knowledge about climate change and coastal processes, public or political opinions and associated funding.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			129

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General	MUA96	Suffolk County Council	Suffolk County Council recognises the importance of detailed discussions relating to the action plan and specific schemes related to the delivery of the SMP and will remain fully involved	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			129
General	MUA97	Suffolk Preservation Society	The society believes that the draft SMP is a rational management response to the competing challenges posed by coastal defence and maintaining coastal processes that sustain the important intertidal areas.	Noted	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			58
General	MUA98	Mistley Parish council	Agrees with draft summary. Enjoyed informative meetings at Royal Harwich and display.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			24
General	MUA99	Planning Liaison Environment Agency	Paragraph 2.2.2 on the Stour and Orwell Mgmt Unit A makes no mention of the Ipswich barrier, should this be included? Also, the description states that industry at Ipswich is at tidal flood risk. However, there is a much wider range of employment (especially in the 'Ipswich Village' area, including council offices and courts), and residential at risk. The ports of Harwich and Felixstowe are also mentioned as being at risk, but there are also significant residential areas at risk in those towns.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE??				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	2.2.2	2.2.2	173
General	MUA100	Suffolk Coastal District Council	The District Council supports the underlying principles as set out in the consultation draft. However as the European Union & the UK Government have adopted and promoted the concept of Integrated Coastal Zone Management as the most effective means of addressing the multiple interests of the coastal zone and in recognition of the fact that the management of the shoreline can have implications for the a wide range of socio-economic and environmental interests it would seem appropriate to state at the outset of the final plan the role that it has in helping to deliver ICZM on the Suffolk and Essex	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No Action	Members are comfortable that through consent and planning permission this can be supported.		ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			150
General - AONB	MUA103	Suffolk County Council	Landscape, Biodiversity and the Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB) As recognised in the Strategic Environmental Assessment the issue of loss of freshwater habitat in the Stour & Orwell estuaries, as a result of re-alignment proposals, will have a damaging effect on sites designated for their freshwater interests. We strongly believe that this loss is damaging to the overall landscape and biodiversity value of the area.	AONB needs to be more fully recognised in this in the plan. Recreate habitat within the AONB area wherever possible. Strategic work on relocation of freshwater sites is highlighted in the Action Plan. CSG felt issue raised by SCHU AONB need to be fully	TEXT CHANGE??			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.2	3.2	129
General - Archaeology and Historic Assets	MUA104	Suffolk County Council	Archaeology and Historic Assets There is a serious gap in the national strategy for dealing with the loss of historic environment assets on the coast. No funding is available for mitigation – either the relocation of historic assets if feasible and/or their recording before loss. We believe that the development of this SMP has taken adequate account of both designated and locally important historic environment but the economic assessment is unable to take into account the actual cost of relocating or recording valuable assets.	Noted	No Action			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			129

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General - Freshwater Habitats	MUA105	Suffolk Coastal District Council	The Council does however reflect the view held by the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Unit that the importance to the landscape of the freshwater habitats that are located behind the river walls should not be under-estimated and that wherever feasible any loss of such habitat will be mitigated by the creation of replacement habitat close by. It is believed that opportunities to achieve this outcome exist at Trimley Marsh and Loompit Lake, both of which have managed realignment policies in the second epoch.	AONB needs to be more fully recognised in this in the plan. Recreate habitat within the AONB area wherever possible. Strategic work on relocation of freshwater sites is highlighted in the Action Plan. CSG felt issue raised by SCHU AONB need to be fully	TEXT CHANGE??				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.2	3.2	150
General - Freshwater Habitats	MUA106	Suffolk County Council	Proposals in both this SMP and the Suffolk SMP together will result in the loss of many freshwater habitats within the Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB. This is of great concern. The close proximity of a wide range of habitats and landscape types means that the designated sites and the surrounding land have a wildlife value enhanced by heterogeneity. It is also an important element of the visual and recreational diversity of the AONB. For this reason we believe it is essential to replace these freshwater habitats as close as possible to the sites where it will be lost. We will do all we can to assist the EA Habitat Creation Programme to identify and secure suitable locations.	AONB needs to be more fully recognised in this in the plan. Recreate habitat within the AONB area wherever possible. Strategic work on relocation of freshwater sites is highlighted in the Action Plan	Re-emphasise in plan and highlight in Action Plan TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.2	3.2	129
General - public access	MUA107	Suffolk County Council	Public Access Public access to the coast and its hinterland is a key asset and part of the coastal infrastructure. Public rights of way and other informal access maybe lost by managed realignment and on areas of eroding coast. Any loss, without alternative public access being provided, will have a detrimental effect on both the ability of local communities to enjoy their natural environment and the attraction of the area to tourists, with consequent negative effects on the local economy.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE??			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE		3.2	129

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A8c	MUA108	Member of Public	Even if the categorisation of 'Managed Realignment' was valid it suggests that there is scope to realign the 'coast' to a point further inland. For all of the residents along Estuary Road this means the future realignment would be in their back gardens. This is not an acceptable. For residents of Lower Harlings and Stourside, the new 'coast' would likely be in their front gardens. This is not acceptable. The existing wildlife haven of Shotley Wood, and associated public footpaths and recreational space would be lost. How does this sit with the Natural England desire to 'make Britains Coast and Estuaries accessible to all'? Page 104 of your draft detail SMP shows an appraisal table of ratings against a number of criteria. As I understand this rating system, the lower the number, the less good the performance against the criteria. The rating of '4' for 'flood and erosion risk to people and properties' says that it has been categorised as 'not a great risk' (i.e. less than average risk) I have the same issue with your rating of fulfilment of criteria for all of the yellow coloured boxes for A	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE??				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	49
A8c	MUA109	Member of Public	On page 80, section 3.1 of your draft SMP states that the 'Overall intent of the management for the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline is to keep protecting all dwellings and key infrastructure against flooding and erosion for the next 100 years'. Your draft proposal does nothing to preserve the existing shoreline defences in A8c, and therefore fails to protect properties at Shotley Gate. Again on 80, section 3.1 - 'For most of the currently defended coast and estuaries the intent is to continue to hold the existing line of flood and coastal defences throughout the short, medium and long term. Again, the draft SMP proposal for A8c does not meet this stated intention.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE??				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	124

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			On page 97 of your draft SMP, section 4.2 - 'The overall intent of the management for the Stour and Orwell is to support and enhance the natural evolution of the estuaries.....For most of the shoreline, the current management approach will be continued: holding the current alignment where there are defences, and continuing a No active intervention approach for high ground frontages'. You continue onto page 98 stating that A8c is currently undefended – has a visit been made by to A8c to see what is in place?	Project team discussion- Technical response required								
General	MUA110	Member of Public	There appears to be a fundamental error in the categorisation of the existing shoreline defences along the stretch from Shotley Marina (King Edward VI1 Drive) through to the end of Shotley Cliff. Pages 20 and 21 of the management plan refer to Shotley Gate being undefended. This is inaccurate, it is defended by substantial measures. The map of this shoreline, A8c, shows that this stretch does not have any existing shoreline defences, and is categorised as 'Managed Realignment'. It does qualify for 'Hold the Line' categorisation to maintain the existing defences and protect against erosion.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE??				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	4.2, E4.4.9, S1-MUA	90

**Essex and South Suffolk SMP Change Control Issues for CSG and EMF
Management Unit B Hamford water**

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B1 South Dovercourt - Defences	MUB02	Titchmarsh Marina	If it is intended to hold the line at B1 a large counter wall will be required to be built in order to protect lower Dovercourt from flooding.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	E4.5.1	E4.5.2	44
B2 Little Oakley	MUB03	Little Oakley Parish Councillor	Confirms agreement with draft plan for Little Oakley	NOTED	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			113
B2 Little Oakley	MUB04	Titchmarsh Marina	Why spend considerable sums of money setting up a compensatory habitat at B2 for the Bathside bay redevelopment only to allow it to be retreated by 2025? Why not find an alternative area that would give at least a fifty to seventy five years lifespan?	EA staff met with landowner and reported back that the Landowners do not want to extend the MR to the whole of the frontage if Bathside scheme does not progress, but did not say wanted the MR policy to be removed. Landowner also prepared to take over maintenance.	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			44
B2 Little Oakley	MUB05	Landowner	Believes a mistake has been made as to Preferred Policy of his seawall at Little Oakley Hall. He feels that his land has been wrongly classified and the SMP should reflect this in its final form	EA staff met with landowner and reported back that the Landowners do not want to extend the MR to the whole of the frontage if Bathside scheme does not progress, but did not say wanted the MR policy to be removed. Landowner also prepared to take over maintenance.	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE & MEETING.			17
B2 Little Oakley - Coastal Processes and Monitoring	MUB06	Landowner	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.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN _ MONITORING & BATHSIDE BAY SCHEME ISSUE.	NO CHANGE- NON SMP ISSUE. TECHNICAL RESPONSE			8
B2 Little Oakley - Defences	MUB07	Titchmarsh Marina	If it is intended to realign the area from B1 to a point between B2 and B3 again a large counter wall will be required from the old line point west to the high ground. Silt pumped behind this long re-alignment would extend the life of this area.	EA staff met with landowner and reported back that the Landowners do not want to extend the MR to the whole of the frontage if Bathside scheme does not progress, but did not say wanted the MR policy to be removed. Landowner also prepared to take over maintenance.	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN _ (DREDGED MATERIAL.)	NO CHANGE- TECHNICAL RESPONSE			44
B2 Little Oakley - Managed Realignment	MUB08	Titchmarsh Marina	It would seem to me that as this area is to be re-aligned the proposed compensatory habitat to be created for the loss of Bathside Bay would be a waste of resources and that the compensatory habitat should be created in an area where it will have a longer term value.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			19
B2 Little Oakley - Realignment	MUB09	Mof Public	Concerns regarding Bathside Bay, compensation and the existing defence B2.	EA staff met with landowner and reported back that the Landowners do not want to extend the MR to the whole of the frontage if Bathside scheme does not progress, but did not say wanted the MR policy to be removed. Landowner also prepared to take over maintenance.	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			69
B2-Hamford Water, Stour and Orwell	MUB60	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 - Concern that if the MR balance is wrong there will be siltation of the Pye Channel and loss of navigation to and from Hamford Water (HW).	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.3	5
B2 and B3	MUB01	Essex County Council	PDZ B2 and B3 are listed separately on p H60 but together on H32 – a consistent approach should be taken.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	H32		153

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B2 Little Oakley, B3a Horsey Island and B5 Walton Channel - Coastal Processes	MUB10	Titchmarsh Marina	It has long been established that to protect the Hamford Water SPA the three hard points B2, B3a and B5 had to be defended.	Officers recognised the sensitivities of the SPA and discussed likely impacts of breaches. Despite breaching defences for MR schemes the remaining defence line stays in place for many years even decades and continues to act as a hard point. This will also be considered as a part of the scheme design and will continue to protect the SPA and the back of Hamford water. Creeks are currently silting up as are much of the backwaters. MR sites can improve tidal flow and enhance navigation and keep creeks open.	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			19
B2 Little Oakley, B3a Horsey Island and B5 Walton Channel - Coastal Processes	MUB11	Landowner	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.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			8
B2, B3a and B5 - Coastal Processes	MUB12	Titchmarsh Marina	The Harwich Haven Authority is constantly having to struggle with the disposal of large amounts of varying grades of silt and clay. If the entire HWSPA is to be allowed to change by nature why not use these dredged natural resources to build up the areas of B5, B3A and B2 to a two hundred year flood level? The silt would have many years to consolidate whilst the sea walls remain. With or without this scheme the present environment will change.	Officers recognised the sensitivities of the SPA and discussed likely impacts of breaches. Despite breaching defences for MR schemes the remaining defence line stays in place for many years even decades and continues to act as a hard point. This will also be considered as a part of the scheme design and will continue to protect the SPA and the back of Hamford water. Creeks are currently silting up as are much of the backwaters. MR sites can improve tidal flow and enhance navigation and keep creeks open.	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN_(Dredging Strategy)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			44
B3 Oakley Creek to Kirby-le-Soken Coastal Processes and Pollution	MUB13	Resident of Kirby Quay	Concerned with water levels, saltmarsh vegetation & pollution. (Also comments re water pollution in local creek).	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - NON SMP ISSUE_ (TECHNICAL RESPONSE)			26
B3 Oakley Creek to Kirby-le-Soken Consultation	MUB14	Kirby-le Soken village preservation society	Requests further drop-in at KLS as many of society members had missed/not heard about local SMP consultations..	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			36
B3 Oakley Creek to Kirby-le-Soken Environment	MUB15	Landowner	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.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			8
B3, Hamford Water, Stour and Orwell	MUB61	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1and 2 - HTL of major importance to maintenance of HW navigation and as a safe anchorage	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.3	5
B3a Hamford Water, Stour and Orwell	MUB62	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1and 2 - HTL of major importance to maintenance of HW navigation and as a safe anchorage. Epoch 3 - Serious concern at the impact of the MR on the whole system.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.3	5

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B3a Horsey Island - Coastal Processes	MUB16	Titchmarsh Marina	The retreat on Horsey Island resulted in the entire area being washed away. All of this has happened over a period of twenty years. Remove these three hard points and N.E. gales will consume the entire SPA.	Officers recognised the sensitivities of the SPA and discussed likely impacts of breaches. Despite breaching defences for MR schemes the remaining defence line stays in place for many years even decades and continues to act as a hard point. This will also be considered as a part of the scheme design and will continue to protect the SPA and the back of Hamford water. Creeks are currently silting up as are much of the backwaters. MR sites can improve tidal flow and enhance navigation and keep creeks open.	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			19
B3a Horsey Island - Coastal Processes	MUB17	Titchmarsh Marina	If a reef of non erodable clay stretched from the tamarisk wall to stone point on the eastern side of stone marshes, with a breakwater to throw the longshore drift to the north and east; the life of the stone marsh area could be extended by many years and protection would be given to Horsey Island from point B3A	Officers recognised the sensitivities of the SPA and discussed likely impacts of breaches. Despite breaching defences for MR schemes the remaining defence line stays in place for many years even decades and continues to act as a hard point. This will also be considered as a part of the scheme design and will continue to protect the SPA and the back of Hamford water. Creeks are currently silting up as are much of the backwaters. MR sites can improve tidal flow and enhance navigation and keep creeks open.	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			44
B4a Hamford Water, Stour and Orwell	MUB63	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 - Concern about the impact of MR on HW viability.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.3	5
B4b Coles Creek to the Martello Tower - Realignment	MUB64	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 - HTL vital to the preservation of navigation and facilities for Titchmarsh Marina and Walton & Frinton Yacht Club (W&FYC).	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.3	5
B4b Coles Creek to the Martello Tower - Realignment	MUB18	Titchmarsh Marina	There is no counter wall running south at Rigdons Lane on land owned by the Blyth family. Without this counter wall being built I think it is possible that when the Devereaux Farm re-alignment takes effect Blyth's farm will be at risk (B4a)	This is a scheme issue and will be passed to the RHCP Project manager	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE_(LINK TO DOVERCOURT FIM PROJECT)			19
B5 Coles Creek to the Martello Tower - Realignment	MUB65	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 - HTL vital to the preservation of navigation and facilities for Titchmarsh Marina and Walton & Frinton Yacht Club (W&FYC).	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.3	5
Southern part of B5 Hamford Water	MUB66	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch3 - HTL vital to the preservation of navigation and facilities for Titchmarsh Marina and Walton & Frinton Yacht Club (W&FYC).	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.3	5
Northern part of B5 Hamford water	MUB67	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch3 - Serious concern at the impact of MR on the whole system and to navigation and facilities for Titchmarsh Marina and Walton & Frinton Yacht Club (W&FYC).	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.3	5

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B5 Walton Channel - Caravan Parks	MUB19	Park Resorts	Four of Park Resort's holiday parks are affected by the proposal in the SMP including Naze Marine.	SMP data for this frontage demonstrates that it is vulnerable. Borne out due to regular EA repairs to NE corner and landowner looking to strengthen and widen the wall. This is in epoch 3 MR proposal as it is a very complicated site hydrodynamically with fresh water interest and habitat designations. Landowner is ok with policy and recognises this is vulnerable. TDC raised concerns about vulnerability of the Walton Channel defence and asked if the MR policy should be in Epoch 2-not 3. Also questioned effects on potential regeneration of Walton. Any proposal for the back of Walton will be considered within the scheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out. Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Planscheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out. Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Plan	NO CHANGE TO POLICY OR TEXT- may need to be prioritised for further studies in Action Plan.	Lot of concern of B5 and the impact this would have on the Hamford Water. Numerous sensitivities re this site and realise that it is complex with many different landowners. This site and impact will be modelled before going ahead. The main point raised in Hamford were general questions. Essex CC-There was some concerns about B5. EA - has been flagged up as a complex realignment. Therefore it will have to be modelled and be looked at very closely ahead of any realignment.	NO CHANGE TO POLICY OR TEXT- may need to be prioritised for further studies in Action Plan.	ACTION PLAN _(ADAPTATION/ FUNDING/PLANNING)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			25
B5 Walton Channel - Caravan Parks	MUB20	Park Resorts	The SMP preferred policies affect the parks as follows: It is proposed to Hold the line and protect Coopers Beach and Naze Marine throughout the period of the SMP	SMP data for this frontage demonstrates that it is vulnerable. Borne out due to regular EA repairs to NE corner and landowner looking to strengthen and widen the wall. This is in epoch 3 MR proposal as it is a very complicated site hydrodynamically with fresh water interest and habitat designations. Landowner is ok with policy and recognises this is vulnerable. TDC raised concerns about vulnerability of the Walton Channel defence and asked if the MR policy should be in Epoch 2-not 3. Also questioned effects on potential regeneration of Walton. Any proposal for the back of Walton will be considered within the scheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out.	NO CHANGE TO POLICY OR TEXT- may need to be prioritised for further studies in Action Plan.			ACTION PLAN _(ADAPTATION/ FUNDING/PLANNING)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			25

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				Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Planscheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out. Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Plan								
B5 Walton Channel - Coastal Processes	MUB21	Landowner	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.	SMP data for this frontage demonstrates that it is vulnerable. Borne out due to regular EA repairs to NE corner and landowner looking to strengthen and widen the wall. This is in epoch 3 MR proposal as it is a very complicated site hydrodynamically with fresh water interest and habitat designations. Landowner is ok with policy and recognises this is vulnerable. TDC raised concerns about vulnerability of the Walton Channel defence and asked if the MR policy should be in Epoch 2-not 3. Also questioned effects on potential regeneration of Walton. Any proposal for the back of Walton will be considered within the scheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out. Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Plan. scheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out. Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Plan	NO CHANGE TO POLICY OR TEXT- may need to be prioritised for further studies in Action Plan.			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			8

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B5 Walton Channel - Coastal Processes	MUB22	Landowner	Allowing Stone Point marsh to breach risks erosion of East Horsey and changing the dynamics of the Walton Channel.	SMP data for this frontage demonstrates that it is vulnerable. Borne out due to regular EA repairs to NE corner and landowner looking to strengthen and widen the wall. This is in epoch 3 MR proposal as it is a very complicated site hydrodynamically with fresh water interest and habitat designations. Landowner is ok with policy and recognises this is vulnerable. TDC raised concerns about vulnerability of the Walton Channel defence and asked if the MR policy should be in Epoch 2-not 3. Also questioned effects on potential regeneration of Walton. Any proposal for the back of Walton will be considered within the scheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out. Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Plan	NO CHANGE TO POLICY OR TEXT- may need to be prioritised for further studies in Action Plan.			ACTION PLAN _(MONITORING)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			8
B5 Walton Channel - Coastal Processes	MUB23	Landowner	If the North east corner is allowed to retreat there is a risk of breach through the beachline along Stone Marsh.	SMP data for this frontage demonstrates that it is vulnerable. Borne out due to regular EA repairs to NE corner and landowner looking to strengthen and widen the wall. This is in epoch 3 MR proposal as it is a very complicated site hydrodynamically with fresh water interest and habitat designations. Landowner is ok with policy and recognises this is vulnerable. TDC raised concerns about vulnerability of the Walton Channel defence and asked if the MR policy should be in Epoch 2-not 3. Also questioned effects on potential regeneration of Walton. Any proposal for the back of Walton will be considered within the scheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out.	NO CHANGE TO POLICY OR TEXT- may need to be prioritised for further studies in Action Plan.			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			8

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				Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Planscheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out. Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Plan								
B5 Walton Channel - Coastal Processes	MUB24	Landowner	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.	SMP data for this frontage demonstrates that it is vulnerable. Borne out due to regular EA repairs to NE corner and landowner looking to strengthen and widen the wall. This is in epoch 3 MR proposal as it is a very complicated site hydrodynamically with fresh water interest and habitat designations. Landowner is ok with policy and recognises this is vulnerable. TDC raised concerns about vulnerability of the Walton Channel defence and asked if the MR policy should be in Epoch 2-not 3. Also questioned effects on potential regeneration of Walton. Any proposal for the back of Walton will be considered within the scheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out. Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Plan	NO CHANGE TO POLICY OR TEXT- may need to be prioritised for further studies in Action Plan.			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			8

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				scheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out. Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Plan								
B5 Walton Channel - Coastal Processes	MUB25	Landowner	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.	SMP data for this frontage demonstrates that it is vulnerable. Borne out due to regular EA repairs to NE corner and landowner looking to strengthen and widen the wall. This is in epoch 3 MR proposal as it is a very complicated site hydrodynamically with fresh water interest and habitat designations. Landowner is ok with policy and recognises this is vulnerable. TDC raised concerns about vulnerability of the Walton Channel defence and asked if the MR policy should be in Epoch 2-not 3. Also questioned effects on potential regeneration of Walton. Any proposal for the back of Walton will be considered within the scheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out. Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Plan	NO CHANGE TO POLICY OR TEXT- may need to be prioritised for further studies in Action Plan.			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - NON TECHNICAL RESPONSE			8
B5 Walton Channel - Coastal processes	MUB27	Landowner	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.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN (DREDGING STRATEGY)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			8

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B5 Walton Channel - Coastal Processes	MUB28	Titchmarsh Marina	If the level of the Walton Hall marshes were raised to a two hundred year level it would offer enormous protection to the SPA and Walton Channel.	Officers recognised the sensitivities of the SPA and discussed likely impacts of beaches. Despite breaching defences for MR schemes the remaining defence line stays in place for many years even decades and continues to act as a hard point. This will also be considered as a part of the scheme design and will continue to protect the SPA and the back of Hamford water. Creeks are currently silting up, as are many of the backwaters. MR sites can improve tidal flow and enhance navigation and keep creeks open.	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN (DREDGING PLAN)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			44

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B5 Walton Channel - Coastal Processes and Defences	MUB29	Resident of Kirby-le-Soken	B5 stated to be caused by erosion (erosion specialist opinion is it's a crumbling sea wall in need of repair. Therefore, not erosion but lack of maintenance.	SMP data for this frontage demonstrates that it is vulnerable. Borne out due to regular EA repairs to NE corner and landowner looking to strengthen and widen the wall. This is in epoch 3 MR proposal as it is a very complicated site hydrodynamically with fresh water interest and habitat designations. Landowner is ok with policy and recognises this is vulnerable. TDC raised concerns about vulnerability of the Walton Channel defence and asked if the MR policy should be in Epoch 2-not 3. Also questioned effects on potential regeneration of Walton. Any proposal for the back of Walton will be considered within the scheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out. Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Plan	NO CHANGE TO POLICY OR TEXT- may need to be prioritised for further studies in Action Plan.			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			68
B5 Walton Channel - Environment	MUB34	Essex Wildlife Trust	PDZ B5 – John Weston reserve. If this area is re-aligned then it will be mainly mudflat that will be created, the land is to low lying for any salt marsh to be created.	There was a discussion regarding the need for both saltmarsh and mudflat locally. In addition the use of fine silts and muds to warp up low-lying sites is favourable in Hamford given the close proximity to ports and local marinas	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN (DREDGING PLAN)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			133
B5 Walton Channel - Foreshore Recharge	MUB35	Landowner	Stone Point marsh will only be held through further foreshore recharge and this should be addressed within the SMP.	Discussed issues of sediment supply and lack of appropriate recharge material arising from ports. Discussed foreshore recharge for this frontage occurred in late 90's due to significant Felixstowe capital dredge releasing sands and shingles. We will continue to have further dialogue with ports but it is unlikely that sands and gravels will be available in the foreseeable future. Agreed additional supporting text on constraints of available material	TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.3	4.3	8
B5 Walton Channel - Landowner	MUB36	Landowner	Habitat creation is a potential option which the farm may be able to consider.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN (REGIONAL HABITAT CREATION PLAN)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			8

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B5 Walton Channel - Landowner	MUB37	Landowner	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.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN _(REGIONAL HABITAT CREATION PLAN)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			8

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B5 Walton Channel - Partnership Delivery	MUB38	Landowner	The SMP should reflect holding the line on the North east corner because this could be achieved through local partnership delivery.	SMP data for this frontage demonstrates that it is vulnerable. Borne out due to regular EA repairs to NE corner and landowner looking to strengthen and widen the wall. This is in epoch 3 MR proposal as it is a very complicated site hydrodynamically with fresh water interest and habitat designations. Landowner is ok with policy and recognises this is vulnerable. TDC raised concerns about vulnerability of the Walton Channel defence and asked if the MR policy should be in Epoch 2-not 3. Also questioned effects on potential regeneration of Walton. Any proposal for the back of Walton will be considered within the scheme design and we will continue to protect people and property. Lots of uncertainty as in open coast and within designated site. Need further modelling work to determine the impact and how the MR would be carried out. Perhaps this should be a priority in the Action Plan	NO CHANGE TO POLICY OR TEXT- may need to be prioritised for further studies in Action Plan.			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			8
B5 Walton Channel - Use of Dredging	MUB39	Landowner	As part of a policy of progressive managed change for the Naze the raising of land levels through the use of beneficial dredging should be a part of an option for the long term management of the Naze.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE		4.3	8
B6a Naze Cliffs North - Geomorphology	MUB40	GeoSuffolk	P82. We commend the second paragraph stating your intent to maintain undefended cliff Walton-on-the-Naze.	Noted	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			16
B6a Naze Cliffs North and B6b Naze Cliffs South - Geomorphology	MUB41	GeoSuffolk	P66. Walton-on-the-Naze SSSI should be mentioned for the Waltonian Red Crag.	NOTED	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	2.2.3	2.2.3	16
B6a, Hamford Water, Stour and Orwell	MUB68	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 - None except for the threat of NAI and MR on the Naze itself.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.3	5
B6b Hamford Water, Stour and Orwell	MUB69	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 - None except for the threat of NAI and MR on the Naze itself.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.3	5
B6b Naze Cliffs South - Geomorphology	MUB42	Essex County Council	PDZ B6b Naze Cliffs South - ECC supports the policy of MR1 for this PDZ which will allow the construction of a structure (to be known as CRAG walk) to slow down and manage the rate of erosion in this section of frontage in order to protect the significant heritage of the Naze	NOTED	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			153

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B6b Naze Cliffs South - Geomorphology	MUB43	GeoSuffolk	We are however concerned about the proposed 'local intervention' at Walton-on-the-Naze (B6b)	There is text in the SMP. The impacts on the SSSI will be addressed through the planning application and consent process. Locally intervention will be managed through consents. Discussion around the need for clarification of text to reflect the Crag walk project. Revisit text to ensure the location intervention and	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.3	4.3	16
B6b Naze Cliffs South - Geomorphology	MUB44	GeoSuffolk	P112. We are concerned about the Walton-on-the-Naze Crag Walk project	There is text in the SMP. The impacts on the SSSI will be addressed through the planning application and consent process. Locally intervention will be managed through consents. Discussion around the need for clarification of text to reflect the Crag walk project. Revisit text to ensure the location intervention and	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.3	4.3	16
B6b Naze Cliffs South - Geomorphology	MUB45	GeoSuffolk	P114. B6b contains some of the best Red Crag at Walton-on-the-Naze and we would like more information about the proposed management. (The previous scheme of cliff management south of the existing natural cliff shows next to nothing of its original features. We have great concern that this could happen again).	There is text in the SMP. The impacts on the SSSI will be addressed through the planning application and consent process. Locally intervention will be managed through consents. Discussion around the need for clarification of text to reflect the Crag walk project. Revisit text to ensure the location intervention and	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.3	4.3	16
B6b Naze Cliffs South - Geomorphology	MUB46	GeoSuffolk	P117. We would query the appraisal score of 7 for B6b. Concerns about this have been noted above.	There is text in the SMP. The impacts on the SSSI will be addressed through the planning application and consent process. Locally intervention will be managed through consents. Discussion around the need for clarification of text to reflect the Crag walk project. Revisit text to ensure the location intervention and	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.3	4.3	16
General	MUB47	English Heritage	Management Unit B: Hamford Water E5.5.1 Characterisation and summary of options. Page E36 At the end of the Characterisation section insert the following additional paragraph: The historic environment of the unit has numerous earthworks including current and former sea walls, enclosures, decoy ponds and the surviving historic structures of the explosives factory on Bramble Island. Other industrial works include the scheduled lime kiln and quay at the end of Beaumont Cut and the tidal mill pond of Walton mere. Jetties, quays and trackways highlight the importance of access to and from the sea and the relationship with adjacent dryland areas. The prominent tower of Trinity House is a prominent historic landmark at Walton on the Naze. Earlier exploitation of the area is marked by ancient buried land surfaces, particularly on the foreshore between the Naze and Stone Point and to the south of Dovercourt, produced much evidence for prehistoric occupation, and numerous Red Hills (salt making sites). Important areas of historic grazing marsh also survive, as on Horsey Island.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	E4.5.1	E4.5.1	163

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General	MUB48	Planning Liaison Environment Agency	Paragraph 2.2.3 Mgmt Unit B, there are also some properties at flood risk around the mere in Walton that are not referred to here (they are mentioned in 4.3).	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	2.2.3	2.2.3	173
General - Coastal processes and use of dredgings	MUB49	Landowner	With a view to the Naze on a specific basis, I want to re-profile the walls to accommodate future overtopping and install counter walls across the site to improve flood management and create different habitat areas. The North east corner of the Naze is a crucial focus of erosion that needs addressing as it threatens the AW water treatment works, and indirectly then threatens the farm. I see the use of soils and dredgings as being important in creating aquatic environments with transition area between high and low ground. The time frame for this will be twenty years. The issue that might change is [sic] plan may come from EU CAP reform lowering agri-environmental payments. It is important that the farm finds a sustainable economic package that allows for some future	Noted	No Action			ACTION PLAN (ADAPTATION)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			156
General - Agricultural land	MUB50	CPREssex Plans Group (Campaign to Protect Rural England)	MU B HAMFORD WATER We do not object to the proposals for this MU. However, we would ask that when detailed proposals are drawn up they seek to minimise the loss of grade 2 farmland. We would also ask that proposals to realign footpaths, especially the Essex Way at Little Oakley and at Kirby le Soken create attractive and logical routes.	The over all amount of loss of agricultural land as a percentage is included in the SMP document. Work is being carried out nationally to determine the impact of FRM policies on agricultural land and impacts of food security. This is highlighted in the SMP document	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			112
General - Coastal processes	MUB51	Titchmarsh Marina	The decision by the Essex Rivers Catchment board to retreat the Tamarisk wall at the Naze and at Horsey Island point resulted in the loss of the entire sand dune network on the frontage of Stone Point. Where once it was difficult to walk between the nests of little terns, now where there is nothing but raw London clay.	Officers recognised the sensitivities of the SPA and discussed likely impacts of breaches. Despite breaching defences for MR schemes the remaining defence line stays in place for many years even decades and continues to act as a hard point. This will also be considered as a part of the scheme design and will continue to protect the SPA and the back of Hamford water. creeks are currently silting up as is much of the backwaters. MR sites can improve tidal flow and enhance navigation and keep creeks open.	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			19

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General - Coastal processes	MUB52	Landowner	Moving onto local issues in Hamford Water the Haskoning estimated unmaintained life of defences map indicates areas of sediment build up. If coastal management in the future will be challenged by the impacts of climate change, then the resources available to manage the coast need to be used intelligently. If the SMP is a policy document that can drive future resource use the most important issue is understanding the movement of sediments. If the Wade between Horsey Island and Devereux is silting up we need to quantify the nature of the process; rate of build; source of sediment and the likely outcome of the continued process. The change in nature of this area would then impact upon how one would view the structural landscape of the Naze as a land mass that protects its hinterland. In the short term the lowering of risk of a fully tidal breach across the Stone Marsh on the north of the Naze is important. A potential breach across here in the next 50 years would provide a negative intervention into the potential A potential breach across here in the next 50 years would provide a negative intervention into the potential accretion identified in the Wade area.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			156
General - Coastal processes	MUB53	Landowner	The use of beneficial dredgings and waste clays/soils should be included as a viable way of planning for epoch 3 to raise the levels of low lying land identified on the Haskoning Flood Plain map. Similarly the use of material (clays or silts) to manage weakening areas of salt marsh that protect the toe of walls should also be promoted.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN_(DREDGING)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			156
General Freshwater Sites	MUB54	National Farmers' Union	The proposed managed realignments (MR) in the Stour and Orwell and Hamford Water management units (MU) rely on already identified landowner willingness to consider MR. The compatibility of the loss of freshwater habitat with legislation under these proposals needs better explanation and justification.	Noted	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			160
General Environment - Freshwater habitats	MUB56	Little Oakley Woldfowlers' Association	I understand that Harwich Haven Authority have stated that there is NO sea level rise at Harwich. In Hamford Water you state that there is considerable loss of saltmarsh [sic] In fact the reverse is the case. The inner parts are silting in both channels and mud flats and slatmarsh [sic] is growing. The only loss of saltmarsh is at the mouth and this is due to wave action and not sea level rise.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN_(MONITORING)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			87
General	MUB57	Landowner	The impact of the Bathside bay compensation site raises the issue of the need for counter walls to protect the urban populations of both Walton on the Naze and Dovercourt. On the north side the realignment of the line to create the compensation site repeats the concerns for the long term protection for the Exchem site both with adequate counter walls and possibly with other interventions such as raising neighbouring	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE_(NON SMP ISSUE BATHSIDE BAY SCHEME)			156
General - Beach Recharge	MUB58	Titchmarsh Marina	Without the financial will of government it is accepted that the North Sea cannot be held at bay and under E3 large areas of Hamford Water SPA must be retreated.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			44

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General	MUB59	Landowner	The Walton Hall farm west wall running along the Walton Channel risks toe erosion within the timeframe of the SMP.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			8
General -Stone Point, Hamford Water	MUB70	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epochs 1, 2 and 3 - Consider that foreshore recharge is needed to prevent major erosion to Stone Point leading to complete loss of HW navigation and facilities for Titchmarsh Marina and W&FYC	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.3	5

Essex and South Suffolk SMP Change Control Issues for CSG and EMF
Management Unit D Colne estuary

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D1a Stone Point and D1b Point Clear to St Osyth Creek - Defences	MUD03	MofPublic	South PDZ D1, this is soft cliff frontage with no current defence. HtI in management options, should this HtL or NAI	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT CHANGE	MUD policy maps	MUD policy maps	63
D1a Stone Point and D1b Point Clear to St Osyth Creek - Defences	MUD04	MofPublic	Concerns with seawall in garden	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE_(NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP)			63
D1a, D2 and D3	MUD65	English Heritage	A further historic marsh, along the southern bank of Flag Creek (D2) should have a change in policy to Managed Realignment from epoch 2 to epoch 3, due to its regional significance and the very complex scale of any archaeological mitigation, as identified in the Policy Appraisal Results (p.136). Two other managed realignment schemes are proposed nearby in epoch 2 along the Flag Creek (D1a, D3), and we consider it appropriate that the design, mitigation and creation of these two schemes are completed, and their impacts on coastal processes and landscape fully understood, before any realignment commences in epoch 3 at the more historically significant D2.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	Comments from EH, Essex Society of Archaeology and History and ECC. Discussion whether MR can be moved to later epoch or changed to HtL. NE - change will lead to even less habitat creation, increasing the shortage that the plan already has. The CSG view was not to change the policy. EH - can see that there are issues. How accurate is the modelling of so much realignment in epoch 2. Could MR be moved to epoch 3? 25 years is short given the heritage importance and time needed for research and mitigation. The main issue is the loss of the landscape. It would very expensive. MR can be a Pandora box of EH work.	CHANGE MR in epoch 2 to epoch 3 - TEXT CHANGE		POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	163

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						NE - compensatory habitat does not have to be at specific location. The principle is to create the habitat as close as possible to the original site, but if none is available/feasible then areas further afield would be explored. It is an aspiration to create where we lose, but is not a guarantee. Cllr Lamb - we need to try to re-create the habitat, there are risks of the habitat not being the same. Colchester BC - the position will need to be fully consulted before an MR is taken forward including impact on navigation. EA - Need to balance the loss of habitat. Cllr Chapman - push it to Epoch 3 our officers are clear that it is						
						EA - highlight affordability issues. Cllr Chapman - does not agree with affordability issues because of overriding importance of the landscape issue. EA - the expectations aren't that the cost comes from the public purse, the money must come from a variety of different sources. It needs two generic comments about affordability and habitat compensation. Cllr Lewis - affordability, we need to be very careful about any generic statement added. If there is text on affordability it suggests that the defences were not sufficiently fought for. Cllr Guglielmi - It would be wise to have an early comment on the affordability. There is a						
D1a Stone Point - Navigation	MUD46	RYA	Epoch 1 & 2- HTL is considered vital to the existence and facilities of Brightlingsea Harbour. Epoch 3 - Serious concern that the MR will expose Brightlingsea Harbour to SW winds and seas and thus the existence and facilities of the	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
D1b Point Clear to St Osyth Creek - Navigation	MUD47	RYA	Epoch 1 - HTL is considered vital to the existence and facilities of Brightlingsea Harbour. Epoch 2 & 3 - Considerable concern at the impact of MR on the tidal flow and hence the threat to the existence and facilities of	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
D1b Point Clear to St Osyth Creek	MUD05	MofPublic	It was agreed that Point Clear (D1b) was a possible candidate for Managed realignment.	NOTED	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			
D1b Point Clear to St Osyth Creek	MUD06	MofPublic	Section D1b – Point Clear into St Osyth Creek The areas of fringing salt marsh in the front of these sections of seawall are small, and in parts, eroded back to the toe of the sea defence. Many of the sea walls here are armoured with the larger concrete slabs. The land behind is mainly a 9 hole golf course that supports the tourism industry at Point Clear, and unfarmed scrub and plot land. With continued salt marsh loss and relative sea level rise, we accept that this is a possible site for managed realignment.	Noted	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			146
D1b Point Clear to St Osyth Creek	MUD07	St Osyth Parish Council	Section D1b – Point Clear into St Osyth Creek – Epoch 2 – 2025-2055. The areas of fringing salt marsh in the front of these sections of seawall are small, and in parts, eroded back to the toe of the sea defence. Many of the sea walls here are armoured with the larger concrete slabs. The land behind is mainly a 9 hole golf course that supports the tourism industry at Point Clear, and unfarmed scrub and plot land. With continued salt marsh loss and relative sea level rise, we accept that this is a possible site for managed	Noted	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			119
D2 Along the southern bank of Flag Creek	MUD08	Colchester Borough Council	PDZ D2 – Southern bank of Alresford Creek D2 falls within Tendring District administrative area however Colchester Borough Council own the river bed in Alresford Creek and have a number of moorings they are responsible for. Colchester Borough Council would like to be consulted as part of any future managed re-alignment scheme within PDZ D2. It will be important for any future proposal to consider the risk of siltation and the impact of this on sailing and mooring along Alresford Creek.	Noted	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE_(NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP)			162
D2 - SEA and Historic Environment	MUD66	English Heritage	The impact of managed realignment should be also be regarded as a minor negative at D2 in Management Unit D.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163
D2 Along the southern bank of Flag Creek - Defences	MUD09	MofPublic	Section D2 – Howlands Marsh The area of fringing salt marsh in the front of these sections of seawall are small, and in parts, eroded back to the toe of the sea defence. Much of the defence here is armoured with either Essex block or larger concrete slabs. There is no doubt that these walls are physically compromised by the loss of foreshore sediments.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			146
D2 Along the southern bank of Flag Creek - Defences	MUD10	St Osyth Parish Council	Section D2 – Howlands Marsh Epoch 2 – 2025-2055 The area of fringing salt marsh in the front of these sections of seawall are small, and in parts, eroded back to the toe of the sea defence. Much of the defence here is armoured with either Essex block or larger concrete slabs. There is no doubt that these walls are physically compromised by the loss of foreshore sediments.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			119
D2 Along the southern bank of Flag Creek - Freshwater habitats	MUD11	MofPublic	However, the land protected is predominantly nature reserve – freshwater grazing marsh. Coastal and floodplain grazing marshes are legally protected Biodiversity Action Plan habitats, and this site also supports a populations of water voles, a protected species. The Howlands Marsh site is an SSSI, and in addition contains a number of red data book species.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT			146

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
D2 Along the southern bank of Flag Creek - Habitat creation	MUD12	Essex Wildlife Trust	PDZ D2 – Howlands Marsh Salt marsh will not be created here, the land, again is too low lying to establish salt marsh on the reserve, the land then rises steeply into St Osyth Parklands which is grassland, the land here does not favour salt marsh creation.	There was a discussion regarding the need for both saltmarsh and mudflat locally. In addition the use of fine silts and muds to warp up low-lying sites is favourable given the close proximity to local marinas with waste silts	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			133
D2 Along the southern bank of Flag Creek - Habitat compensation	MUD23	MofPublic	Any decision to develop a managed realignment programme in this area would require compensatory actions to match habitat and species loss. Therefore additional costs would be incurred in conducting MR in this region, and these will need to be factored into any economic analysis.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT & NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			146
D2 Along the southern bank of Flag Creek - Freshwater Habitats	MUD24	St Osyth Parish Council	However, the land protected is predominantly nature reserve – freshwater grazing marsh. Coastal and floodplain grazing marshes are legally protected Biodiversity Action plan habitats, and this site also support populations of water voles, a BAP protected species. The Howlands Marsh site is an SSSI, and in addition contains a number of red data book species. Any decision to develop a managed realignment programme in this area would require compensatory actions to match habitat and species loss. Therefore additional costs would be incurred in conducting MR in this region, and these will need to be factored into any economic analysis.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT & NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			119
D2 Along the southern bank of Flag Creek	MUD32	English Heritage	Management Unit D – Colne Estuary, Section 4.5 We have major concerns regarding the policy outlined for D2, which are discussed in our main response letter. This Policy Development Zone also lies adjacent to a Grade II Registered Park at St Osyth Priory, the designated area of which extends below the 5m OD contour and which is noted for its views over the estuary.	EH suggested that the MR policy for epoch 2 move back to epoch 3 and allow time to assess the impact of other 2 MR in the surrounding Flag Creek area. ECC also raised concerns and aske for a HTL policy for 100 years. NE raised concerns about balancing intertidal habitat needs across Essex and S Suffolk.	NO POLICY CHANGE - TEXT CHANGE Agreed to no change to the policy with caveat to model the wider estuary to determine impacts on the estuary as a whole. Potentially a shift in MR to epoch 3 pending further studies.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	163
D2 Along the southern bank of Flag Creek	MUD33	Essex Society for Archaeology & History	A number of PDZs chosen for realignment in epochs 2 and 3 are inappropriate with regard to historic environment significance are specifically noted. These PDZs include PDZ D2 Along the southern shore of Flag Creek	EH suggested that the MR policy for epoch 2 move back to epoch 3 and allow time to assess the impact of other 2 MR in the surrounding Flag Creek area. ECC also raised concerns and aske for a HTL policy for 100 years. NE raised concerns about balancing intertidal habitat needs across Essex and S Suffolk.	TEXT CHANGE to reflect that D2 is clearly identified in the main SMP2 text as a priority location for consideration of a change in policy to Hold the Line during every subsequent revision of the document				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	155

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
PDZ D2 Along the southern shore of Flag Creek - Amenity	MUD41	Essex County Council	The PDZ is also of considerable social/amenity value. As a publicly accessible Essex Wildlife Trust nature reserve it provides a critical area of >20 ha Accessible Natural Greenspace to the population of St Osyth and adjacent settlements (Analysis of Greenspace Provision for Essex, EWT, 2009). Managed realignment would result in a deficit of (District Level) Accessible Natural Greenspace in the area.	EH suggested that the MR policy for epoch 2 move back to epoch 3 and allow time to assess the impact of other 2 MR in the surrounding Flag Creek area. ECC also raised concerns and aske for a HTL policy for 100 years. NE raised concerns about balancing intertidal habitat needs across Essex and S Suffolk.	NO POLICY CHANGE - TEXT CHANGE Agreed to no change to the policy with caveat to model the wider estuary to determine impacts on the estuary as a whole. Potentially a shift in MR to epoch 3 pending further studies.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	153
PDZ D2 Along the southern shore of Flag Creek - Amenity	MUD42	Essex County Council	Whilst recognising that the policy of managed realignment during Epoch 2 is economically challenging, Appendix H states that the new defences will protect part of the historic park and garden of St Osyth Park, thus bringing significant tourism benefits. However, at present the historic coastal grazing marsh within D2, protected by the existing sea walls, actually contributes to the historic setting of the designated park, adds to the variety Managed realignment would result in the loss of this irreplaceable resource and require a comprehensive and costly archaeological mitigation strategy of tourism interest in the area and provides potential to increase the length of stay of visitors, thus benefiting local shops, pubs, etc. This suggests that a policy of Hold the Line is potentially more economically viable then Managed Realignment and this should be taken into account in the SMP's decision making. decision making.	EH suggested that the MR policy for epoch 2 move back to epoch 3 and allow time to assess the impact of other 2 MR in the surrounding Flag Creek area. ECC also raised concerns and aske for a HTL policy for 100 years. NE raised concerns about balancing intertidal habitat needs across Essex and S Suffolk.	NO POLICY CHANGE - TEXT CHANGE Agreed to no change to the policy with caveat to model the wider estuary to determine impacts on the estuary as a whole. Potentially a shift in MR to epoch 3 pending further studies.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	153
PDZ D2 Along the southern shore of Flag Creek - Historic environment	MUD43	Essex County Council	PDZ D2 Along the southern shore of Flag Creek Page E54 The recommended option for managed realignment in Epoch 2 is not appropriate, given the significance of the area for its historic environment, natural environment and landscape values. The PDZ has an historic environment which is likely to be of regional significance, with high potential for below ground archaeological deposits, including palaeo-environmental remains and locally distinct Red Hills, and a well preserved historic landscape containing a series of earthworks, including sea wall, raised causeways and evidence for historic cultivation. Together with the fossilised creeks/fleets and rills of the former salt marsh, this represents an intact historic environment with considerable 'time depth' and integrity that relates to human exploitation of local coastal resources over several millennia.	EH suggested that the MR policy for epoch 2 move back to epoch 3 and allow time to assess the impact of other 2 MR in the surrounding Flag Creek area. ECC also raised concerns and aske for a HTL policy for 100 years. NE raised concerns about balancing intertidal habitat needs across Essex and S Suffolk.	NO POLICY CHANGE - TEXT CHANGE Agreed to no change to the policy with caveat to model the wider estuary to determine impacts on the estuary as a whole. Potentially a shift in MR to epoch 3 pending further studies.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	153

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
PDZ D2 Along the southern shore of Flag Creek - Historic landscape	MUD44	Essex County Council	Managed realignment would result in the loss of this irreplaceable resource and require a comprehensive and costly archaeological mitigation strategy. This is one of the best surviving areas (approximately 121 ha) of well preserved historic coastal grazing marsh (UK and County BAP priority habitat) in Essex equating to approximately 37% of the resource in the Crouch/Roach Estuaries, which totals around 321.1 ha (CHaMPS, 2002). The area is of national importance (SSSI) and international importance for overwintering birds and also coastal plants and insects including rare water beetles and scarce emerald damselfly. The reserve also supports of brown hare and water vole (both UK and County BAP species; water vole are also a Protected Species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended). Managed realignment would result in the loss of this high value habitat and contribute to the ongoing loss of coastal grazing marsh in Essex which has declined by as much as 72% since the 1930's. to the ongoing loss of coastal grazing marsh in Essex which has declined by as much as 72% since the 1930's.	EH suggested that the MR policy for epoch 2 move back to epoch 3 and allow time to assess the impact of other 2 MR in the surrounding Flag Creek area. ECC also raised concerns and aske for a HTL policy for 100 years. NE raised concerns about balancing intertidal habitat needs across Essex and S Suffolk.	NO POLICY CHANGE - TEXT CHANGE Agreed to no change to the policy with caveat to model the wider estuary to determine impacts on the estuary as a whole. Potentially a shift in MR to epoch 3 pending further studies.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	153
PDZ D2 Along the southern shore of Flag Creek - Historic landscape	MUD45	Essex County Council	Historic grazing marsh landscapes such these are rare survivals and should be preserved. It would be foolish to sacrifice such a landscape for managed realignment to facilitate salt marsh development. Important though that is it would be better to target the process of creating new intertidal habitat on areas where the historic and natural environment has been eroded, perhaps due to intensive arable agriculture in the second half of the 20th century. Accordingly the policy should be amended to: Hold the line	EH suggested that the MR policy for epoch 2 move back to epoch 3 and allow time to assess the impact of other 2 MR in the surrounding Flag Creek area. ECC also raised concerns and aske for a HTL policy for 100 years. NE raised concerns about balancing intertidal habitat needs across Essex and S Suffolk.	NO POLICY CHANGE - TEXT CHANGE Agreed to no change to the policy with caveat to model the wider estuary to determine impacts on the estuary as a whole. Potentially a shift in MR to epoch 3 pending further studies.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	153
MUD48	D2 Along the southern bank of Flag Creek - Historic and Natural Environment	PDZ D2 – Flag Creek (South Shore). ECC would suggest a change of policy for this Policy Development Zone to Hold the Line as it is not considered that the recommended policy option of managed realignment in Epoch 2 is appropriate, given the significance of the area for its historic environment, natural environment and landscape	EH suggested that the MR policy for epoch 2 move back to epoch 3 and allow time to assess the impact of other 2 MR in the surrounding Flag Creek area. ECC also raised concerns and aske for a HTL policy for 100 years. NE raised concerns about balancing intertidal habitat needs across Essex and S Suffolk.	NO POLICY CHANGE - TEXT CHANGE Agreed to no change to the policy with caveat to model the wider estuary to determine impacts on the estuary as a whole. Potentially a shift in MR to epoch 3 pending further studies.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	IB 14/08	

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
D2 Along the southern bank of Flag Creek - Historic and Natural Environment	MUD49	Essex County Council	This is one of the best surviving areas of well preserved historic coastal grazing marsh in Essex equating to approximately 24% of the resource in the Colne Estuary. The area is of national importance (SSSI) for wildlife, acting as refugia for uncommon plant species and as feeding and breeding ground for wildfowl and other birds. The PDZ is also of considerable social/amenity value. As a publicly accessible Essex Wildlife Trust nature reserve it provides a critical area of over 20 hectares of Accessible Natural Greenspace to the population of St Osyth and adjacent settlements. The proposed managed realignment would result in a deficit of (District Level) Accessible Natural Greenspace in the area as well as the loss of this irreplaceable historic environment resource and would require a comprehensive and costly archaeological mitigation strategy. Further additional technical comment is contained in Appendix 1 which includes suggestions that a policy of Hold the economically viable than Managed Realignment and this should be taken into account in the SMP's decision making, which includes suggestions that a policy of Hold the Line is potentially more economically viable than Managed Realignment and this should be taken into account in the SMP's decision making.	EH suggested that the MR policy for epoch 2 move back to epoch 3 and allow time to assess the impact of other 2 MR in the surrounding Flag Creek area. ECC also raised concerns and asked for a HTL policy for 100 years. NE raised concerns about balancing intertidal habitat needs across Essex and S Suffolk.	NO POLICY CHANGE - TEXT CHANGE Agreed to no change to the policy with caveat to model the wider estuary to determine impacts on the estuary as a whole. Potentially a shift in MR to epoch 3 pending further studies.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.7, F7.3, H3, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUD and MUD policy maps	153
D2 Along the southern bank of Flag Creek - Navigation	MUD50	RYA	Epoch 1 - HTL is considered vital to the existence and facilities of Brightlingsea Harbour. Epoch 2 & 3 - Considerable concern at the impact of MR on the tidal flow and hence the threat to the existence and facilities of	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
D3 Flag Creek to northern bank to Brightlingsea	MUD51	RYA	Epoch 1 - HTL is considered vital to the existence and facilities of Brightlingsea Harbour. Epoch 2 & 3 - Considerable concern at the impact of MR on the tidal flow and hence the threat to the existence and facilities of	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
D3 Flag Creek North Bank	MUD13	MofPublic	The proposals under the SMP are that in the first epoch to 2025 the defence would be subject to holding the line. In epoch 2 (2025-2055) the proposal is for managed realignment to low lying ground at flood risk and this same policy applies in epoch 3 (2055-2105). If the farm was subject to managed realignment then calculations provided by the Environment Agency suggest that the inter-tidal area could be around 70ha, which represents a substantial proportion of my Clients land holding.	Officers felt any potential impacts to local features would be highlighted through modelling ahead of any MR project. MR projects have the added benefits of flushing silting channels and can improve navigation	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			132
D3 Flag Creek North Bank - Defences	MUD14	MofPublic	It should be noted that at the present time the condition of the seawall in this area could generally be described as good and other than one small area it has not required any major work over the past two decades.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			132

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D3 Flag Creek North Bank - Landowner	MUD15	MofPublic	Whilst my Clients are receptive to further investigation of the potential to bring forward the managed realignment option they believe this needs to be fully explored before they would wish to enter into any long term permanent agreements that might otherwise unduly prejudice their occupation of the land and/or impact adversely on the remainder of their farm holding. Their position therefore on the proposals put forward by the Agency is that we should wish to see a fully worked up proposal for how the future management of this land might be achieved and the implications for the remainder of the farm, including financial implications before they would be willing to endorse such a	Officers felt any potential impacts to local features would be highlighted through modelling ahead of any MR project. MR projects have the added benefits of flushing silting channels and can improve navigation	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE_(NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP)			132
D3 Flag Creek to northern bank to Brightlingsea - Navigation	MUD18	MofPublic	Section D3 – Eastmarsh Point. We are aware discussions are underway with landowners to implement MR in this area prior to Epoch 2. Partnership members have expressed concern about movement of sediments down Brightlingsea Creek, particularly their effects around the harbour/marina and the costs (financial and environmental) of increased dredging and / or increased erosion in flag creek.	Officers felt any potential impacts to local features would be highlighted through modelling ahead of any MR project. MR projects have the added benefits of flushing silting channels and can improve navigation	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT			146
D4 Colne and Mersea	MUD72	Royal Yacht Assoc	Epoch 1 & 2 - HTL is considered vital to the existence and facilities of Brightlingsea Harbour. Epoch 3 - None.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE							5
D5 Westmarsh Point to where the frontage meets the B1029 - Economics	MUD19	MofPublic	Section D5 – Aldboro point Mainly agricultural land that would be lost to MR, but a large freshwater pond and surrounding habitat would also be lost. There is also an application submitted (to ECC) to erect a pier for gravel extraction from Thorrington Cross which includes planned saltmarsh creation in this area. Is an MR strategy for this area compatible with new aggregate infrastructure?	ECC stated that an application for development of a new Quay supporting local mineral extraction has been put forward for this frontage. Officers questioned whether licenses should be offered to business's if the defence is considered vulnerable. Given the advanced nature of the SMP it should be used to inform planning decisions. D5 defences are deemed vulnerable and evidence supporting the policy decision is deemed correct. D5 represents a significant realignment opportunity in the Colne. If it is removed for MR then this severely limits the for the Colne to adapt to sea level rise and flood risk in future.	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE- TECHNICAL RESPONSE			146

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
D5 Westmarsh Point to where the frontage meets the B1029 Land use	MUD35	Essex County Council	PDZ D5 ECC received 2 proposals of relevance to this frontage, for a new wharf for consideration in the Minerals Development Document (sites D4 and D5) though Site D4 was subsequently withdrawn by the promoter in favour of D5. Details are available to view in the January 2009 Minerals Development Document. Further Issues and Options Paper. The proposed wharf is to link to the existing quarry at Moverons Farm, Brightlingsea. This too is being considered with regard to the Minerals Development Document Preferred Approach document due out for consultation in December 2010.	ECC stated that an application for development of a new Quay supporting local mineral extraction has been put forward for this frontage. Officers questioned whether licenses should be offered to business's if the defence is considered vulnerable. Given the advanced nature of the SMP it should be used to inform planning decisions. D5 defences are deemed vulnerable and evidence supporting the policy decision is deemed correct. D5 represents a significant realignment opportunity in the Colne. If it is removed for MR then this severely limits the ability for the Colne to adapt to sea level rise and flood risk in future. and flood risk in future.	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE			153
D5 Westmarsh Point to where the frontage meets the B1029 Economics	MUD52	Essex County Council	PDZ D5 – Westmarsh Point to where the frontage meets the B1029 . ECC supports the proposed policy of managed realignment but suggests the economics associated with this PDZ are further re-examined at subsequent reviews as ECC, as Mineral Planning Authority, has received details of a new suggested wharf on this frontage.	ECC stated that an application for development of a new Quay supporting local mineral extraction has been put forward for this frontage. Officers questioned whether licenses should be offered to business's if the defence is considered vulnerable. Given the advanced nature of the SMP it should be used to inform planning decisions. D5 defences are deemed vulnerable and evidence supporting the policy decision is deemed correct. D5 represents a significant realignment opportunity in the Colne. If it is removed for MR then this severely limits the ability for the Colne to adapt to sea and flood risk in future.	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	EA- D5 and D8a were recently subject to mineral extraction. Normally, the SMP should be looked at for planning permission, not the other way around. D5 is the only MR in the middle / lower Colne, so changing this would affect the balance of estuary processes of the clone. Tendring DC - Cllr Guglielmi - no issues. D5: EA technical assessment was correct. D5 MR epoch 2. No change to policy agreed by EMF.	NO POLICY CHANGE - Agreed to no change to the policy.		TEXT/MAP CHANGE			153
D5 Westmarsh Point to where the frontage meets the B1029 - Navigation	MUD53	RYA	Epoch 1 -HTL important for the moorings in Alesford Creek. Epoch 2 & 3 - Concern at the impact of MR and NAI on the moorings in Alesford Creek.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
D6 - Consistency	MUD67	Essex County Council	There must be consistency between the main document and the appendices with regard to policy options for specific frontages e.g. PDZ D6b has been proposed for managed realignment in Epoch 2, yet the summary of conclusions for the Economic Appraisal shows the PDzs for D6a and D6b to be grouped and are showing a hold the line policy for all 3 epochs.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR CHANGE			153
D6 - Consistency	MUD67	Essex County Council	There must be consistency between the main document and the appendices with regard to policy options for specific frontages e.g. PDZ D6b has been proposed for managed realignment in Epoch 2, yet the summary of conclusions for the Economic Appraisal shows the PDzs for D6a and D6b to be grouped and are showing a hold the line policy for all 3 epochs.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR CHANGE			153

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
D6a South of Wivenhoe - Public path	MUD25	MofPublic	Section D6a – Alresford Lodge No active intervention due to elevation profile of adjacent land. What will happen when the Wivenhoe Trail public footpath erodes? Will it be maintained on higher land?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT & NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			146
D6a South of Wivenhoe	MUD54	RYA	Epoch 1 -HTL important for the moorings in Alresford Creek. Epoch 2 & 3 - Concern at the impact of MR and NAI on the moorings in Alresford Creek.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
D6a South of Wivenhoe	MUD20	Colchester Borough Council	PDZ D6a – South of Wivenhoe The policy summary table on page 133 for this PDZ should be changed to read 'The current line of defence will be hold [sic] throughout all epochs. The current undefended areas will remain	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT CHANGE	4.5	4.5	162
D6b B1029 to Wivenhoe - Economics	MUD01	Colchester Borough Council	The assessment for this PDZ concluded that it is 'not viable' however this is not included as one of the available options set out on page H4. This also conflicts with the summary table on H62, where it is listed as 'challenging'. The table and text therefore needs to be checked for accuracy and consistency.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE		3.1 and 3.3	162
D6b B1029 to Wivenhoe - Freshwater habitats	MUD02	Colchester Borough Council	The land behind the sea wall is freshwater grazing marsh although it is not protected by any nature conservation designations. This is none the less an important biodiversity habitat which would be adversely affected by the current proposals. Indeed, the Environment Agency state there is a major shortage of freshwater habitats	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE			162
D6b B1029 to Wivenhoe - Freshwater habitats	MUD26	MofPublic	Section D6b – Wivenhoe Marshes Important freshwater grazing marsh, a UK BAP habitat, with large areas of reedbed, also a UK BAP habitat. There are also records of Water Vole (<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>) on this site, a species fully protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981). Therefore mitigation or compensation for any translocation would be required. A large concern relating to this section is the status of the Wivenhoe trail public footpath. This is heavily used by the local community and its loss is likely to generate extensive local opposition.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT & NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			146
D6b B1029 to Wivenhoe - Public Paths	MUD27	Colchester Borough Council	PDZ D6b – B1029 to Wivenhoe This site has been proposed for managed realignment in Epoch 2. The site is crossed by Public Right of Way PR155. If this site is developed as a Managed Realignment site in Epoch 2 then an alternative Right of Way should be provided. This is a valuable walking route between Wivenhoe and Brightlingsea which should be retained as part of future coastal manage [sic] plans. This will be an important consideration as the new Coastal path around England and Wales is developed.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT & NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			162

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
D6b B1029 to Wivenhoe - Public Paths	MUD28	Resident of Wivenhoe	Your suggested policy for area D6b is to have a managed realignment of the sea defences and let the current grazing area revert to saltmarsh. This would affect two public footpaths which are much used by Wivenhoe residents and visitors. One of the paths runs along [sic] the seawall towards Brightlingsea. The other cuts across the grazing land to join the road to Arlesford and forms part of a pleasant circular walk, very little of which is on traffic highway. If the seawall is realigned it would be possible to create a new footpath on the new embankment.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT & NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			65
D6b B1029 to Wivenhoe - Public Paths	MUD29	Resident of Wivenhoe	I anticipate there would be problems with the landowners and compensating them could prove expensive as the realigned path would overlook a development currently being built. The realigned path would no longer have the attraction of being immediately adjacent to the river and would not have the same open view down the estuary. The footpath across the grazing land would be lost. This is a different sort of habitat and has its own appeal (Incidentally have you checked whether there is a water vole population. Some live in the marshy area above the barrier).	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT & NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			65
D6b B1029 to Wivenhoe - Navigation	MUD36	Colchester Borough Council	There are also a small number of moorings on the River Colne in front of the sea wall. Any future managed realignment scheme should factor in the risk of siltation and the potential impacts of this on the continued use of the moorings.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT			162
D6b B1029 to Wivenhoe - Public Paths	MUD64	Resident of Wivenhoe	On page 20 you state that for area D6b "the defences are not necessarily under pressure but they do not protect any dwellings or significant infrastructure". It is my view that the existing footpaths are an integral part of the social infrastructure, as important as a promenade in a seaside town. I understand that the coast is under pressure generally but I wonder whether the gains of 29 acres of extra saltmarsh in this particular location is worth the loss of amenity value to the community and the likely costs of	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT & NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			65
D6b - Consistency	MUD68	Essex County Council	PDZ D6b – the assessment for this is 'not viable' which is not included as one of the available options set out on p H4. This also conflicts with the summary table on H64, where it is listed as 'challenging'. Also the BCR is 0.13 whereas F5 (p H44) has a BCR of 0.02 and is listed as 'challenging'.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR CHANGE		3.1 and 3.3	
D6b B1029 to Wivenhoe - Navigation	MUD55	RYA	Epoch 1 -HTL important for the moorings in Alresford Creek. Epoch 2 & 3 -Concern at the impact of MR and NAI on the moorings in Alresford Creek.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
D7 Colne Barrier - Navigation	MUD56	RYA	Epoch 1, 2 & 3 - HTL important for the navigation, moorings and Berths at Wivenhoe and Rowhedge.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
D8a Inner Colne west bank	MUD21	MofPublic	Section D8a – Ballast Farm Quay Important commercial quay for gravel and sand extraction along with gravel and sand extraction pits on adjacent land. Redundant flooded pits could provide valuable freshwater habitat.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			146

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
D8a Inner Colne west bank	MUD37	Colchester Borough Council	<p>PDZ D8a – Inner Colne West Bank</p> <p>The preferred policy option for this PDZ is Managed Realignment in Epoch 2 (2025-2055). Appendix H on page H40 states that it is challenging to continue to defend this frontage in the future. However this frontage forms part of an active quarry. Part of the frontage is actually a working quay where sand and gravel aggregates are still unloaded and transported by barge to support London construction and road building projects. Ballast Quay quarry has been included as a potential Mineral Transshipment Site in the recent Minerals and Waste Issues and Options consultation Development Plan Document (August 2009).</p>	<p>ECC stated that the gravel works has the intention to continue and expand the gravel extraction site and asked that the economic benefits be included in the Plan as this is one of 2 MR policy frontages selected due to low cost benefit rather than coastal processes.. This information needs to be sent to RH by CBC or ECC as a matter of urgency. RH agreed that as this potential MR site was only put forward based to the economics of what the wall was defending, that the policy would have to change if economic evidence was strong enough. It was raised that this section could be compartmentalised to allow MR to the south.</p> <p>Officers questioned whether licenses should be offered to businesses if the defence is uneconomic the developer or beneficiary of the defence will need to consider contributions to the upkeep of the defence. Given the advanced nature of the SMP it should be used to inform planning decisions.</p>	Officers agreed NO ACTION but seek EMF views. EA to talk to Quarry owners	<p>D8a, it has been put as MR because HtL was un-economic. Discussion because new information indicates that the quarry has an economic life of another 35 years. Col BC - The finance manager of the quarry has to be involved. Needs review of the BCR analysis. The economics can be included with the information on quarry. E2 or E3. Cllr Chapman - it should be accepted as an epoch 2 at the moment. but realignment is a real opportunity to do something different once decommissioned. EA to have a discussion with owners and ECC planners. David Nutting - the policy should change in principle because one the sites where</p> <p>This still fits neatly with a MR policy for epoch 2. The two cases in the SMP where uneconomic HtL as a driver for MR are exceptional for Essex, but that is because most defences in Essex have appeared to be in relatively good shape; this situation is more common elsewhere. Cllr Guglielmi - if it is confusing for us, it will also be confusing for the public. Colchester BC - Colne Estuary Partnership need to check comments are in the table. Proposal: No change but take account of economics and the discussion with ECC planners and Quarry</p>	NO POLICY CHANGE - TEXT CHANGE . Agreed to no change to the policy. No change but take account of economics and the discussion with ECC planners and Quarry owners.		TEXT CHANGE		4.5	162

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
D8a Inner Colne west bank - Economics	MUD38	Essex County Council	Appendix 2 Response of Waste and Minerals Team re PDZ D8a Thames and Colne River Aggregates, operate a quarry at Ballast Quay Fingringhoe, from which 100% of aggregate is exported via the wharf at Ballast Quay. In response to the 'Calls for Sites' to be considered in the preparation of the Minerals Development Document (MDD), the operator has put forward 5 proposals, comprising 4 extraction sites as extensions to the existing quarry, and also for Ballast Quay to be safeguarded as a wharf for exporting aggregate from the site. These proposals have been subject to public consultation at the Issues and Options stage of plan production. Whilst ECC cannot comment on the potential for these sites in the MDD, we can advise that the operators – Thames and Colne River Aggregates and JJ Prior, do have aspirations for the continuation of their quarry (via extension areas) and accordingly the continuation of the existing wharf arrangements. the existing wharf arrangements.	See above response	Officers agreed NO ACTION but seek EMF views				TEXT CHANGE			153
D8a Inner Colne west bank - Land use	MUD39	Colchester Borough Council	It appears at this stage from the County Council's website that the Ballast Quay site alone has up to 9 years working life however the EA should consult directly with Essex County Council about future plans for this quarry both in terms of active quarrying and long term restoration plans. This preferred management option for PDZ D8a i.e. Managed Re-alignment in Epoch 2 may have to be re-assessed and changed following discussions with Essex County Council's Waste and Minerals team.	See above response	Officers agreed NO ACTION but seek EMF views				TEXT CHANGE			162

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
D8a Inner Colne west bank	MUD57	MofPublic	There are concerns that MR on this area without clean-up of land could lead to large volumes of sand/sediment entering the estuary. Although if flooded to the 5m contour, only limited area (mainly old pits) would be lost and only the quayside area itself would need protection. There is also a small Sewerage Treatment Works that would require protection in this area.	ECC stated that the gravel works has the intention to continue and expand the gravel extraction site and asked that the economic benefits be included in the Plan as this is one of 2 MR policy frontages selected due to low cost benefit rather than coastal processes. This information needs to be sent to RH by CBC or ECC as a matter of urgency. RH agreed that as this potential MR site was only put forward based to the economics of what the wall was defending, that the policy would have to change if economic evidence was strong enough. It was raised that this section could be compartmentalised to allow MR to Officers questioned whether licenses should be offered to businesses if the defence is uneconomic the developer or beneficiary of the defence will need to consider contributions to the upkeep of the defence. Given the advanced nature of the SMP it should be used to inform planning decisions.	Officers agreed NO ACTION but seek EMF views				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		4.5	146
D8a Inner Colne west bank - Navigation	MUD58	RYA	Epoch 1 - None. Epoch 2 & 3 - Concern at the impact of MR on tidal flow in the Colne.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
D8a Inner Colne west bank - Economics	MUD59	Colchester Borough Council	An economic re-assessment may also be needed once more is known about the long term plans for the quarry. At the recent CGS meeting on 18 May 2010 it was confirmed that no contact had been made with the Ballast Quay site owner. It is important that discussions are held between the Environment Agency and the site owner to clarify their position re the inclusion of D8a in the final ESSSMP2 before it is taken forward for approval by Local Planning Authorities in the	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		4.5	162
D8a Inner Colne west bank - Environment and SEA	MUD60	Colchester Borough Council	The northern part of D8a is also a Local Wildlife Site (ref Co159 Brick House Farm Pits. Protected species have been recorded at this site (herpetofauna) and it contains a number of national biodiversity habitats e.g. reedbeds which are also recognised within the Essex Biodiversity Action Plan. I have provided further comment about the omission of Local Wildlife Sites from the SEA assessment later in this report.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		4.5	162

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
General	MUD70	English Heritage	D.4.4 Theme Review Unit D – Colne Point to East Mersea Page D14 Amend the first paragraph inserting additional text so that it reads: 'This frontage comprises the low lying land of the Colne Estuary, which has flood defences along the majority of the frontage. Between Colne Point and Sandy Point, a revetment protects the agricultural land of St Osyth Marsh. At Point Clear, a large caravan site lies within the 1 in 1000 year flood zone in addition to another Martello Tower, an associated battery and a museum, all of which is protected by a revetment. Important areas of historic coastal grazing marsh survive as at Langenhoe Marsh, Fingringhoe Marsh and Howlands Marsh; the latter contributes to the setting of adjacent St Osyth Park. These features give this location significant value as a tourist destination. The camping and caravan site at Brightlingsea also provides amenity and tourist value. The area is medieval oyster pits, hulks and relict sea defences as well as defensive structures. Earlier occupation and exploitation of the area is marked by red hills (salt manufacturing sites) and timber structures. There is also potential for prehistoric land surfaces surviving.' At the end of the second paragraph delete the last two sentences beginning 'At Point Clear....' and ending '...amenity and tourist value' as these points are covered elsewhere in the text.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	D4.4	D4.4	163
General - Public Paths	MUD71	MofPublic	I attended your consultation meeting on the Essex and South Suffolk draft SMP. Thank you for organising the event and providing such excellent documentation. One of your policy objectives is "to support and enhance people's enjoyment of the coast by maintaining and enhancing access". I regret that this only rates as number 11 on your list. One of the delights of living in Wivenhoe is that it is possible to walk right beside the river - to Colchester upstream and Brightlingsea downstream.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT			65
General	MUD22	CPREssex Plans Group	MU D COLNE ESTUARY We welcome the creation of new intertidal habitats but wish to express concern as to the potential impacts on the historic environment and the oyster fisheries. We would ask that in drawing up detailed schemes the impacts are carefully investigated and appropriate mitigation measures are employed to minimise adverse impacts.	Officers felt any potential impacts to local features would be highlighted through modelling ahead of any MR project. MR projects have the added benefits of flushing silting channels and can improve navigation and fishery opportunities.	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT & NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			112
General - Public p	MUD30	The Wivenhoe Society	We are concerned that the loss of existing public rights of way - the ones involved are very much used and enjoyed - would be a very severe loss of amenity, especially if there were no compensating addition of new attractive wetlands. We accept that the rising sea level compels planning and eventually action, but hope that ways can be found to minimise the impact on local amenities.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT & NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			161

Essex and South Suffolk SMP Change Control Issues for CSG and EMF
Management Unit C Tendring Peninsula

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Consultation Register Reference
C2 Holland Haven	MUC01	Member of Public	Holland Haven Within the last couple of years there was the possibility of a freak weather event affecting the Tendring area. High tides coupled with high winds led to predicted flooding. Fortunately, we dodged the bullet and the winds changed direction. However, such were the warnings that I checked out the flood map for the area. In times of surges such as the one predicted, Holland Haven would be inundated but the water would continue to flow through a network of ditches through an area of Great Clacton and continue on to the drainage ditch that runs along the back of the Cann Hall estate on the edge of Clacton some 2.5 miles inland. I am a resident of Cann Hall. It concerns me that if we could have suffered flooding as a result of a freak weather event, what would happen if the line was moved further inland.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		148
C2 Holland Haven	MUC02	Member of Public	I am writing to express my deep concern at the proposed plans to let coastal defences lapse in Holland-on-Sea and other parts of the locality, and thus eventually the sea will be allowed to come inland. I Will be attending drop-in in Clacton to emphasise my resistance to these.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE	MR on Epoch - a number of concerns and letter from Councillors, Golf Courses Caravan Parks. EA felt that technical, economic and environmental assessment was sound but recognised the sensitivities around this frontage. The CSG felt that text changes would be sufficient to ensure that assets would be protected. They are comfortable to suggest a text change. Cllr Guglielmi - C4 quite comfortable, C2 is slightly different, lot of built up areas which suffer from flooding after heavy rain	POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.	ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	35

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Consultation Register Reference
						<p>We need to recognise that time is needed for the people to understand MR. Conclusion: MR/HtL for epoch 3. EA Need to raise explicitly in the document that funding for longer HtL will have to come from a variety of sources and is unlikely to be met from Government funds. Cllr Lewis - were creating a strategy without financial attachments. suddenly the affordability is coming up, we were told that affordability wasn't part of the criteria. We have to be pragmatic about decision. what we can and can't do. Cllr Guglielmi- text on affordability: if money is not there the money is not there; if there are no public funds we are not David Nutting - distinction must be much clearer about financial constraints and what can be achieved with availability of funding. The document must make the case. EA - the issue is highlighted in certain parts of the document. David Nutting - the policies are only a wish list. Landowner may</p>					

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Consultation Register Reference
C2 Holland Haven	MUC03	Member of Public	Objections re proposal of MR at C4 & C2 on grounds listed by a local history recorder.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	43
C2 Holland Haven	MUC04	Member of Public	Comments on the sea breach and the effects for future generations in losing the walk from Holland-on-Sea to Frinton.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE		53
C2 Holland Haven	MUC05	Member of Public	Disagrees with draft plan, believes Holland on Sea should be HtL and not MR and a move of defences landward in the future and reintroduce the groins to restore sand depth. Current AtL of placing boulders in front of existing defences has decrease beach and not ideal for a resort.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	100

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Consultation Register Reference
C2 Holland Haven	MUC06	Member of Public	I note that the 'managed realignment' for both Holland Haven and Jaywick is not proposed to take place until between 2055 and 2105 but I thought it best to raise my concerns at this stage in any event.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	148
C2 Holland Haven	MUC07	Member of Public	Note on flyers: The line will be held in Epoch 1 i.e. to 2025. After 2025 continued adaptation will be needed redirecting residential settlement away from the flood risk zone while ensuring continued use of the area for leisure, recreation and tourism. After 2055 ensuring continued use of the area for leisure, recreation and tourism where possible linked with the development of new intertidal areas. Note: This may mean breach of existing defences. This is your change to say if you agree or have other suggestions. Note proposal in E 3, H Haven to Frinton, MR by breach of existing flood defence to the dwellings, roads and pumping station. The standard of protection will be maintained or upgraded.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme.	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	29

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Consultation Register Reference
C2 Holland Haven	MUC08	Member of Public	Suggests using spoil to recharge beaches. States she objects to policies as they will flood property and undermine local economy.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1- MUC and MUC policy maps	43
C2 Holland Haven	MUC09	Member of Public	Thirdly, it is likely to damage an area of natural beauty.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		88
C2 Holland Haven	MUC10	Member of Public	I am writing to strongly object to the plans to breach the wall between Holland on Sea and Frinton on Sea. I hope that you will reconsider this suggestion and withdrawal it from the SMP.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1- MUC and MUC policy maps	88

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Consultation Register Reference
C2 Holland Haven	MUC11	Member of Public	You told Holland residents than the road from Holland to Gt Holland would be raised to become the new sea wall. What happens if that is overtopped and what happens to the massive surge of surface water trying to get to the sea. This will flood lower Holland without doubt.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	89
C2 Holland Haven	MUC12	Member of Public	Letter stating her question from previous letter relating to C4 had not been answered. Also notes that during the planning of draft SMP we did not contact Holland, Frinton or Jaywick Residents Associations or Tendring Alliance of Residents Groups. Objects in the strongest terms to the policy of a) cessation of maintain sea defences ref 2025 b) Breaching sea defences esp C2 & C4 c) No policy for partnering with private sector for leisure on coastline. Claims publicity is lamentable.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	128

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Consultation Register Reference
C2 Holland Haven	MUC13	Member of Public	Disagrees with draft plan and comments on his worries for leaving C4/C2 undefended in the future. which causes loss to golf course and farmland,	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	139
C2 Holland Haven	MUC14	Member of Public	I am sure you have lots of experts who know the answers to questions like these but you can understand my concern as a lay person. My fear is that to move the line inland at Holland Haven would have consequences at Great Clacton and Cann Hall at times other than freak weather events, possibly making flooding of those areas more likely/frequent. I know the report stresses the protection of property but I would want proper safeguards in place that would give the properties mentioned the same level of protection they have now if the line was moved inland.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	148
C2 Holland Haven - Impacts of Managed realignment	MUC15	Member of Public	Firstly, I gather that the sole main road between Holland and Kirby/Frinton would have to be raised. Any closure of this road would cause much disruption	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		88
C2 Holland Haven - Sewage Treatment Works	MUC20	Member of Public	Further letter requesting confirmation in writing that Clacton STW will not be affected by the SMP and this needs to be validated and signed by a civil engineer. (see 128, 89 and 43)	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE		179

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C2 Holland Haven - Tourism	MUC21	Member of Public	Secondly, the sea wall is a real local amenity, helping in making Holland an attractive place to live and for tourist to visit.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE		88
C2 Holland Haven and C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC22	Member of Public	Phone call request for a drop-in in Clacton. Miss C sent a list of eminent residents who had been given flyers (designed by herself) relating to C2 and C5 sections of the draft plan. Request to advertise the drop in on specific dates. Comments she has spent tremendous amounts of time and money to advertise and states there has been nothing in the local papers.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				ADDITIONAL DROP IN ORGANISED IN CLACTON.		29
C2 Holland Haven and C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC24	Member of Public	Costs to maintain existing defences would be cost effective if it includes provision from private sector contribution supplied by grants to enhance tourism and employment. Suggests to build a Marina in front of Sea Wall plus restaurants and Leisure pools. Make a road Toll Frinton to Holland below seawall,. Charge for daylight parking. Grant aid centre for extreme water sports C4 or	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP		43
C2 Holland Haven and C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh -	MUC25	Member of Public	I feel also that all affected properties should have been written a letter inviting them to the drop in sessions.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				ADDITIONAL DROP IN ORGANISED IN CLACTON.		89
C2 Holland Haven and C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh - Defences	MUC26	Member of Public	Suggests having volunteer sea defence watchers who report defects to defences by text and grant and local contractor for immediate repairs. Suggests using Local Community service or local college trainees.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				TECHNICAL RESPONSE		43
C2 Holland-on-Sea	MUC27	Member of Public	Although I usually approach Gt Holland by the B1032, during the severe weather in December and January I approached it from the west by the higher route by virtue of having come from Morrison's supermarket at Little Clacton and I was amazed at the extent of the Holland Haven Country Park then under water.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				TECHNICAL RESPONSE		54
C2 Holland-on-Sea	MUC28	Member of Public	The flooding of Holland Haven Country Park would have an impact on B1032, which is the only route between Holland-on-Sea and Frinton but also Clacton and Frinton. Moreover no mention is made of the likely impact on the village of Great Holland. It might become a seaside village, but I imagine it would have to be protected.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	54

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Consultation Register Reference
C2 Holland-on-Sea	MUC29	Chair of Holland on Sea Residents Assoc	I am writing to strongly object to the plans to breach the wall between Holland on Sea and Frinton on Sea.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	84
C2 Holland-on-Sea	MUC30	Member of Public	Concerns re the breach of seawall between Hollan Haven & Frinton Golf Course and future flooding of properties and areas of public interest enjoyed by many.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	95

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Consultation Register Reference
C2 Holland-on-Sea - Assets	MUC31	Member of Public	states that EA had given the Catchment Manager, Anglian Water assurance that would write to confirm that the access road to the sewerage treatment works for the whole of Clacton will not be flooded by C2 proposals in writing validated by a civil engineer.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	89
C2 Holland-on-Sea - Coastal Processes	MUC32	Councillor for Tendring District Council	Ref page 30 - C2 Holland Haven MR and no mention of existing beach loss along the Holland Sea Front as opposed to the Walton on Naz and Frinton on Sea designated a HtL in all Epochs.	Not discussed at CSG - EA recommends to CSG/EMF -Similar to above with addition that high level principle of not realigning over significant communities means that C1 is HTL but SMP recognises that whole Tending frontage is very vulnerable and that HTL will be challenging	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		83
C2 Holland-on-Sea - Coastal Processes	MUC33	Councillor for Tendring District Council	Page 32 - HtL and recharge beaches will this include Holland Sea front. The beaches in Holland on Sea have exposed wire mesh partially hidden beaches have been closed for almost 3 years now. There is no mention of a solution to this problem or suggestions to erect fish tail sea defence system which has proved to be very successful solution to jaywick beaches.	Not discussed at CSG - EA recommends to CSG/EMF -Similar to above with addition that high level principle of not realigning over significant communities means that C1 is HTL but SMP recognises that whole Tending frontage is very vulnerable and that HTL will be challenging	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		83
C2 Holland-on-Sea - Economics	MUC34	Chair of Holland on Sea Residents Assoc	How can it be economical to have to spend a lot of money stopping these waters from reaching properties when what we have been doing all of these years works well.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE		84

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C2 Holland-on-Sea - Epoch of realignment	MUC35	Member of Public	Lastly but by no means least, whereas the breaching of a dyke in the southern half of the county by what became known as management retreat, as it did not involve an engineering project, that could not be said for the projected removal of the very substantial sea wall at Holland Haven as set out in the Epoch 3 map.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	54
C2 Holland-on-Sea - Flood Risk	MUC36	Chair of Holland on Sea Residents Assoc	Concerns re people/properties that back down to Pickers Ditch.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE		84
C3 Clacton-on-Sea	MUC100	Royal Yachting Assoc.	HTL important for the facilities of Gunfleet Sailing Club.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION						
C3 Clacton-on-Sea	MUC37	Member of Public	Agrees with draft plan for Unit C Tending Peninsula and Haven end of C3	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE		52
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC38	Douglas Carswell MP	Complaint disagreeing with MR Frinton & H on S and Clacton Golf Course & Jaywick.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HTL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.	A short paper was shared with EMF to facilitate discussion around Jaywick frontage. A dual policy can be considered in exceptional circumstances- With the caveat that business and community will have support. Cllr Chapman - Far more comfortable with a dual policy for epoch 3. EA were concerned about sustainability of the community. Cllr Guglielmi - there were discussions at a separate meeting involving TDC, ECC and the EA in the process of summarising the group that will lead the development of future progress in Jaywick. EA - Officer level discussion to deal with the issues. May still be a sensible option	POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.	ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	114

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C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC39	English Heritage	Management Unit C – Tendring Peninsula, Section 4.4 The proposals for Jaywick to St Osyth Marshes (C4) require clarification. Although the SMP states that the SMP will support the LDF, managed realignment is proposed for epoch 3. This diverse length of coastline includes a number of designated heritage assets, in addition to residential areas and marshland.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1- MUC and MUC policy maps	163
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC40	English Heritage	We feel that subdividing C4 into C4a, C4b would allow a more refined appraisal of the marshland and built environments, thus clarifying where and why managed realignment is considered appropriate in epoch 3. English Heritage would certainly support a Hold the Line policy on the eastern section of this unit, which includes a number of designated heritage assets of national significance (two Martello towers and Lion Point decoy pond).	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1- MUC and MUC policy maps	163
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC42	Essex County Council	PDZ C4 – Seawick, Jaywick and St Osyth Marsh ECC does not support the proposed policy of MR2 for this frontage in Epoch 3 but would advocate a dual policy of Hold the Line / Managed Realignment for Epoch 3. ECC strongly believes that there is a need to continue defending Jaywick as long as there is residential settlement there.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1- MUC and MUC policy maps	153

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Consultation Register Reference
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC43	Essex County Council	the text in the 6th Column in the table on page 124 (summary of specific policies) read as follows; "The current line will be held in epoch 1. Managed realignment will be achieved through continued adaptation and re-directing residential settlement away from the flood risk zone while continuing flood defence to dwellings and infrastructure. After 2055 ensuring the continued use of the area for leisure, recreation and tourism where possible linked with the development of new intertidal areas."	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	153
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC44	Essex County Council	Due to the presence of the counter wall within this PDZ, it could be argued that the areas to the east and west of this structure might be considered to be 2 separate flood cells. However, given that there are communities living at extremely high flood risk immediately behind the sea wall on both sides of this counter wall, it is difficult to see how a case could be made to split this PDZ at this late stage into 2 and have separate policies for each area. If a decision was taken to split the PDZ and the policy for the area to the west of the counter wall is amended to Hold the Line, then ECC would expect to see the evidence to support a case being made not to have the same policy for the area east of the counter wall (e.g. Hold the Line). This would need to include a robust assessment of the economic value of the two frontages, and we would have to question why the economic value of caravan parks is being given considerable weight.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	153
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC45	Essex County Council	If a policy of hold the line is recommended then this could be caveated with a stated objective to facilitate long-term coastal adaptation in the Jaywick part of the zone but that this will only be progressed in tandem with a defence of the existing residential settlement.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	153

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Consultation Register Reference
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC48	Member of Public	Letter stating we had not responded to comments on C4. In particular in relation to caravans on holiday sites at Jaywick, St Osyth and Point Clear yielding economic benefit to Tendring and Essex. What is to happen to residents at Clacton Martello Bay, Jaywick, Point Clear and Seawick?'	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	89
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC49	Member of Public	Disagrees with draft plan, comments: We strongly believe that continued recharging and maintaining the line along Jaywick coast should be ongoing. This is not simply the odd few properties, it's a whole and large village community. To state that residential dwellings will be re-directed is ridiculous, there are hundreds of people here. They were led to believe (at Clacton drop-in) that their coast will be secure until Epoch 3. Having read the plan and as they understand it, in 15 years time the residents of Jaywick will be re-directed by Tendring council. The security of the residents should be foremost on the agenda. A face to face meeting with all residents has been requested.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	123
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC50	Member of Public	Section C4 – Colne Point to Jaywick Object. This section was not identified as a possible area for MR in the earlier consultations. During these earlier consultations, the only region of the sea defences in this section identified as under threat are the eastern most regions at Seawick. Here there has been substantial loss of beach sediments, threatening the future integrity of the sea wall. However, the land immediately behind these threatened sections support a very substantial set of holiday infrastructure (caravan parks and amenities) and permanent dwellings. We suggest that an economic assessment would indicate that these areas should be protected. So it is unlikely that any managed realignment could take place at the threatened portion of this section. The rest of the section is arable land, and the sea defences are in good condition, and importantly, protected by the substantial area of Colne Point saltmarsh.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	146

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Consultation Register Reference
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC51	Member of Public	This marsh is stable, showing none of the internal dissection and erosion characterised by some other marshes in the region, and provides substantial protection to the current sea defences. Even with projected sea level rise scenarios, it seems a remote possibility that the sea defences in the majority of C4 will be threatened. Therefore the decision to classify this whole section as a region for managed retreat in Epoch 3 is unfounded	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	146
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC53	Member of Public	Most people in Jaywick I have spoken to still believe their homes are not likely to be affected for 200 years as there is a misperception of the 1 in 200 years risk so often quoted previously. I do understand that the consultation documents were put together by professionals, but to a reader they come across as almost deliberate obfuscation of the real issues. 'Saline intrusion' I believe was the phrase? Why not say the sea will flood your homes. Estimates of the sea level rise and other impacts likely to result from climate change are increasing all the time. Storms, etc are very difficult to predict but this needs to be explained in human language, if the consultation is expected to work.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	ACTION PLAN FOR JAYWICK-COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY		152
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC54	Member of Public	I spent a long while filling in forms to register for the consultation above, which closed today, carefully completed the very limited questions, only to find that it closed at 16.00 and I submitted my response at 16.01. I imagine everything I wrote has now gone to waste, but this is all of a piece with the worst consultation process I have ever come across. My main concern is that the residents of the areas likely to be affected by flooding in the next 20 -30 years, including the caravan sites in Seawick and Jaywick, Jaywick residents and others, have very little awareness of the plans and there was little effort to involve them in the consultation. The document itself doesn't seem to cover how, or even whether there will be any compensation for the value of their homes, the most crucial question I should have thought. In addition it is not clear whose responsibility it is to warn people who are likely to be affected and even communicate realistic risk	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	152

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C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC55	Member of Public	I refer to a report on bbc look east this morning concerning certain proposals by the environment agency to do with the possibility of parts of jaywick being let be taken over by the sea. Please advise by email of the exact proposals and exactly which areas of jaywick are likely to be affected i.e. how far inland will these proposals effect etc.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1- MUC and MUC policy maps	174
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC57	St Osyth Parish Council	Section C4. Managed realignment from Epoch 3 2055 onwards. Object - This section was not identified as a possible area for MR in the earlier consultations. During these earlier consultations, the only region of the sea defences in this section identified as under threat are the eastern most regions at Seawick. Here there has been substantial loss of beach sediments, threatening the future integrity of the sea wall. However, the land immediately behind these threatened sections support a very substantial set of holiday infrastructure (caravan parks and amenities) and permanent dwellings. We suggest that an economic assessment would indicate that these are should be protected. So it is unlikely that any managed realignment could take place at the threatened portion of this section.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1- MUC and MUC policy maps	119
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC58	St Osyth Parish Council	The rest of the section is arable land, and the sea defences are in good condition, and importantly, protected by the substantial area of Colne Point saltmarsh. This marsh is stable, showing none of the internal dissection and erosion characterised by some other marshes in the region, and provides substantial protection to the current sea defences. Even with projected sea level rise scenarios, it seems a remote possibility that the sea defences in the majority of C4 will be threatened. Therefore the decision to classify this whole section as a region for managed retreat in Epoch 3 is unfounded.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1- MUC and MUC policy maps	119

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C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC59	MofPublic	Suggests using spoil to recharge beaches. States she objects to policies as they will flood property and undermine local economy.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	43
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh	MUC60	MofPublic	Letter stating her question from previous letter relating to C4 had not been answered. Also notes that during the planning of draft SMP we did not contact Holland , Frinton or Jaywick Residents Associations or Tendring Alliance of Residents Groups. Objects in the strongest terms to the policy of a) cessation of maintain sea defences ref 2025 b) Breaching sea defences esp C2 & C4 c) No policy for partnering with private sector for leisure on coastline. Claims publicity is lamentable.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	128
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh - Consultation	MUC61	CoastNet, Project Officer Jaywick	As a CoastNet project 'Reaching Jaywick' have received feedback from local residents regarding the level of consultation that has been carried out; the general feeling being that this could be improved and extended throughout the community to ensure that individuals grasp the entirety of what is taking place and what this means for the future of the resort and its residents. To do this a higher level of facilitation and education could be provided in the consultation process, taking into account the lack of access to these draft plans. Disinformation and rumours circulating around flood risk issues contribute greatly to high levels of stress within the local population, and accompanying factors such as difficulties obtaining mortgages, decline in house values, and difficulties in selling property further these frustrations.	Officers discussed the Jaywick Strategic Leadership Group and recent discussions on improved engagement of the community between relevant partners	No Change to SMP but engagement planning is underway			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	158

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C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh - Economics	MUC62	Member of Public	Jaywick Reading between the lines of the report, it seems to be suggesting that Jaywick to all intents and purposes be abandoned to the sea. There are many residents of Jaywick who own their own homes and the value of some of those homes exceeds £100,000. Are they to see the value of their homes plummet from now on as a result of these proposed changes?	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	148
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh - Flood Risk	MUC63	Tendring Eco Group	We believe there is a substantial risk to people living in Jaywick Seawick and in the caravan estates in those areas which is not addressed by the plan. We think a more proactive approach is needed to communicate the dangers and give those people real choices as to where they might live.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	48
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh - Jaywick Strategic Leadership Group	MUC64	Essex County Council	ECC also feels that it is necessary for the partnership to consider and agree wording for text relating to the areas along this frontage beyond the remit of the Jaywick Strategic Leadership Group at the next scheduled Elected Members Forum meeting.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE				POLICY CHANGE. TEXT CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	153

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C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh and General	MUC65	Member of Public	Disagrees with a draft plan comments on 3 matters- need for map indicating low lying areas. Loss of wildlife and houses and previous flooding of area and gives suggestions for the construction of appropriate dwellings on Jaywick to re-house and protect the residents.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	138
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh - Appraisal	MUC66	Essex County Council	It is essential that the policy appraisal results table is completed for this PDZ as this is currently blank across all criteria.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		153
C4 Seawick, Jaywick and St. Osyth Marsh - Consultation	MUC67	Member of Public	Proper notification of future consultations and plans to residents I happened to come across a headline in a local paper which led to my researching your consultancy paper on the internet. It seems to me that this was not published widely enough. These changes whilst a long way in the future could have very real ramifications for Great Clacton, Cann Hall and particularly Jaywick. I would hope that as this process continues it will be properly publicised so the fears of people directly affected can be voiced.	The group discussed the complexities of the C4 frontage. Splitting the policy unit in two was discussed but issues of social inequality between Jaywick and the rest of C4 were also raised. New coastal processes and flood defence standard information suggest the defences at Seawick are of concern and the beach is eroding significantly. A dual policy of HtL/MR for Epoch 3 was discussed to allow flexibility for managing flood risk in the future and ensure adaptive measures could be explored across the whole of C4. In addition officers agreed it was important to reassure local communities that they will remain protected.	Summary note outline the issues and options to present to members to allow us to discuss this and reach a decision at the EMF meeting. Include the scoring. POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	148
C4 Holland Haven - Caravan Parks	MUC16	Park Resorts	Four parks are affected by the proposal in the SMP, including Martello Beach. (Jaywick)	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION	See response above. In addition the EMF asked for the documents to be more explicit in the way caravan parks have been considered within the plan. Generally they are perceived to be of economic importance locally but also at	POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.		NO CHANGE		25

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C4 Holland Haven - Caravan Parks	MUC17	Park Resorts	Martello Beach scheduled for realignment in 2055, although the document text implies that this could be as early as 2025. This seems wholly inconsistent, unfair and against the stated objectives of the SMP.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE, TEXT CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	25
C4 Holland Haven - Caravan Parks	MUC18	Park Resorts	Martello Beach has 368 static caravans and 100 touring/tenting pitches and is likely to generate £16m of spending each year. This would be a very major loss to the local economy in an area identified for major regeneration. Estimated cost of replacement would be in the region of £19m, this again does not appear to have been considered in allocating the site for managed realignment in the future.	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE, TEXT CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	25
C4 Holland Haven - Caravan Parks	MUC19	Park Resorts	Martello Beach is included within MU E (Tending peninsular) and preferred policy with respect to the sea defences in front of the holiday park is to HtL from present day until beginning of E3 (2055) where after the site would be subject to MR. However, page 29 of the plan implies that the HtL policy may only last until 2025. Again surely it would be far cheaper to retain and maintain the sea defences at Martello to protect the park and its £16m annual visitor spend in the local economy, that to rebuild the park elsewhere at a cost of £19m?	We have had lot of correspondence regarding this area with a lot of concern from consultees who believe we will increase flood risk to people, property and assets. We will maintain for the next 50yrs. We need clearer text that protection to existing assets, property, road and golf club club house will be considered at scheme level and that an MR proposal will not intentionally remove a defence and flood people. TDC agreed that the evidence underpinning the policy was sound as they raised the need for MR here 15yrs ago due to significant beach losses. All agreed we needed greater reassurance of the likely impact and modelling and mitigation measures in determining the impact this would have on the Frinton and Clacton frontage as part of a potential future scheme. Comfortable that this is the right policy decision. Need clarification of what the MR means. Needs to be clear we are not flooding people	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE, TEXT CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.4, E4.6.2, F7.3.3, H3.31, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	25

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General	MUC68	Chairman of Great Holland Assoc & Frinton golf club	I write as Chairman of both Great Holland Residents Association and Frinton Golf Club with reference to the above and in particular the suggestion that the sea wall at Frinton be not maintained some years hence. One of our residents has compiled a brief note and this is attached. He was the RNLI rep on the local consultative committee. He works with the RNLI on sea Safety and also advises the Royal Yachting Association. After leaving the Merchant Navy he lectured in Marine Engineering and worked, amongst other things, with the University of East London on early studies for a downstream Thames Flood barrier. He has spent over 50 years engaged in navigation both professionally and recreationally around our coast.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP		151
General	MUC69	Member of Public	Comments re bringing in boulders and concreting the prom, putting up railings and using boulders as groins and mend existing groins.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO ACTION BEYOND THE SCOPE OF SMP		51
General	MUC70	Member of Public	Agrees with draft plan for Tendring Peninsula	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE		54
General	MUC71	Member of Public	I thought the reference to Jaywick in para 2 page 29 very complex and sensitive was extremely well put and that overall the document was well presented and reflects credit on the staff concerned.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE		54
General	MUC72	Member of Public	Agrees with comments on Tendring/Holland on Sea and the current poor state of defences and failure to maintain groynes. Believes action is needed now to protect shoreline.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		60
General	MUC73	Friends of the Tendring Way	Comments how the SMP can relate to the Tendring Way project and related policies.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		79
General	MUC74	Member of Public	The report states: 1. the accuracy of some accretion/erosion sites, considering the variability of some of our beach deposits 2. availability of a definitive realignment policy 3. the EA's awareness of a hydrographical survey to establish the off-shore changes and forces and how these can have either a beneficial or a detrimental affect on the shape of our coast.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	TECHNICAL RESPONSE		120
General	MUC75	Member of Public	The EA's meetings were focussed specifically on the effects of tides and winds on our coast and how to respond to these forces. The decision for managed retreat in the Tendring area seemed to accepted as inevitable.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - NON-SMP ISSUES		120
General	MUC76	Member of Public	Some delegates were suggesting expanding the EA's activities to include developing an understanding of these natural forces with the objective of possibly persuading tide and wind to deposit some of the millions/billions of tons of Thames Estuary sand in beneficial locations.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - NON-SMP ISSUES		120

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General	MUC77	Member of Public	The economic benefit of having good beaches in East Anglia for tourism alone, is easy to comprehend. The economics of working with environmental forces to remodel the Thames Estuary are more exciting, and surely would gain more public support than managed realignment or concrete defences.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		120
General	MUC78	Tendring Eco Group	Partly agrees with draft plan but believes the plan was obscured by the language used in the document.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE		140
General	MUC79	Tendring Eco Group	Publicity was inadequate	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE		140
General	MUC80	Tendring Eco Group	No clear policy to protect homes and caravans.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE	See response above. In addition the EMF asked for the documents to be more explicit in the way caravan parks have been considered within the plan. Generally they are perceived to be of economic importance locally but also at significant flood risk - given that they are single storey and not substantial structures. A need for a caravan policy has been highlighted for the Action Plan. Further dialogue with caravan park owners is also planned.	POLICY CHANGE from EPOCH 3 MR to EPOCH 3 MR/HTL TEXT CHANGE- Greater clarity that people will be protected and not flooded by MR option.	ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT	3.2, 4.4, F7.3.3, H3.33, H4, AA, WFD, S1-MUC and MUC policy maps	140
General	MUC81	Tendring District Council	Tendring District Council (TDC) supports the aims and objectives of the draft Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan ('SMP'), the evidence used to underpin the draft policies in the SMP and the draft SMP policies themselves. TDC has been involved as a key stakeholder throughout the preparation of the draft SMP and has made comments and requested changes, where necessary, throughout this process. TDC is satisfied that as much as possible was done to spread the message of the draft SMP and encourage people to get involved – the methods used to engage and involve key stakeholders, landowners and the wider community were appropriate and effective. It is important that TDC remains involved at all times as the SMP progresses – particularly when preparing more detailed plans for each of the proposed managed realignment sites. It is important that the partnership approach adopted so far continues to ensure change is managed effectively and sensitively in these areas – particularly Jaywick, where special engagement planning will be required.	NOTED	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE		164

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General	MUC83	Tendring Eco Group	Where are your figures on sea level rise derived from – are they a straight line extrapolation of the figures for the last 25 years (as shown on your chart) or do they incorporate predictions from the IPCC?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT		48
General	MUC84	English Heritage	D.4.3 Theme Review Unit C – Walton on the Naze to Colne Point Pages D12- D13 In the second paragraph insert the phrase including early Palaeolithic remains after 'the study of one of the most important Pleistocene interglacial deposits in Britain' In the fourth paragraph insert the phrase and is likely to contain well preserved palaeoenvironmental deposits after 'Holland Brook, is important both for conservation and recreational value' and insert the word national in the last sentence so that it reads 'forts built in the 19th century that are of national historic significance.' and insert after that the following additional text The unit is also characterised by later, WWII defensive structures. The Trinity House tower at Walton on the Naze is an important historic landmark.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		163
General	MUC85	Friends of the Tendring Way	agrees with the draft summary plan.	NOTED	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE		79
General	MUC86	English Heritage	Management Unit C: Tendring Peninsula E6.4.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E43 In the Characterisation section in the last paragraph delete the line 'There are several Martello Towers along this part of the coast. These are small defensive forts built in the 19th century, which are of historical significance'. Insert the following additional paragraph at the end of the Characterisation section: Structures associated with the coastal resorts at Walton and Clacton are a feature of the areas historic built environment as are defences including distinctive Napoleonic Martello towers and WWII pill boxes.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	E4.6.1	163

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			The reclaimed Holland Haven marshes are likely to contain well preserved palaeoenvironmental deposits and internationally important Palaeolithic remains are known from the Clacton Cliffs and foreshore SSSI. Areas of well preserved prehistoric land surfaces may survive in places and a number of finds of Red Hills (salt making site) have been recorded on the coast which date from the late Iron Age/Roman period. Post medieval oyster pits, industrial features, duck decoys and extant and relict sea defences reflect the strong coastal/maritime nature of the historic environment of the area and fragments of historic grazing marsh survive in places.								
General - Alternatives	MUC87	Chairman of Great Holland Assoc & Frinton golf club	What we are looking for in the first instance is see if funding can be arranged to provide a feasibility study to explore these ideas further, and then see how matters proceed from there, rather than accept as a foregone conclusion that the sea wall will have to be abandoned.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				POLICY CHANGE_ TECHNICAL RESPONSE		151
General - Amenity	MUC93	CPREssex Plans Group (Campaign to Protect Rural England)	MU C TENDRING PENINSULA We are concerned at the loss in the longer term of land within Holland Haven Country Park. We would urge that compensatory provision should be made for this popular facility. We consider that the approach being developed for Jaywick through the LDF process should be supported. We assume that the SMP indeed follows this emerging approach.	NOTED	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE		112
General - Coastal Processes	MUC94	Essex County Council	Management Unit C – Tendring Peninsula (p122) In view of the recognition on p 77 that one of the 'big decisions' for the SMP is 'how to sustain the vital role of the seafront for the town's character and economy', ECC would like to see further explanation detailing what is predicted for the beaches along this peninsula (including Clacton, Frinton and Walton). This is considered particularly important given that it is stated elsewhere in the document that holding the line can have negative impacts on the beach and elsewhere along the shoreline. ECC also considers it appropriate that recommendations to address the impacts of this policy are included in the Action Plan.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE		153

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General - Consultation	MUC95	MofPublic	Member of Public continues to be very distressed by a) the non publicity for this most vital plan with the drop in at Walton on the same day as the advert in the Telegraph and not to ensure SMP were lodged with all libraries before 15 March. I trust you can place further advert in all coastal newspapers to publicise the fact that the last date is 28 June for comments.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		89
General - EA Budget	MUC96	Douglas Carswell MP	States that EA budget should be able to pay for sea defences, claims EA wastes money	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - NON-SMP ISSUE		114
General - Opposition	MUC97	MofPublic	Disagrees with draft plan,. Bias towards breaching the sea wall. Only option is to maintain and improve sea wall/defences	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		116
General Environment - Freshwater	MUC98	National Farmers Union	In the Tendring MU the MR2 proposed for Jackwick in the 3rd epoch has not been adequately developed and has been introduced at a very late stage in the development of the draft plan. We believe it is not well thought through and should be withdrawn in favour of HTL. In the Colne Estuary, Mersea Island, Blackwater Estuary, Roach and Crouch Estuaries MUs there is again a lack of adequate value placed on agricultural land, leading to MR designations when the defences themselves are viable. The detailed maps developed for some of the proposed MR sites - though not formally included in the plan - suggest insufficient work has been done to accurately plan acceptable and viable schemes. This appears to be particularly true of the Paglesham frontages.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		160
General	MUC99	Member of Public	Concerns re the breach of seawall between Hollan Haven & Frinton Golf Course and future flooding of properties and areas of public interest enjoyed by many.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE		95

Essex and South Suffolk SMP Change Control Issues for CSG and EMF
Management Unit E Mersea Island

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E1 - Consistency	MUE01	Essex County Council	Again PDZ E1 has a policy of hold the line for all 3 epochs, whereas the relevant section of the Economic Appraisal in Appendix has this PDZ down for a Managed Realignment in Epoch 3.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR CHANGE	H3.43	H3.43	153
E1 Landward Frontage	MUE02	Colchester Borough Council	E1 – Landward Frontage The table on page 145 of the main ESS SMP2 document shows that the preferred policy for E1 is Hold the Line for all three Epochs. However in paragraph H3.42 in Economics Appendix H (page H16) the text reads that the preferred policy option is for Hold the Line for Epochs 1 & 2 and then Managed Re-alignment in Epoch 3. Clearly there is inconsistency between the preferred policy options for PDZ E1 which needs to be re-visited and amended prior to the completion of the final ESS SMP2. All other PDZ'S and appendices should be checked for consistency and accuracy.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	H3.43	H3.43	162
E1 Landward Frontage - Navigation	MUE03	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - Concern for the impact of MR on the moorings and anchorage in the Pyefleet.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
CBC E2 – Economic assets and benefits are not realised. We know this is a complicated site with high maintenance cost second only to Tendring.	MUE04	Colchester Borough Council	To maintain the round island walk on Mersea it will be important that any footpaths affected/lost as a result of management re-alignment schemes going forward on Mersea are negotiated and recreated as part of any final schemes implemented As a principle Colchester Council feel it is important that replacement public rights of way are created as part of all future managed re-alignment schemes taken forward in this ESS SMP2 plan period. The Council would also like to be consulted on any managed realignment proposals being taken forward within the Borough. In light of the comments raised Colchester Borough Council feel that greater consideration needs to be given to the economic assets within the ESS SMP2 project area. Further research is needed into the impacts of SMP2 proposals on local businesses.	CBC E2 – Economic assets and benefits are not realised. We know this is a complicated site but the maintenance of this is very costly and is very challenging.	Discuss at EMF - text change to highlight value of businesses	Colchester BC felt that a lot of economic benefits have not been taken into consideration. EA responded that - this is currently the most expensive frontage to maintain in the Colne and Blackwater and is very challenging. Negotiations have already started with landowners that are interested in MR. It was in Epoch 2 for MR. Colchester BC - Economic benefits did not take the value of the business into account. Colchester BC would like to be more involved. EA - we will aim to retain most of the economic benefits. Following discussion EMF agreed to no change of policy.	Proposal - No change of policy but different parties (inc Col BC and ECC) need to be part of the discussion on how to implement the policy.	Action Plan re value of businesses	TEXT/MAP CHANGE		3.2	162
E2 Seaward frontage between North Barn and West Mersea	MUE05	Essex County Council	PDZ E2 – Seaward frontage between North Barn and West Mersea. ECC supports the proposed policy of managed realignment along this frontage and has been in initial discussions to find a mutually beneficial solution which could involve the creation of saltmarsh and / or a new lake on which sail training could take place.	NOTED	No ACTION				NO CHANGE			153

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E2 Seaward frontage between North Barn and West Mersea - Caravan Parks	MUE06	MofPublic	Section E2 – Mersea Island/Flats No real objections to habitat or area to be lost to MR, but would need compensatory defences around Scout camp and Hall Farm caravan park adjacent to this area. Epoch 3 - 2055 onwards	NOTED	No ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT & NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			146
E2 Seaward frontage between North Barn and West Mersea - Caravan Parks	MUE07	Park Resorts	Four parks are affected by the proposal in the SMP, including Coopers Beach.	Noted	No ACTION			ACTION PLAN	TEXT CHANGE			25
E2 Seaward frontage between North Barn and West Mersea - Caravan Parks	MUE08	Park Resorts	The SMP preferred policies affect the parks as follows: It is proposed to Hold the line and protect Coopers Beach and Naze Marine throughout the period of the SMP	Noted	No ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			25
E2 Seaward frontage between North Barn and West Mersea - Caravan Parks	MUE09	Park Resorts	Coopers Beach is included with MU E (Mersea Island) with a preferred policy to HtL from present day to the end of E3 in 2105.	Noted	No ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			25
E2 Seaward frontage between North Barn and West Mersea - Coastal processes	MUE10	MofPublic	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. 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. The field is a habitat for winter roosting birds and Natural England advise that the situation should be addressed under Health and Safety	Soft cliff not defended. Has same fossil features as the Naze so ongoing erosion is needed for SSSI designation. Eastern end of E2 unprotected soft cliff may need to be considered as NAI	POLICY CHANGE to NAI for Eastern limit of E2 TEXT and MAP CHANGE	The maps don't reflect an undefended section of Cliff and Cudmore grove. EMF - agreed.	POLICY CHANGE to NAI for Eastern limit of E2 TEXT and MAP CHANGE		POLICY CHANGE	Policy Maps	Policy Maps	9

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E2 Seaward frontage between North Barn and West Mersea - Economics	MUE13	Colchester Borough Council	E2 – Seaward frontage between North Barn and West Mersea . Enterprise and Tourism officers have provided information about the businesses affected by proposals for potential managed realignment at E2 (Rewsalls Lane). Their comments are set out below. Background This frontage is considered to be under threat from 2025 as the following entry in Appendix H – Economics, of the Draft SMP of 11 March 2010 makes clear: 'H3.43 PDZ E2 The draft policy for this frontage is the Hold the Line for the first epoch and then implement a policy of Managed Realignment in epoch 2. A broad-scale economic appraisal following the SMP guidance has been carried out for this policy and gave a BCR of 0 because of the absence of permanent property. In reality, the defence protects tourism facilities (youth camp, edge of the caravan park) with significant benefits.	CBC E2 – Economic assets and benefits are not realised. We know this is a complicated site but the maintenance of this is very costly and is very challenging.	Discuss at EMF - text change to highlight value of businesses TEXT/MAP CHANGE	Colchester BC felt that a lot of economic benefits have not been taken into consideration. EA responded that - this is currently the most expensive frontage to maintain in the Blackwater and is very challenging. Negotiations have already started with landowners that are interested in MR. It was in Epoch 2 for MR. Colchester BC - Economic benefits did not take the value of the business into account. Colchester BC would like to be more involved. EA - we will aim to retain most of the economic benefits. Following discussion EMF agreed to no change of policy.	Proposal - No change of policy but different parties (inc Col BC and ECC) need to be part of the discussion on how to implement the policy.		TEXT/MAP CHANGE	H3.46	H3.46	162
			The high-level quantitative analysis cannot take these benefits into account, but they are taken into account in the SMP's decision making. In addition the detailed choice of the new defence alignment will impact significantly upon the cost of this policy. Even though the calculations show that the policy option is economically challenging there is an overriding legal responsibility to compensate for loss of intertidal habitats in the SMP area". Concerns regarding Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) The above BCR of zero means that retaining this frontage is considered "challenging", that is, not viable.									
E2 Seaward frontage between North Barn and West Mersea - Economics	MUE14	Colchester Borough Council	The land behind the frontage to be abandoned after 2025 forms part of a number of productive enterprises and must therefore be valued within the context of the enterprises of which it currently forms part and not, as the methodology of the SMP proposes, as capital value for land/property only (ie rent x yield). Description of businesses / facilities / amenities affected. Rewsalls Lane is the location for 8 tourism and leisure experiences under the business names of Mersea Outdoors, Ben's Fish, Mersea Island Vineyard Ltd and Arthur Cock at the Courtyard Cafe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Mersea Island Vineyard o Holiday accommodation o The Mersea Island Microbrewery o The Courtyard Café and Vineyard Shop o Vineyard Tours o Vineyard Lawn Events Marquee . In addition there are other business/ leisure/tourism dimensions which	CBC E2 – Economic assets and benefits are not realised. We know this is a complicated site with high maintenance cost second only to Tendring.	Discuss at EMF - text change to highlight value of businesses TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	H3.46	H3.46	162

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			<p>o Oyster fisheries: Colchester Native and Rock Oysters</p> <p>o Round island footpath (public rights of way)</p> <p>o Low lying agricultural cropping contributing to national food security and creates the attractive landscape which encourages tourists to Mersea.</p> <p>Rewsalls Lane, Mersea Outdoors. This is the business most at risk as it is located by the sea. This extensive campsite attracts thousands of short stay visitors each year including a month long International Camp with hundreds of overseas youngsters. It is also home to the Mersea Island Rugby Club which hosts visiting teams and supporters from across East Anglia.</p> <p>Bens Fish, This is a retail and wholesale fish merchant which also has a café on site. It supplies restaurants and shops as far as London adding to Mersea's reputation as a centre for quality seafood.</p> <p>The Mersea Island Vineyard. It is the base for the Mersea Island Vineyard which was established in 1985. The vineyard produces some 20,000 bottles of wine a year from 5 grape varieties including sparkling and dessert wines.</p> <p>Holiday Accommodation. Mersea's tranquility is attractive to visitors, ideal for bird watching, walking or sailing. Rewsalls Farm has two self catering holiday cottages available (Vine Cottage and The Hop Loft) as well as two rooms where B&B is offered.</p> <p>The Mersea Island Brewery. Established in 2004 the brewery now creates 10 types of bottle and cask conditioned award-winning beers which are supplied to local shops, pubs and beer festivals in north Essex and south Suffolk. It is the only microbrewery in Colchester</p>									
E2 Seaward frontage between North Barn and West Mersea - Economics	MUE15	Colchester Borough Council	<p>The Courtyard Café and Vineyard Shop</p> <p>The Courtyard Café offers lunches and afternoon teas and also offers a take away service for the purchase of wine and beer. It is believed that this part of the business is owned and operated by Arthur Cock. This part of the business turns over £67,200 a year and employs 6 people.</p> <p>Vineyard Tours</p> <p>Private tours for groups of 20 - 40 people are offered from April to September. The guided tour includes the guided tour of the vineyard, winery and brewery, with a free tasting of a selection of some of the Vineyard's wines and beers.</p> <p>Vineyard Lawn events area</p> <p>In 2004 an events area was created between the Vineyard's two fields of vines. It has a commercial sized marquee, support marquees and outdoor arena if needed.</p>	Project team discussion- Technical response required	Discuss at EMF - text change to highlight value of businesses			Action Plan re value of businesses	TEXT/MAP CHANGE			

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
E3 West Mersea - Navigation	MUE25	RYA	Epoch 1 - HTL important for the moorings and anchorages off West Mersea and the Yacht/Sailing Clubs and Boatyards on West Mersea. Epoch 2 & 3 - HTL important for the moorings and anchorages off West Mersea and the Yacht/Sailing Clubs and Boatyards on West Mersea. Concern at the impact of MR on the tidal flow and its impact on the moorings and anchorages off West Mersea.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
E3 West Mersea	MUE26	Colchester Borough Council	E3 - West Mersea The preferred policy option for this PDZ is to Hold the Line through all 3 Epochs where a defence is present while those areas that are currently undefended are to remain so. West Mersea is the only settlement in the project area which is not currently protected by built defences. Cobmarsh Island provides an important defence function around Mersea and protects important commercial and tourism assets as well as residential properties as set out in Appendix F page F57. Colchester Borough Council consider the need to protect and defend Cobmarsh Island as important as the loss of Cobmarsh could have serious implications in terms of potentially increasing the risk of flooding	Noted	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			162
			The Borough Council would welcome discussions with the Environment Agency initially about sustainable cost effective management options that could be considered and implemented to defend Cobmarsh Island.									
E3 West Mersea - Condition of the defences	MUE27	Mof Public	Requests that Col Borough Council ensure maintenance of the groynes (repair, replace and extend) by West Mersea beach huts.	Noted	No ACTION				NO CHANGE - NON_SMP ISSUE			18
E3 West Mersea - Defences	MUE28	Firs Chase Caravan Park, West Mersea	1. Do you understand the need for us to consider how best to manage the impacts of climate change and sea level rise as part of this flood and coastal risk management plan? Yes/No 2. Do you agree with the information that supports the proposed draft policies we have presented in this document? Yes/No If no, please tell us what you think we have missed? 3. Do you agree with the draft policy options outlined in the plan and the timing of these in your local area? Yes/No (please state your locality) If no, please give details 4. Do you agree with the draft policy options outlined in the plan and the timing of these across the whole Essex and South Suffolk Coast? Yes/No If no, please give details? 5. If anything is unclear to you or if you wish to make any other comments not covered by the questions above, please tell us (attach further pages if required). Unable to give yes/no answer due to short time available. Believes seawalls should be kept and	Project team discussion- Technical response required	No ACTION				NO CHANGE - NON_SMP ISSUE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			141

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
E4a North Mersea (Strood Channel) - Fisheries	MUE29	Colchester Borough Council	Economic Impact. Several other businesses depend on oysters including The Company Shed restaurant, the West Mersea Oyster Bar and the Mersea Vineyard & Brewery where oysters are added to one of the beers. In addition there appears to be an emerging cluster of food related businesses associated with oysters and food such as the Mersea Island Cookery School as there have been Planning Applications for further such businesses there in recent years. Oyster Fisheries. Mersea is known worldwide for its oyster fisheries. Oysters have been farmed in these waters for 2000 years. The Colchester Oyster Fishery is currently filing for PGI Status for the 'Colchester Native' oyster in the European Union.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	H3.47	H3.47	162
			This is a protected geographical designation along the lines of Champagne, Parma Ham where only the produce produced in the locality can use the name. Chef Jamie Oliver has stated that the Colchester Natives are his favourite and Chef Rick Stein has also visited the island and proclaimed the wonders of these shellfish on national television. Tourism Impact Oysters and Romans have long been associated with Colchester and particularly Mersea. It is core to the town's national and international image and reputation. The tourism industry is worth some £200.3m to the Borough economy and it supports some 6000 jobs. The association with Oysters and Romans is therefore critical to sustain. Due to the importance of oysters locally any future managed realignment proposals around Mersea must consider potential impacts									
E4a North Mersea (Strood Channel) - Navigation	MUE31	RYA	Epoch 1 - HTL important for the moorings and anchorages off West Mersea and the Yacht/Sailing Clubs and Boatyards on West Mersea. Epoch 2 & 3 - HTL important for the moorings and anchorages off West Mersea and the Yacht/Sailing Clubs and Boatyards on West Mersea. Concern at the impact of MR on the tidal flow and its impact on the moorings and anchorages off West Mersea.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
E4a North Mersea (Strood Channel) - Caravan Park	MUE32	Colchester Borough Council	E4a – North Mersea (Strood Channel) The preferred option for this PDZ is hold the line in Epoch 1 with managed re-alignment proposed for Epoch 2. The Council would wish to draw attention to that fact that Firs Chase Caravan Park is located immediately south of the potential managed realignment site in E4a. Many caravan parks by their nature chose a coastal location to capitalise on the attractive and valuable coastal environment. This fact alone potentially increases their vulnerability to flood risk. In addition caravan parks are increasingly regarded as an alternative and cheaper permanent or semi permanent residential base. While the use of caravans as permanent residences conflicts with the Council's planning policies, there are no definitive numbers about how many people live permanently in caravan parks in the Borough.	Not discussed directly	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			162

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			A third consideration is that tourism, including income generated from caravan parks make a significant contribution to Mersea's economy and therefore the Borough's tourism industry. The proposed managed realignment could potentially increase the flood risk to Firs Chase Caravan Park and its 'inhabitants' and the viability of this Caravan Park in the future.									
E4a North Mersea (Strood Channel) - Caravan Park	MUE35	Colchester Borough Council	In Appendix G (page G104), caravan parks have not been recognised as an economic asset. Any future managed realignment proposal in this area must consider the economic benefits provided by this caravan park as part of decision making. It will be essential to approach site owners early in any discussions about future managed re-alignment proposals to discuss scope for adaptation or re-designing the site layout to minimise flood risk if the site is considered to be at high flood risk as a result of a change in	Not discussed directly	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			162
			Colchester Borough Council would welcome further research to try to establish baseline information about the number of people living permanently in coastal caravan sites. Gathering data on this issue may be difficult as the practice is against current planning policy in Colchester therefore site owners may be reluctant to provide such data. Because of the potential flood risk presented to residents on such sites discussions should be held with project partners to establish how best to collect this information. A proposal to include research into this area should be included in the Action Plan being prepared as part of the ESS SMP2.									
E4b Pyfleet Channel	MUE41	Colchester Borough Council	E4b – Pyfleet Channel The Council support the proposal to Hold the Line across all 3 Epochs for this PDZ.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			162
General	MUE42	Colchester Borough Council	Appendix I - Annex 1. On page 96 of the SEA assessment, the text discusses flows in the Strood Channel. This should read flows in the Strood Channel.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	SEA	SEA	162
General	MUE43	Colchester Borough Council	West Mersea needs to be added to the list of Key Tourism features in Colchester in Table 3.8 (page 40) & Table 2.10 (page 172) in Appendix L. Mersea Island is an important tourism destination within Colchester Borough with a buoyant sailing industry, Globally important Oyster fisheries, Oyster, Local Vineyard, 6 Caravan parks a Country Park and the only area of open coast in the Borough. Maldon also needs to be included in this list of key tourism assets.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	SEA	SEA	162
General	MUE44	Colchester Borough Council	Appendix L section L4.2 Page 55 For consistency the Council would like the paragraph on Colchester re-ordered as per the entries for Chelmsford and Braintree to reflect that the Colchester's LDF is at an advanced stage. Reference needs to made to the saved Local Plan too but in the context that saved policies will be superseded once the Site Allocations and Development Polices Development Plan Documents are adopted.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	SEA	SEA	162

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
General	MUE45	Colchester Borough Council	The SEA has not considered the in-combination effect of Colchester's Local Plan policies as well as Colchester's adopted Core Strategy. The Local Plan was adopted in 2004 and is available on the Council's website (www.colchester.gov.uk).	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	162
General	MUE46	English Heritage	Management Unit E: Mersea Island E8.4.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E57 At the end of the Characterisation section insert the following additional paragraph The beach at Cudmore Grove, East Mersea overlies a peaty deposit containing the faunal remain of species dating to 300,000 BP. Finds flint artefacts retrieved from possible habitation sites along the foreshore suggest that prehistoric land surfaces may survive in places. A number of Red Hills (salt making sites) have been identified along the north side of the island. The Strood Causeway linking Mersea to the mainland has been dated to the C7th and two massive timbers fish-traps of Anglo-Saxon date have been recorded within the inter-tidal zone off West Mersea flats. Military defences include the Tudor blockhouse at East Mersea and WII defensive structures such as pillboxes located along the	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	E8.4.1	E8.4.1	163
General	MUE47	English Heritage	D.4.5 Theme Review Unit E – East Mersea to Sales Point Page.D.15 - Insert after the third paragraph the following additional paragraph The area includes extensive settled Neolithic land surface preserved within the intertidal zone. There also many large timber fish weirs of Saxon Date. There are numerous Red Hills (salt-making sites) and duck-decoy ponds on the present and former marshes, the estuary is fringed by extensive cropmark landscapes dating to the prehistoric and Roman period. Extant areas grazing marsh as at Old Hall and Tollesbury Wick are complex historic landscapes.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	D.4.5	D.4.5	163
			Taken together the Blackwater estuary has one of the most significant coastal wetland historic environments in England. Consequently the Blackwater estuary has been included on the English Heritage list of nationally significant wetland sites as part of the Heritage Management of England's Wetlands initiative.									
General - Economics	MUE48	Colchester Borough Council	However, the methodological approach adopted in Appendix H makes it clear that a considerable number of benefits which are or can be valued have been omitted, namely. 'In general, the result of the assessment is conservative because it only included benefits from the protection of properties and does not include other benefits (risks to people, infrastructure, business, environment, etc.) This assumption is used in the conclusion whether the draft policies are viable' These omissions are considered to be serious enough to negate the conclusion that a BCR of 0 should be given to this PDZ and Colchester Borough Council's challenge to this ranking is provided below. Description of businesses /	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	H3.46	H3.46	162

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
General - Economics	MUE49	Colchester Borough Council	Appendix D Thematic Review Frontage D Colne Point to East Mersea Should Ballast Quay quarry and Essex Wildlife Trust's Fingringhoe Wick Nature Reserve and shop be included and assessed in this table as they are valuable economic assets? (refer to points raised in relation to D8a.)	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	D5	D5	162
Public paths	MUE50	CPREssex Plans Group	MU E MERSEA ISLAND The realignments being proposed in Epoch 2 could have quite a significant impact on the Mersea coastline and the activities using it. We would ask that any affected footpaths are realigned to continue to provide attractive routes and that compensatory provision is made for any land lost at Cudmore Grove country park. We note that some of the existing caravan sites could be affected. Where this is the case, we would ask for significant landscaping improvements to the sites in any redesign/relocation.	Soft cliff not defended. Has same fossil features as the Naze so ongoing erosion is needed for SSSI designation. Compensation is a national funding issue and cannot be addressed within the SMP	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			112
General	MUE51	Member of Public	Agrees with draft summary relating to WM	Noted	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			23

Essex and South Suffolk SMP Change Control Issues for CSG and EMF
Management Unit F Blackwater Estuary

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F1	MUF01	English Heritage	[Later revisions should take into account any refinement of sea-level rise predictions, improvements to the inclusion of historic environment qualities within the SMP appraisal process and new research into, for example, modelling of coastal processes or management/removal of refuse-filled seawalls.] Other locations near to these historic grazing marshes, such as F1 and H8a, may in time become viable alternatives for Managed Realignment.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				Text Change		4.7	163
F1 Strood to Salcott-cum Virley - Navigation	MUF02	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL important for the moorings and anchorages off West Mersea.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE-			5
F1 Strood to Salcott-cum-Virley	MUF148	National Trust	PDZ F1 – Strood to Salcott-cum-Virley – Ray Island and Copt Hall frontage – “The current line will be held throughout all epochs”. There may be opportunities for some realignment at some time in the future but would require the agreement and co-operation of adjacent landowners. The Policy as outlined would not prevent that option being implemented at some	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			180
F1 Strood to Salcott-cum-Virley	MUF03	National Trust	PDZ F1 – Strood to Salcott-cum-Virley – Ray Island and Copt Hall frontage – “The current line will be held throughout all epochs”. There may be opportunities for some realignment at some time in the future but would require the agreement and co-operation of adjacent landowners. The Policy as outlined would not prevent that option being implemented at some	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				No Change			180

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F3	MUF40	English Heritage	Proposals for Managed Realignment of historic grazing marshes that we consider to be of national significance at Old Hall Marshes (F3). Old Hall Marshes further includes two decoy ponds that are Scheduled Ancient Monuments as recognition of their national significance. These marshes should remain Hold the Line, by virtue of their rarity, high historic significance and very high cost of archaeological mitigation.	Officers discussed the policy for F3 and highlighted the vulnerability of the existing defences which have required significant maintenance and foreshore recharge to slow impacts of coastal processes. Whilst everyone accepts that these are very important sites in terms of both environmental and historical value- attempting to HTL will only lead to the features being compromised by saline intrusion and more frequent overtopping of the defence. Consequently an Epoch 3 MR policy signals a need for adaptation-which does not have to be a full scale realignment (e.g. RSPB's Titchwell Reserve in Norfolk) and allows new freshwater habitats to be recreated and time for hstorical features to be recorded. All agreed that such important sites could be the last MR's to be taken forward and that further engagement of landowners around the coast would hopefully lead to new MR sites being done	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews	along with F5 Tollesbury Wick. Old Hall Marshes - Landowner is RSPB, who own this site and recognise the pressure on the site and likely need for future MR, but they suggest that this environmental site should not be considered ahead of other non-freshwater designated sites. English Heritage raised concern for historical landscape and ECC raised concern for the tourism and recreational benefits of the site. Maldon have a HTL policy desire for their whole frontage. Officers reminded the forum of the evidence that the defence is under pressure from coastal processes for the same reasons as F5. The group also discussed that	NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important freshwater site at subsequent SMP reviews.		TEXT CHANGE Additional text to ensure this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews. Preference is that this would not be an early managed realignment. Freshwater habitat will need to be sought ahead of any potential loss. Maldon DC HTL views noted.	4.7	4.7	163

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
						The EMF/CSG discussed that other LA's were accepting MR policies. EA have offered to meet with Maldon DC members to try and resolve any mis-understandings. Cllr Chapman - difficult one, very important site, given the views of RSPB and EWT she would agree with MR but with clear consideration of the landscape value. EH - Action EH and ECC to undertake desk based assessment of the historic importance of this particular area. SMP will be reviewed every 10 years to take into account fresh evidence on Climate change. Maldon DC - disagree with MR at E3. Value of landscape needs to be taken into						
F3 - SEA and Historic Environment	MUF42	English Heritage	It is arguable that the impact of managed realignment on the historic environment at F3 and F5 within Management Unit F should be regarded as 'major negative' since time and mitigation is unlikely to overcome the significant associated losses.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - plus team need to consider 'major negative'	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163

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F3 - SEA and Historic Environment	MUF43	Essex County Council	The failure to recognize the scale of negative effects is demonstrated in a number of the detailed assessments contained within the tables in Annex 1 e.g. Table 6. The table accepts that the two scheduled decoy ponds on F3 and F5 (Tollesbury Wick and Old Hall marshes) are historically significant. However, it does not identify the importance of the historic landscape of these areas of grazing marsh and as a result this scoring a minor positive effect reflects a remarkable misunderstanding of the significance of these historic landscapes.	Officers discussed the policy for F3 and highlighted the vulnerability of the existing defences which have required significant maintenance and foreshore recharge to slow impacts of coastal processes. Whilst everyone accepts that these are very important sites in terms of both environmental and historical value- attempting to HTL will only lead to the features being compromised by saline intrusion and more frequent overtopping of the defence. Consequently an Epoch 3 MR policy signals a need for adaptation-which does not have to be a full scale realignment (e.g. RSPB's Titchwell Reserve in Norfolk) and allows new freshwater habitats to be recreated and time for historical features to be recorded. All agreed that such important sites could be the last MR's to be taken forward and that further engagement of landowners around the coast would hopefully lead to new MR sites being done	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				TEXT CHANGE	SEA	SEA	153

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F3 - South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet - Economics	MUF45	Essex County Council	Appendix H of the SMP (pH18) concludes that the draft policy of managed realignment during Epoch 2 is at least economically viable, although this is based on a very broad scale economic appraisal rather than detailed economic analysis and F3 is considered in combination with F2 and F4. As the draft policy for this unit 17 is actually managed realignment during Epoch 3, it would appear that a new appraisal should take place based on the draft policy itself as the benefits analysis has used average residual life calculations for the existing defences.	Officers discussed the policy for F3 and highlighted the vulnerability of the existing defences which have required significant maintenance and foreshore recharge to slow impacts of coastal processes. Whilst everyone accepts that these are very important sites in terms of both environmental and historical value- attempting to HTL will only lead to the features being compromised by saline intrusion and more frequent overtopping of the defence. Consequently an Epoch 3 MR policy signals a need for adaptation-which does not have to be a full scale realignment (e.g. RSPB's Titchwell Reserve in Norfolk) and allows new freshwater habitats to be recreated and time for historical features to be recorded. All agreed that such important sites could be the last MR's to be taken forward and that further engagement of landowners around the coast would hopefully lead to new MR sites being done	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				TEXT CHANGE - Additional Appraisal required?	pH18	H3.49	153

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F3	MUF40	English Heritage	Proposals for Managed Realignment of historic grazing marshes that we consider to be of national significance at Old Hall Marshes (F3). Old Hall Marshes further includes two decoy ponds that are Scheduled Ancient Monuments as recognition of their national significance. These marshes should remain Hold the Line, by virtue of their rarity, high historic significance and very high cost of archaeological mitigation.	Officers discussed the policy for F3 and highlighted the vulnerability of the existing defences which have required significant maintenance and foreshore recharge to slow impacts of coastal processes. Whilst everyone accepts that these are very important sites in terms of both environmental and historical value- attempting to HTL will only lead to the features being compromised by saline intrusion and more frequent overtopping of the defence. Consequently an Epoch 3 MR policy signals a need for adaptation-which does not have to be a full scale realignment (e.g. RSPB's Titchwell Reserve in Norfolk) and allows new freshwater habitats to be recreated and time for hstorical features to be recorded. All agreed that such important sites could be the last MR's to be taken forward and that further engagement of landowners around the coast would hopefully lead to new MR sites being done	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews	along with F5 Tollesbury Wick. Old Hall Marshes - Landowner is RSPB, who own this site and recognise the pressure on the site and likely need for future MR, but they suggest that this environmental site should not be considered ahead of other non-freshwater designated sites. English Heritage raised concern for historical landscape and ECC raised concern for the tourism and recreational benefits of the site. Maldon have a HTL policy desire for their whole frontage. Officers reminded the forum of the evidence that the defence is under pressure from coastal processes for the same reasons as F5. The group also discussed that	NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important freshwater site at subsequent SMP reviews.		TEXT CHANGE Additional text to ensure this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews. Preference is that this would not be an early managed realignment. Freshwater habitat will need to be sought ahead of any potential loss. Maldon DC HTL views noted.	4.7	4.7	163

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						At the meeting Maldon DC members expressed concern that they could be the only LA accepting MR along their frontage. The EMF/CSG discussed that other LA's were accepting MR policies. EA have offered to meet with Maldon DC members to try and resolve any mis-understandings. Cllr Chapman - difficult one, very important site, given the views of RSPB and EWT she would agree with MR but with clear consideration of the landscape value. EH - Action EH and ECC to undertake desk based assessment of the historic importance of this particular area. SMP will be reviewed every 10 years to take into account						
F3 - SEA and Historic Environment	MUF42	English Heritage	It is arguable that the impact of managed realignment on the historic environment at F3 and F5 within Management Unit F should be regarded as 'major negative' since time and mitigation is unlikely to overcome the significant associated losses.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - plus team need to consider 'major negative'	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163

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F3 South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet	MUF48	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)	4.7 Management Unit F: Blackwater Estuary PDZF3 – This unit includes the RSPB's Old Hall Marshes reserve. We note that the reserve section of the unit is identified for managed realignment in Epoch 3. The RSPB's aspirations for the site are that it should remain a freshwater wetland for as long as possible. However we accept that this site is vulnerable to rising sea levels and will not remain as it is in perpetuity. The considerable conservation interest of this site will need to be replaced and fully functional before any managed realignment is undertaken. The reserve supports significant populations of dark bellied brent geese and other waterfowl on its grazing marshes. Replacement habitat for brent geese will need to be located on the coast as these birds use a mosaic of terrestrial and intertidal habitats and consequently will only move a limited distance inland.	Officers discussed the policy for F3 and highlighted the vulnerability of the existing defences which have required significant maintenance and foreshore recharge to slow impacts of coastal processes. Whilst everyone accepts that these are very important sites in terms of both environmental and historical value- attempting to HTL will only lead to the features being compromised by saline intrusion and more frequent overtopping of the defence. Consequently an Epoch 3 MR policy signals a need for adaptation-which does not have to be a full scale realignment (e.g. RSPB's Titchwell Reserve in Norfolk) and allows new freshwater habitats to be recreated and time for historical features to be recorded. All agreed that such important sites could be the last MR's to be taken forward and that further engagement of landowners around the coast would hopefully lead to new MR sites being done	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				NO CHANGE			117
F3 South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet - Amenity	MUF50	Essex County Council	limited distance inland. The PDZ is also of considerable social/amenity value. As a publicly accessible RSPB reserve it provides a critical area of >100 ha Accessible Natural Greenspace to the population of Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Archy, Salcott cum Virley and adjacent settlements (Analysis of Greenspace Provision for Essex, EWT, 2009). Managed realignment would result in a deficit of (Sub Regional Level) Accessible Natural Greenspace in the area.	Officers discussed the policy for F3 and highlighted the vulnerability of the existing defences which have required significant maintenance and foreshore recharge to slow impacts of coastal processes. Whilst everyone accepts that these are very important sites in terms of both environmental and historical value- attempting to HTL will only lead to the features being compromised by saline intrusion and more frequent overtopping of the defence. Consequently an Epoch 3 MR policy signals a need for adaptation-which does not have to be a full scale realignment	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				NO CHANGE			153

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
F3 South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet - Environment	MUF51	Essex County Council	The area is of international and national importance (SSSI) for overwintering birds. Of the 60 species of bird that breed there, numbers of garganey, shoveler, pochard, avocet and bearded tit are of national importance. The reserve also supports scarce plant and insect species and has thriving populations of brown hare and water vole (both UK and County BAP species; water vole are also a Protected Species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended). Managed realignment would result in the loss of this high value habitat and contribute to the ongoing loss of coastal grazing marsh in Essex which has declined by as much as 72% since the 1930's.	(e.g. RSPB's Titchwell Reserve in Norfolk) and allows new freshwater habitats to be recreated and time for historical features to be recorded. All agreed that such important sites could be the last MR's to be taken forward and that further engagement of landowners around the coast would hopefully lead to new MR sites being done ahead of any change at F3. Officers discussed the policy for F3 and highlighted the vulnerability of the existing defences which have required significant maintenance and foreshore recharge to slow impacts of coastal processes. Whilst everyone accepts that these are very important sites in terms of both environmental and historical value- attempting to HTL will only lead to the features being compromised by saline intrusion and more frequent overtopping of the defence. Consequently an Epoch 3 MR policy signals a need for adaptation-which does not have to be a full scale realignment (e.g. RSPB's Titchwell Reserve in Norfolk) and allows new freshwater habitats to be recreated and time for historical features to be recorded. All agreed that such important sites could be the last MR's to be taken forward and that further engagement of landowners around the coast would hopefully lead to new MR sites being done	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				NO CHANGE			153

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
F3 South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet - Historic Environment	MUF52	English Heritage	Management Unit F – Blackwater Estuary, Section 4.7 We have major concerns regarding the policies outlined for F3 and F5, which are discussed in our main response letter.	Officers discussed the policy for F3 and highlighted the vulnerability of the existing defences which have required significant maintenance and foreshore recharge to slow impacts of coastal processes. Whilst everyone accepts that these are very important sites in terms of both environmental and historical value- attempting to HTL will only lead to the features being compromised by saline intrusion and more frequent overtopping of the defence. Consequently an Epoch 3 MR policy signals a need for adaptation-which does not have to be a full scale realignment (e.g. RSPB's Titchwell Reserve in Norfolk) and allows new freshwater habitats to be recreated and time for hstorical features to be recorded. All agreed that such important sites could be the last MR's to be taken forward and that further engagement of landowners around the coast would hopefully lead to new MR sites being done	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.7	4.7	163

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
F3 South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet - Historic Environment	MUF53	Essex County Council	PDZ F3 – South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet The recommended option for managed realignment Epoch 3 is not appropriate given the significance of the area for its historic environment, natural environment and landscape values. ECC supports a change of policy for this Policy Development Zone from the proposed policy of managed realignment to Hold the Line. This frontage is considered likely to be of national significance for its historic environment value and is also of significance for both the natural environment and landscape values. This site represents approximately 55% of the well preserved historic grazing marsh in the Blackwater Estuary and there is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits including locally distinct Red Hills and a scheduled duck-decoy pond. Further technical comment regarding the Historic Environment value of this frontage is contained within Appendix 1.	Officers discussed the policy for F3 and highlighted the vulnerability of the existing defences which have required significant maintenance and foreshore recharge to slow impacts of coastal processes. Whilst everyone accepts that these are very important sites in terms of both environmental and historical value- attempting to HTL will only lead to the features being compromised by saline intrusion and more frequent overtopping of the defence. Consequently an Epoch 3 MR policy signals a need for adaptation-which does not have to be a full scale realignment (e.g. RSPB's Titchwell Reserve in Norfolk) and allows new freshwater habitats to be recreated and time for historical features to be recorded. All agreed that such important sites could be the last MR's to be taken forward and that further engagement of landowners around the coast would hopefully lead to new MR sites being done	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				NO CHANGE			153

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
F3 South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet - Historic Environment	MUF54	Essex County Council	<p>PDZ F3: South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet. Pages E68-9. The recommended option for managed realignment in Epoch 3 is not appropriate, given the significance of the area for its historic environment, natural environment and landscape values. The PDZ includes the Old Hall Marshes RSPB reserve, and has an historic environment of national significance, with high potential for below ground archaeological deposits, including palaeo-environmental remains and locally distinct Red Hills, and a well preserved historic landscape including a scheduled duck-decoy pond, as well as a series of earthworks, including former sea walls, raised causeways, and evidence for historic cultivation. Together with the fossilised creeks/fleets and rills of the former salt marsh, this represents an intact historic environment with considerable 'time depth' and integrity that relates to human exploitation of local coastal resources over several millennia. Managed realignment would result in the loss of this irreplaceable resource and require a comprehensive and costly archaeological mitigation strategy.</p> <p>integrity that relates to human exploitation of local coastal resources over several millennia. Managed realignment would result in the loss of this irreplaceable resource and require a comprehensive and costly archaeological mitigation strategy.</p>	<p>Officers discussed the policy for F3 and highlighted the vulnerability of the existing defences which have required significant maintenance and foreshore recharge to slow impacts of coastal processes. Whilst everyone accepts that these are very important sites in terms of both environmental and historical value- attempting to HTL will only lead to the features being compromised by saline intrusion and more frequent overtopping of the defence. Consequently an Epoch 3 MR policy signals a need for adaptation-which does not have to be a full scale realignment (e.g. RSPB's Titchwell Reserve in Norfolk) and allows new freshwater habitats to be recreated and time for historical features to be recorded. All agreed that such important sites could be the last MR's to be taken forward and that further engagement of landowners around the coast would hopefully lead to new MR sites being done</p>	<p>DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews</p>				NO CHANGE			153

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
F3 South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet - Historic Environment	MUF55	Essex County Council	This is one of the best surviving areas (approximately 256 ha) of well preserved historic coastal grazing marsh (UK and County BAP priority habitat) in Essex equating to approximately 55% of the resource in the Blackwater Estuary, which totals around 458.5 ha (CHaMPS, 2002).	Officers discussed the policy for F3 and highlighted the vulnerability of the existing defences which have required significant maintenance and foreshore recharge to slow impacts of coastal processes. Whilst everyone accepts that these are very important sites in terms of both environmental and historical value- attempting to HTL will only lead to the features being compromised by saline intrusion and more frequent overtopping of the defence. Consequently an Epoch 3 MR policy signals a need for adaptation-which does not have to be a full scale realignment (e.g. RSPB's Titchwell Reserve in Norfolk) and allows new freshwater habitats to be recreated and time for historical features to be recorded. All agreed that such important sites could be the last MR's to be taken forward and that further engagement of landowners around the coast would hopefully lead to new MR sites being done	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				NO CHANGE			153

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
F3 South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet - Historic Environment	MUF56	Essex Society for Archaeology & History	A number of PDZs chosen for realignment in epochs 2 and 3 are inappropriate with regard to historic environment significance are specifically noted. These PDZs include PDZ F3: South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet. The planned realignment is inappropriate. This landscape has an historic environment of such complexity that this generation should put down a marker to future generations demonstrating clearly how much we value these places and there [sic] long-term conservation.	Officers discussed the policy for F3 and highlighted the vulnerability of the existing defences which have required significant maintenance and foreshore recharge to slow impacts of coastal processes. Whilst everyone accepts that these are very important sites in terms of both environmental and historical value- attempting to HTL will only lead to the features being compromised by saline intrusion and more frequent overtopping of the defence. Consequently an Epoch 3 MR policy signals a need for adaptation-which does not have to be a full scale realignment (e.g. RSPB's Titchwell Reserve in Norfolk) and allows new freshwater habitats to be recreated and time for historical features to be recorded. All agreed that such important sites could be the last MR's to be taken forward and that further engagement of landowners around the coast would hopefully lead to new MR sites being done	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.7	4.7	155
F3 South bank of the Salcott Channel to Tollesbury Fleet - Navigation	MUF57	RYA	Epoch 3 - Concern that MR will have a serious affect on the moorings in the Salcott Channel, Mersea Quarters, Tollesbury Fleet and on access to Tollesbury Marina via Woodrolfe Creek. Epoch 1 & 2 - HTL important for the moorings in Tollesbury Fleet and access to Tollesbury Marina via Woodrolfe Creek.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE- ENSURE RYA COMMENTS ARE INCORP IN DOCS			5
F4 - Tollesbury	MUF59	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL important for the moorings in Tollesbury Fleet and access to Tollesbury Marina via Woodrolfe Creek.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE- ENSURE RYA COMMENTS ARE INCORP IN DOCS			5

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
F5 - Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger	MUF49	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)	PDZF5, this unit includes the EWT Tollesbury Wick reserve as well as a long frontage to rising ground. Similar comments apply to Tollesbur [sic] Wick as to Old Hall Marshes. It is not clear why the managed realignment in E3 applies only to the Tollesbury Wick reserve [sic] as the remainder of the unit contains minimal infrastructure and realignment to rising ground appeared [sic] possible. We note that there are many other areas in the MU, such PDZF1, and elsewhere within the SMP area, which appear suitable for managed realignment which have not been identified as potential sites. This is surprising given the need for intertidal habitat to offset coastal squeeze in this SMP area, but also in other SMP's elsewhere with more constrained coastlines.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - plus team need to check text	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			117
F5	MUF60	English Heritage	Proposals for Managed Realignment of historic grazing marshes that we consider to be of national significance at Tollesbury Wick Marshes (F5). These marshes should remain Hold the Line, by virtue of their rarity, high historic significance and very high cost of archaeological mitigation.	Officers discussed the policy for F5 and highlighted the vulnerability of the existing defences which have required significant maintenance and foreshore recharge to slow impacts of coastal processes. Whilst everyone accepts that these are very important sites in terms of both environmental and historical value- attempting to HTL will only lead to the features being compromised by saline intrusion and more frequent overtopping of the defence. Consequently an Epoch 3 MR policy signals a need for adaptation-which does not have to be a full scale realignment (e.g. RSPB's Titchwell Reserve in Norfolk) and allows new freshwater habitats to be recreated and time for historical features to be recorded. All agreed that such important sites could be the last MR's to be taken forward and that further engagement of landowners around the coast would hopefully lead to new MR sites being done	TEXT CHANGE to reflect that F5 is clearly identified in the main SMP2 text as a priority location for consideration of a change in policy to Hold the Line during every subsequent revision of the document	The forum discussed the responses which are similar to those for F3- Old Hall Marshes. EWT who own most of this site recognise the pressure on the site and likely need for future MR, but they suggest that this environmental site should not be considered ahead of other non-freshwater designated sites. English Heritage raised concern for historical landscape and ECC raised concern for the tourism and recreational benefits of the site. Maldon have a HTL policy desire for their whole frontage. Officers reminded the forum of the evidence that the defence is under pressure from coastal processes for the same reasons as F3. The	NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews. Maldon DC HTL views noted.		TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.7	4.7	163

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
						<p>The EMF/CSG discussed that other LA's were accepting MR policies. EA have offered to meet with Maldon DC members to try and resolve any mis-understandings. Cllr Chapman - difficult one, very important site, given the views of RSPB and EWT she would agree with MR but with clear consideration of the landscape value. EH - Action EH and ECC to undertake desk based assessment of the historic importance of this particular area. SMP will be reviewed every 10 years to take into account fresh evidence on Climate change. Maldon DC - duty bound to disagree with MR at E3. Value of landscape</p>						

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
F5 - SEA and Historic Environment	MUF62	English Heritage	It is arguable that the impact of managed realignment on the historic environment at F3 and F5 within Management Unit F should be regarded as 'major negative' since time and mitigation is unlikely to overcome the significant associated losses.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - plus team need to consider 'major negative'	NO ACTION				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163
F5 - SEA and Historic Environment	MUF63	Essex County Council	The failure to recognize the scale of negative effects is demonstrated in a number of the detailed assessments contained within the tables in Annex 1 e.g. Table 6. The table accepts that the two scheduled decoy ponds on F3 and F5 (Tollesbury Wick and Old Hall marshes) are historically significant. However, it does not identify the importance of the historic landscape of these areas of grazing marsh and as a result this scoring a minor positive effect reflects a remarkable misunderstanding of the significance of these historic landscapes.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - plus team need to consider 'major negative'	NO ACTION				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	
F5 - Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger	MUF64	RYA	North East Part F5 - Serious concern that MR will pose a major threat to the Berths in Tollesbury Saltings, for the moorings in Tollesbury Fleet and access to Tollesbury Marina via Woodrolfe Creek.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE- ENSURE RYA COMMENTS ARE INCORP IN DOCS			5
F5 - SEA and Historic Environment	MUF62	English Heritage	It is arguable that the impact of managed realignment on the historic environment at F3 and F5 within Management Unit F should be regarded as 'major negative' since time and mitigation is unlikely to overcome the significant associated losses.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - plus team need to consider 'major negative'	NO ACTION				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163
F5 - SEA and Historic Environment	MUF63	Essex County Council	The failure to recognize the scale of negative effects is demonstrated in a number of the detailed assessments contained within the tables in Annex 1 e.g. Table 6. The table accepts that the two scheduled decoy ponds on F3 and F5 (Tollesbury Wick and Old Hall marshes) are historically significant. However, it does not identify the importance of the historic landscape of these areas of grazing marsh and as a result this scoring a minor positive effect reflects a remarkable misunderstanding of the significance of these historic landscapes.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - plus team need to consider 'major negative'	NO ACTION				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	
F5 - Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger	MUF64	RYA	North East Part F5 - Serious concern that MR will pose a major threat to the Berths in Tollesbury Saltings, for the moorings in Tollesbury Fleet and access to Tollesbury Marina via Woodrolfe Creek.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE- ENSURE RYA COMMENTS ARE INCORP IN DOCS			5

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
F5 - Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger - Historic Environment	MUF65	Essex County Council	PDZ F5 – Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger. The recommended option for managed realignment in Epoch 3 is not appropriate given the significance of the area for its historic environment, natural environment and landscape values. ECC supports a change of policy for this Policy Development Zone from the proposed policy of managed realignment to Hold the Line. Although the Colne and Blackwater Flood Risk Management Strategy update (RPA, 2009b) shows that Hold the Line is economically challenging, at present the historic coastal grazing marsh within F5, protected by existing defences, undoubtedly contributes to the tourism interest of the area. The loss of this asset would result in a reduction in the number of day visitors to Tollesbury and adjacent settlements, impacting local shops, pubs etc. This should be taken into account in the SMP's decision making and suggests that the economic viability of the policy options require more vigorous economic appraisal before determining a final policy.	As per MUF60	TEXT CHANGE to reflect that F5 is clearly identified in the main SMP2 text as a priority location for consideration of a change in policy to Hold the Line during every subsequent revision of the document				NO CHANGE			153
			making and suggests that the economic viability of the policy options require more vigorous economic appraisal before determining a final policy.									
F5 North East Part	MUF152	Royal Yacht Assoc	Epoch 1 & 2 - HTL important for the moorings in Tollesbury Fleet and access to Tollesbury Marina via Woodrolfe Creek. Epoch 3 - Serious concern that MR will pose a major threat to the Berths in Tollesbury Saltings, for the moorings in Tollesbury Fleet and access to Tollesbury Marina via Woodrolfe Creek.	Project team discussion- Technical response required								5
F5 - Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger - Historic Environment	MUF66	Essex County Council	It should be noted that this frontage is considered likely to be of national significance for its historic environment value and is also of significance for both the natural environment and landscape values. This site represents approximately 30% of the well preserved historic grazing marsh in the Blackwater Estuary and there is a high potential for below ground archaeological deposits including locally distinct Red Hills and numerous earthworks, including former sea walls. Further technical comment regarding the Historic Environment value of this frontage is contained within Appendix 1.	As per MUF60	TEXT CHANGE to reflect that F5 is clearly identified in the main SMP2 text as a priority location for consideration of a change in policy to Hold the Line during every subsequent revision of the document				TEXT CHANGE	4.7	4.7	153

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
F5 - Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger - Historic Environment	MUF67	Essex County Council	PDZ F5: Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger Pages E69-70 The recommended option for managed realignment in Epoch 3 is not appropriate, given the significance of the area for its historic environment, natural environment and landscape values. The PDZ includes the Tollesbury Wick Essex Wildlife Trust reserve, and has an historic environment which can be considered to be of national significance, with high potential for below ground archaeological deposits, including palaeo-environmental remains and locally distinct Red Hills, and a well preserved historic landscape with numerous earthworks, including former sea walls, raised causeways and evidence for historic cultivation.	As per MUF60	TEXT CHANGE to reflect that F5 is clearly identified in the main SMP2 text as a priority location for consideration of a change in policy to Hold the Line during every subsequent revision of the document				TEXT CHANGE	4.7	4.7	153
F5 Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger - Amenity	MUF68	Essex County Council	The PDZ is also of considerable social/amenity value. As a publicly accessible Essex Wildlife Trust nature reserve it provides a critical area of >100 ha Accessible Natural Greenspace to the populations of Tollesbury, Tolleshunt D'Archy, Salcott cum Virley and adjacent settlements (Analysis of Greenspace Provision for Essex, EWT, 2009). Managed realignment would result in a deficit of (Sub Regional Level) Accessible Natural Greenspace in the area.	As per MUF60	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				NO CHANGE			153
F5 Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger - Defences	MUF69	Landowner	F5, counterwall in wrong place, should be 40 yards in from wall, see diagram in log book	Agreed to rectify in document	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT CHANGE			74
F5 Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger - Economics	MUF70	Essex County Council	Appendix H of the SMP (pH18) concludes that the draft policy of managed realignment during Epoch 2 is likely to be economically challenging. Although the Colne and Blackwater Flood Risk Management Strategy update (RPA, 2009b) shows that Hold the Line is also economically challenging, at present the historic coastal grazing marsh within F5, protected by existing defences, undoubtedly contributes to the tourism interest of the area through its inclusion within the Tollesbury Wick reserve, and the loss of this asset would result in a reduction in the number of day visitors to Tollesbury and adjacent settlements, impacting local shops, pubs etc. This should be taken into account in the SMP's decision making and suggests that the economic viability of the policy options require more vigorous economic appraisal before determining	As per MUF60	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			153

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
F5 Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger - Environment	MUF71	Essex Wildlife Trust	It can be seen in the ArcMap layer for the tidal flood zones the extent of tidal inundation, where it is extensive then mudflat will be created, yet these areas are still up for re-alignment, are the EA looking at putting in counter walls, or re-profiling? PDZ F5 – Tollesbury wick No salt marsh can be created here, again the land is too low lying, only mud flat will be created is tidally in-	There was a discussion regarding the need for both saltmarsh and mudflat locally. In addition the use of fine silts and muds to warp up low-lying sites is favourable given the close proximity to local marinas with waste silts.	NO ACTION	A similar situation to F3. They are difficult to maintain. Having MR means that freshwater habitat can be located before saline intrusion occurs. As per F3 discussions.	NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews. Maldon DC HTL views noted.	ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			133
F5 Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger - Historic Environment	MUF72	English Heritage	Management Unit F – Blackwater Estuary, Section 4.7 We have major concerns regarding the policies outlined for F3 and F5, which are discussed in our main response letter.	As per MUF60	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.7	4.7	163
F5 Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger - Historic Environment	MUF73	Essex County Council	Historic grazing marsh landscapes such these are rare survivals and should be preserved. Furthermore, the nature conservation and historic landscape values of the unit are enhanced by its proximity to Old Hall nature reserve to the north. It would be foolish to sacrifice such a landscape for managed realignment to facilitate salt marsh development. Important though that is it would be better to target the process of creating new intertidal habitat on areas where the historic and natural environment has been eroded, perhaps due to intensive arable agriculture in the second half of the 20th century. Accordingly the recommendation for Epoch 3 should be changed to: Hold the Line	As per MUF60	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.7	4.7	153
F5 Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger - Historic Environment	MUF74	Essex Society for Archaeology & History	A number of PDZs chosen for realignment in epochs 2 and 3 are inappropriate with regard to historic environment significance are specifically noted. PDZ F5: Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger. The planned realignment is inappropriate. This landscape has an historic environment of such complexity that this generation should put down a marker to future generations demonstrating clearly how much we value these places and there [sic] long-term conservation.	As per MUF60	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.7	4.7	155

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
F5 Tollesbury Wick Marshes to Goldhanger-Environment	MUF75	Essex County Council	Together with the fossilised creeks/fleets and rills of the former salt marsh, this represents an intact historic environment with considerable 'time depth' and integrity that relates to human exploitation of local coastal resources over several millennia. Managed realignment would result in the loss of this irreplaceable resource and require a comprehensive and costly archaeological mitigation strategy. This is one of the best surviving areas (approximately 140 ha) of well preserved historic coastal grazing marsh (UK and County BAP priority habitat) in Essex equating to approximately 30% of the resource in the Blackwater Estuary, which totals around 458.5 ha (CHaMPS, 2002). The area is of national importance (SSSI) for overwintering birds and wildlife is abundant in rough pasture, borrowdykes, seawalls, wet flushes and pools.	As per MUF60	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.7	4.7	153
			Rough pasture provides refugia for small mammals which in turn attract birds of prey including Marsh Harriers, Hen Harriers and Short Eared Owls. Dry grassland on the slopes of the seawalls support a wide variety of insects including butterflies, Bush Crickets and grasshoppers and many wild flowers can be found including Spiny Rest-harrow, Grass Vetchling and Slender Hare's Ear. Managed realignment would result in the loss of this high value habitat and contribute to the ongoing loss of coastal grazing marsh in Essex which has declined by as much as 72% since the 1930's.									
F7 Heybridge Basin	MUF76	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL vital to preserve moorings and Berths in the Chelmer and top end of Blackwater Estuary.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT CHANGE- ENSURE RYA COMMENTS ARE INCORP IN DOCS			5
F7 Heybridge Basin	MUF77	Brad Leonard Ltd	The recommendations in the draft SMP are welcome as a positive first step in the light that your conclusions for this area is that the current line should be held throughout all epochs, and the standard of protection maintained or	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			47

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F7 Heybridge Basin - SMP implementation	MUF78	Brad Leonard Ltd	It is recognised that there are major financial constraints likely , certainly in the near future, and the draft indicates that implementation is a matter for a subsequent Action Plan, the strategy gives no guidance of how and what choices of mechanisms may be required to achieve its objectives: How, for instance, will current standards be maintained, let alone upgraded, and how is the decision between maintaining and upgrading arrived at.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			47
F7 Heybridge Basin - Defences	MUF79	Brad Leonard Ltd	Our clients active industrial/commercial land is currently protected to near the 200 year	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			47
F7 Heybridge Basin - SMP implementation	MUF80	Brad Leonard Ltd	The concerns/clarification relate to the practical implementation of your strategy for both current uses and renewal/new development to meet changing sustainable community demands.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			47
F7 Heybridge Basin - SMP implementation	MUF81	Brad Leonard Ltd	In order for our Client and others to plan sensibly for the future, is there even an outline concept of timing. A speedy progress to the Action Plan stage is encouraged . Would it be useful to consider the creation of forums for Riparian and other affected vulnerable landowners in each major embayment, either with EA/LA leadership or participation, as an	Not Discussed EA suggest- Whilst maintenance will continue for as long as is possible subject to funding - maintaining the standard of protection requires improvements to defences. Improvement projects would be considered at scheme level.	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN- (Communications)	NO CHANGE			47
F7 Heybridge Basin - SMP principles	MUF82	Brad Leonard Ltd	It is understood that the SMP looks at current land use, but the Principles 6 and 7 are considered very important (Supporting Communities and Sustainable Development, and promoting economic values to the wider	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			47
F8 Maldon Inner estuary	MUF139	Brad Leonard Ltd	The recommendations in the draft SMP are welcome as a positive first step in the light that your conclusions for this area is that the current line should be held throughout all epochs, and the standard of protection maintained or	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			47
F8 Maldon Inner estuary - SMP implementation	MUF140	Brad Leonard Ltd	It is recognised that there are major financial constraints likely , certainly in the near future, and the draft indicates that implementation is a matter for a subsequent Action Plan, the strategy gives no guidance of how and what choices of mechanisms may be required to achieve its objectives: How, for instance, will current standards be maintained, let alone upgraded, and how is the decision between maintaining and upgrading arrived at.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			47
F8 Maldon Inner estuary - Defences	MUF141	Brad Leonard Ltd	Our clients active industrial/commercial land is currently protected to near the 200 year standard.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			47

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F8 Maldon Inner estuary - SMP implementation	MUF142	Brad Leonard Ltd	The concerns/clarification relate to the practical implementation of your strategy for both current uses and renewal/new development to meet changing sustainable community demands.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			47
F8 Maldon Inner estuary - SMP implementation	MUF143	Brad Leonard Ltd	In order for our Client and others to plan sensibly for the future, is there even an outline concept of timing. A speedy progress to the Action Plan stage is encouraged. Would it be useful to consider the creation of forums for Riparian and other affected vulnerable landowners in each major embayment, either with EA/LA leadership or participation, as an	Not Discussed EA suggest- Whilst maintenance will continue for as long as is possible subject to funding - maintaining the standard of protection requires improvements to defences. Improvement projects would be considered at scheme level.	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			47
F8 Maldon Inner estuary - SMP principles	MUF144	Brad Leonard Ltd	It is understood that the SMP looks at current land use, but the Principles 6 and 7 are considered very important (Supporting Communities and Sustainable Development, and promoting economic values to the wider	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			47
F8 Maldon Inner estuary - Navigation	MUF83	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL vital to preserve moorings and Berths in the Chelmer and top end of Blackwater Estuary.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT CHANGE- ENSURE RYA COMMENTS ARE INCORP IN DOCS			5
F9a South Maldon	MUF84	National Trust	PDZ F9a – South Maldon – South House Farm frontage – “The current line will be held throughout all epochs. The standard of protection will be maintained or upgraded”. We support this policy to protect the frontage due to its importance as an archaeological resource as well as the protection of housing and transport	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			180
F9a South Maldon	MUF85	Mundon parish council	Need to change the non tech summary to reflect the policy decision for F9a as stated in the draft plan which states HTL and that the standard of protection will be maintained or upgraded.	Project team discussion- Technical response required- Non-Tech summary needs to be amended.	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	S2-MUF		82
F9a South Maldon	MUF86	Resident of Mundon	Need to change the non tech summary to reflect the policy decision for F9a as stated in the draft plan which states HTL and that the standard of protection will be maintained or upgraded.	Project team discussion- Technical response required- Non-Tech summary needs to be amended.	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	S2-MUF		91
F9a South Maldon - Navigation	MUF87	RYA	Epoch 1 - HTL important to preserve navigation, moorings and Marina Berths in Maylandsea Creek and navigation in adjacent Mayland Creek. Epoch 2 & 3 - Concern that MR will alter tidal prism and siltation in Maylandsea Creek, threatening navigation and the moorings and Marina Berths.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT CHANGE- ENSURE RYA COMMENTS ARE INCORP IN DOCS			5

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F9a South Maldon and F12 Steeple - Coastal processes	MUF88	Mayland Parish Council	The proposed Manage realignments to the northeast F9a Epoch 2 and northwest F12 east 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.	Project team discussion- Technical response required- Non-Tech summary needs to be amended.	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			3
F9a South Maldon, F10 and F11 (Maylandsea)	MUF89	Mayland Parish Council	All of Mayland/Maylandsea seawall defence class " hold the Line' must be bought [sic] up to the same standard of effective protection by proper maintenance. There must be no weak points throughout its entire length.	Improvements to defences with HTL policy in future will be subject to prioritisation as they are now, based on local cost-benefit and national funding availability. Officers discussed NAI policy – broadly where there are currently no defences and maintenance is not economic to maintain but landowner may wish to carry out local intervention. Officers agreed this frontage needed further discussion at EMF. F11b is a small soft cliff eroding to high land. There is a belief locally that allowing the frontage to erode back this will cause flood risk to the community. EA have counter walls in place to reduce the risk of this happening.	TEXT CHANGE May need to consider more explicit text for definition of NAI and ability of landowner to undertake local intervention works through consent.	EA confirmed that existing defences that protect Sewerage Treatment Works and Maylandsea include counterwalls to withstand reasonable flood risk should defences fail at F11a or F11b. Improvements to defences with HTL policy in future will be subject to prioritisation as they are now, based on local cost-benefit and national funding availability. Local landowner and parish council can apply to maintain or build new defences if they wish. Members discussed the fact that the landowner can carry out their own maintenance and that they have been advised of this through discussion and in writing. It was	TEXT CHANGE Need to consider more explicit text for definition of NAI and ability of landowner to undertake local intervention works through consent.	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.7	4.7		3

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						<p>Cllr Lewis - asked that this particular landowner be contacted as a priority with the pack? EA - will have meeting soon with this landowner, and will share the info pack. EMF comfortable with text changes. Also there was a general discussion on the issue of how to deal in the next version of the report with the standing objection from Maldon DC who wish to see a HTL policy for the whole Maldon frontage for 3 epochs. The forum agreed to the suggested policies noting objection from Maldon on all Maldon MR/NAI PDZs.</p>						
PDZ F9a South Maldon	MUF147	National Trust	PDZ F9a – South Maldon – South House Farm frontage – “The current line will be held throughout all epochs. The standard of protection will be maintained or upgraded”. We support this policy to protect the frontage due to its importance as an archaeological resource as well as the protection of housing and transport	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			180
F9b Northey Island	MUF90	National Trust	PDZ F9b – Northey Island – entire island – “The private flood defence owner will be allowed to hold the line”. We are currently considering our future options over the defence of the buildings on Northey Island. We are therefore happy with this proposal.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			180

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F10 Maylandsea Defences	MUF04	Mayland Parish Council	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.	F11b is a small soft cliff eroding to high land. There is a belief locally that allowing the frontage to erode back this will cause flood risk to the community. EA have counter walls in place to the risk of this happening. Officers discussed NAI policy – broadly where there are currently no defences and maintenance is not economic to maintain but landowner may wish to carry out local intervention.	TEXT CHANGE May need to consider more explicit text for definition of NAI and ability of landowner to undertake local intervention works through consent.	The counterwall can be shown on the epoch maps. EA confirmed that existing defences that protect STW and Maylandsea include counterwalls to withstand reasonable flood risk should defences fail at F11a or F11b. Improvements to defences with HTL policy in future will be subject to prioritisation as they are now, based on local cost-benefit and national funding availability. Local landowner and parish council can apply to maintain or build new defences if they wish. Members discussed the fact that the landowner can carry out their own maintenance and that they have been advised of this through discussion	TEXT/MAP CHANGE Need to consider more explicit text for definition of NAI and ability of landowner to undertake local intervention works through consent. EA to discuss further with landowner and share landowner pack. Counterwalls can be shown on the maps.		TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.7	4.7	3
						Cllr Lewis - asked that this particular landowner be contacted as a priority with the pack? EA - will have meeting soon with this landowner, and will share the info pack. EMF comfortable with text changes. Also there was a general discussion on the issue of how to deal in the next version of the report with the standing objection from Maldon DC who wish to see a HTL policy for the whole Maldon frontage for 3 epochs. The forum agreed to the suggested policies noting objection from Maldon on all Maldon MR/NAI PDZs.						

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F10 Maylandsea Navigation	MUF05	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL important to preserve navigation, moorings and Marina Berths in Maylandsea Creek and navigation in adjacent creek to the East.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE- ENSURE RYA COMMENTS ARE INCORP IN DOCS			5
F10 Maylandsea and F11c Mayland Creek east	MUF06	Mayland Parish Council	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.	Improvements to defences with HTL policy in future will be subject to prioritisation as they are now, based on local cost-benefit and national funding availability. Officers discussed NAI policy – broadly where there are currently no defences and maintenance is not economic to maintain but landowner may wish to carry out local intervention. Officers agreed this frontage needed further discussion at EMF.	TEXT CHANGE May need to consider more explicit text for definition of NAI and ability of landowner to undertake local intervention works through consent.	Improvements to defences with HTL policy in future will be subject to prioritisation as they are now, based on local cost-benefit and national funding availability. Local landowner and parish council can apply to maintain or build new defences if they wish. Members discussed the fact that the landowner can carry out their own maintenance and that they have been advised of this through discussion and in writing. It was discussed that talks with the landowner in F11 have also involved NFU, CLA, Parish Council and Maldon DC and therefore all felt comfortable that the landowner was aware of their options regarding maintenance. A new	TEXT CHANGE Need to consider more explicit text for definition of NAI and ability of landowner/parish to undertake local intervention works through consent. EA to share landowner pack.		TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.7	4.7	3

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						Clr Lewis - asked that this particular landowner be contacted as a priority with the pack? EA - will have meeting soon with this landowner, and will share the info pack. EMF comfortable with text changes. Also there was a general discussion on the issue of how to deal in the next version of the report with the standing objection from Maldon DC who wish to see a HTL policy for the whole Maldon frontage for 3 epochs. The forum agreed to the suggested policies noting objection from Maldon on all Maldon MR/NAI PDZs.						
F11a Mayland Creek west - Navigation	MUF07	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL important to preserve navigation, moorings and Marina Berths in Maylandsea Creek and navigation in adjacent creek to the East.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE- ENSURE RYA COMMENTS ARE INCORP IN DOCS			5
F11b Mayland Creek - Navigation	MUF08	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL important to preserve navigation, moorings and Marina Berths in Maylandsea Creek and navigation in adjacent creek to the East.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE- ENSURE RYA COMMENTS ARE INCORP IN DOCS			5
F11c Mayland Creek east - Navigation	MUF09	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL important to preserve navigation, moorings and Marina Berths in Maylandsea Creek and navigation in adjacent creek to the East.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE- ENSURE RYA COMMENTS ARE INCORP IN DOCS			5
F12 Steeple - Navigation	MUF10	RYA	Epoch 1 - HTL vital for the preservation of moorings, slipways and Club facilities at Stone and Marconi. Epoch 2 - HTL vital for the preservation of moorings, slipways and Sailing/Sports Club facilities at Stone and Marconi. Epoch 3 - Concern that MR will threaten navigation in Mayland Creek.	Officers discussed the PDZ which has a caravan park flanked by rural agricultural land either side. Reminded that MR will not be forced on people. If the local community would like to defend through consent they can but we should be encouraging roll-back	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ NO ACTION BEYOND SCOPE OF SMP			5
F13 St Lawrence - Defences	MUF11	Marconi sailing club	The seawall at stansgate is to be raised F13, unit F. They appreciate that the landward side of seawall will encroach on their land but would like timings confirmed to enable them to incorporate in future plans.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				TECHNICAL RESPONSE			37

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F13 St. Lawrence - Navigation	MUF12	RYA	Epoch 1 - HTL vital for the preservation of moorings, slipways and Club facilities at Stone and Marconi. Epoch 2 & 3 - HTL vital for the preservation of moorings, slipways and Sailing/Sports Club facilities at Stone and Marconi.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE- ENSURE RYA COMMENTS ARE INCORP IN DOCS			5
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF13	Landowner	Concerned re SMP and possible flooding of his land on the south shoreline, River Blackwater.	Proposal for MR in Epoch 1 has met with strong opposition from local community. Due to scale of SMP it has not been possible to talk at a broad community level. Key stakeholders were selected who represented local people and businesses. Key stakeholder representation in the area had fed back that landowners were in favour of MR following the Orplands MR project in 1999 to the east. As a result MR was proposed for Epoch 1. However, the majority of landowners are not willing and new landowners have recently bought land in the area. Several are not in NFU or CLA and therefore have not engaged through the MCC project. Officers were reminded of the vulnerability of the defence in terms of estimated unmaintained life and coastal processes. This frontage is still under pressure and therefore deemed vulnerable. Officers agreed MR is the right policy but perhaps epoch 1 does not allow	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.	The forum heard the CSG views and discussion. CSG recommended members consider a shift from MR from Epoch 1 to Epoch 2 given the vulnerability of the defence and the time needed for adaptation locally. NE - this concerns Epoch 1 so this change will impact the appropriate assessment. Following discussion, EMF agreed MR for Epoch 2	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2 with the recognition that no MR would occur without landowner support. Maldon DC HTL views noted.		POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	20

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F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF14	Resident of New Maldon	Objection to flooding of my freehold land and residential static caravan at Beaconhill Leisure Park with the more recent name of Waterside Park. I object to you flooding the land of which I own plot 314. There has never been a flooding problem on my land, it is protected by a flood wall made of earth behind a large marsh area which barriers the tidal water. Please acknowledge my objection and send me more details about the planned flooding of my land and residential static caravan home.	Proposal for MR in Epoch 1 has met with strong opposition from local community. Due to scale of SMP it has not been possible to talk at a broad community level. Key stakeholders were selected who represented local people and businesses. Key stakeholder representation in the area had fed back that landowners were in favour of MR following the Orplands MR project in 1999 to the east. As a result MR was proposed for Epoch 1. However, the majority of landowners are not willing and new landowners have recently bought land in the area. Several are not in NFU or CLA and therefore have not engaged through the MCC project. Officers were reminded of the vulnerability of the defence in terms of estimated unmaintained life and coastal processes. This frontage is still under pressure and therefore deemed vulnerable. Officers agreed MR is the right policy but perhaps epoch 1 does not allow	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	80
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF15	Resident of Southminster	Owns a caravan plot in F14, as a landowner why was he not consulted? Disagrees with draft plan, believes the impact on wildlife, flora & fauna [sic] has not been taken into consideration, believes the miles of nothing on unused Bradwell flats would be better for the SMP.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	96
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF16	Resident of Laindon	Disagrees with draft policies: your information is not taking into account human beings who live work, own land and property within the f14 area, you are making decisions without consulting the people who will be affected. I don't have to explain to you my disagreement [sic] with your plans to flood my land: no need I totally disagree [sic] with all your proposals to the f14	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	122

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F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF17	Residents of Dagenham	Objection of flooding to land at caravan park, plot 256.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	126
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF18	Residents of Chadwell St Mary	Objection to flooding my land at Waterside Caravan Park. Plot 427	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	134
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF19	Residents of Beckton	Objection to flooding my land at Waterside Caravan Park. Plot 376	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	135
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF20	Resident of Walthamstow	Objection to flooding my land at Waterside Caravan Park. Plot 173	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	136
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF21	Residents of Sandy	Objection to flooding my land at Waterside Caravan Park. Plot 372	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	137
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF22	Resident of Maldon	Objection to flooding my land at plot 469 & 470 Waterside Caravan Park.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	167

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F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF23	Residents of Chadwell St Mary	Objection to flooding my land at plot 428 Waterside Caravan Park.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	168
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF24	Residents of Basildon	Objection to flooding my land at Plot 137 Waterside Caravan Park.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	169
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF25	Residents of Hutton	Disagrees with draft policy for F14 and the future flooding of the Black Water near Bradwell on Sea, destroying wildlife and peoples plots of land.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	175
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF26	Resident of Hutton	Disagrees with draft policy for F14 and the future flooding of the Black Water near Bradwell on Sea, destroying wildlife and peoples plots of land.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	176
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea	MUF27	Resident of Brentwood	Disagrees with draft policy for F14 and the future flooding of the Black Water near Bradwell on Sea, destroying wildlife and peoples plots of land.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	177
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea - Caravan Parks	MUF28	Resident of Maldon	There is a holding Cesspit operated by Park Resorts Ltd close to the boating lake and in the event of deliberate flooding you may wish to consider the possibility of raw sewerage being spread around the park from the various sewerage drains from over 100 caravans (584 caravan plot park) which lead into the Cesspit which has been overflowing regularly in the previous 12 months.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	80

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F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea - Caravan Parks	MUF29	MofPublic	During my visit to my caravan at Waterside Caravan Park, St Lawrence, Southminster, last weekend, I was dismayed at hearing about the flooding of the Blackwater river estuary which will affect the caravan park. Has the Caravan Park been notified about this? What will happen to the wetland habitat which has been carefully monitored over the years? It appears that nobody in the local area has been notified about this Plan. Because of this, surely it cannot be legal. I wish to register my objection to any scheme that would entail any partial closure of Waterside Caravan Park and confirm that there should be any enquiry with respect of any such	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	131
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea - Caravan Parks	MUF30	Park Resorts	Waterside is scheduled for immediate managed realignment. This seems wholly inconsistent, unfair and against the stated objectives of the SMP.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.	See response above. In addition the EMF asked for the documents to be more explicit in the way caravan parks have been considered within the plan. Generally they are perceived to be of economic importance locally but also at significant flood risk - given that they are single storey and not substantial structures. A need for a caravan policy has been highlighted for the Action Plan. Further dialogue with caravan park owners is also planned. In the case of F14 compartmentalisation of the flood cell may be needed to reduce flood risk to the caravan parks and occupiers.	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2 with the recognition that no MR would occur without landowner support. Maldon DC HTL views noted.	ACTION PLAN (ADAPTATION)	POLICY CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	25
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea - Caravan Parks and Economics	MUF31	Park Resorts	Waterside has 174 static caravans and 65 touring/tenting pitches. The site is likely to generate almost £8m of spending each year. This would be a major loss to the local economy. Based on the assumptions we estimate that it would cost in the region of £11m to replace the holiday park. This cost represents its value to the park owner and does not appear to have been considered in allocating the site for managed realignment.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	25

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F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea - Caravan Parks and Economics	MUF32	Park Resorts	Waterside is shown within MU F (Blackwater Estuary) as designated for managed realignment from the present day onwards. This is justified on the basis that the sea defences are under pressure, but that all dwellings and infrastructure will remain protected and that realignments will come at the expense of agricultural land as well as camp sites and caravan parks. That sentence is a contradiction in itself, as it acknowledges that vital tourism infrastructure in the case of caravan parks will not be protected.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	25
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea - Caravan Parks and Economics	MUF33	Park Resorts	The loss of Waterside would result in the loss of at least £8m per year from the local economy, not to mention the only real source of local jobs at St Lawrence. Surely it would be far cheaper to retain and maintain existing flood defences than to loose £8m annual investment in local jobs and the economy.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	25
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea - Caravan Parks and Economics	MUF34	Park Resorts	The plans objectives are to protect values, but there does not seem to be any attempt to protect the £11m it would cost to replace this holiday park, surely it would be far cheaper to retain and maintain the existing flood defences around Waterside Holiday Park, than it would to rebuild the park further inland?	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	25
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea - Caravan Parks and Economics	MUF35	Park Resorts	The policy in relation to Waterside is inconsistent with the policy for Martello Beach and the treatment of both is inconsistent with Coopers Beach and Naze Marine and probably many other holiday parks along the coast affected by the SMP proposals.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE, TEXT CHANGE AND TECHNICAL RESPONSE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	25

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F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea - Consultation	MUF36	Resident of Chadwell St Mary	I am a freehold land owner at Waterside Park caravan site, and completely disagree with plans to flood the proposed area as it would render my land unusable. All options lead to the same conclusion, my land would become unusable. Any timing of these plans would be unacceptable, which would affect the use of my land. At no time has there been any personal consultation with myself or anyone I know who also owns freehold land on Waterside Park. It was only when I was informed by another affected third party that I learnt of these plans. I was surprised how few people in the area knew of the proposals. Because of the lack of information provided to the people affected by this plan, the consultation period should be extended. I have been informed locally that the sea defenses in this area have been in good condition and remain so to this day. Not having been informed personally about these proposed plans, I would not have known to look on your internet site until I was told by a third party.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	145
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea - Caravan Parks and Economics	MUF126	Blackwater Estuary Estate Ass'n	FBF- Disagrees with draft plan and the current hysteria re global warming, He was not informed and there should have been Public Consultations? Blackwater Estuary has protected species and will be destroyed.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			99
F14 St. Lawrence to Bradwell-on-Sea - Environment	MUF37	Residents of Mayland	Disagrees with draft plan. states the plan does not demonstrate the benefits of the scheme as opposed to the loss of wildlife habitat. If tide breaches F14 there will be loss of wildlife.	See Comments for MUF14	POLICY CHANGE from MR in epoch 1 to MR in epoch 2.				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2 MUF and MUF policy maps	3.2, 4.7, E4.9.5, F7.3.6, H3.58, H4, AA, WFD, S2-MUF and MUF policy maps	98

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F14	MUF146	Landowner	<p>Colne to Bradwell Disagrees with the draft policies - This plan has been very poorly communicated to affected landowners and homeowners. I am particularly concerned with the part of the plan which affects my family - area F14 on the Environment Agency (EA) map. We own and farm land which is proposed to be flooded under the "managed retreat" area just to the East of the Caravan Park East of Stone in St Lawrence Bay. The Environment Agency really needs to consult with affected people - and thus far in my area, they have only consulted with the CLA (Country Landowners Association), and the NFU (National Farmers' Union). Currently, no land in CLA owned areas is proposed to be allowed to flood - and the area I am interested in does not have any CLA members, and hence none of us has been consulted at all in the production of this plan. I - and all the other affected landowners and farmers that I have spoken to - are all firmly opposed to the scheme as it is. None of us were reached in discussions with the CLA or NFU. Our views need to be taken in to account. Finding this web portal to submit my objections has not been easy. I only heard about this consultation exercise through the local paper, and was not consulted at all about the preparation of the plan, even though a significant portion of my land will be allowed to flood. Worse still, my land will only flood when the sea wall breaches further along the coast towards Bradwell. Sea Water will flow along my land having already crossed 2 other farmers' fields. After crossing my land, the water will flood 2 caravan parks and a small village of houses. Looking at the 5m contour line on the map, the only way to protect these houses, and the caravan parks would be to construct an extensive new sea-wall across my land, or my neighbours' land. We are not in favour of this.</p>	<p>Project team discussion- Technical response required</p>	<p>NO ACTION</p>							121

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			<p>This plan should be considered, as it will significantly enhance the area, and will serve both the goals that the EA is trying to achieve with this managed realignment. This alternative plan is better, cheaper, and easier than the draft plan, and it will have the added benefit of maintaining the protection that these hundreds of caravans, houses, farms, and businesses have enjoyed for hundreds of years. Final comment - one landowner I spoke to - who has lived within sight of this sea wall for about 60 years - comments that the sea wall is in just as good condition now as it was 50+ years ago, and that there is no need to allow this area to flood. His words should be listened to.</p> <p>We only heard of these terrible plans in the local newspaper, and I have had to ring countless government agencies to find who on earth I should speak to about these plans. With holidays, meetings, etc, I have missed various people countless times, and have really had to struggle to get my voice heard. The EA people I did eventually speak to were very friendly and helpful, and I do not fault them at all - but your process for consultation is fundamentally flawed, and needs to be re-done so that affected people can actually be consulted. Have you ever taken part in an Environment Agency consultation online before? Yes This system is an improvement on the way the Environment Agency consults As per previous comment - the earlier consultation I was involved in actually consulted affected people - this consultation has only consulted people who live a long way away. I question the thought processes which lie behind an expensive consultation process in which NONE of the affected people are actually spoken to or contacted in any way. As mentioned in my earlier comments, nobody in the area affected by this "consultation" process has been consulted at</p>									
F14	MUF150	Member of Public	Why is the problem of wash from high speed pleasure craft not taken into account? This greatly affects our sea defences and wildlife, but neither the EA, SMP or Natural England seem to have any interest in this and it is not mentioned (that I can see) in the report. Why?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			170
F14	MUF127	Member of Public	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan, states plan for Bradwell F14 will destroy wildlife, no proof that plan will be successful	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			101

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F14	MUF128	Member of Public	Disagrees with draft plan, owns 3 plots at Bradwell Leisure Park and was not personally notified of SMP. Was given FBF on 13/06 from kicak farmer, There was lack of information ie. Notices, representative or letter.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			102
F14	MUF129	Member of Public	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan for Dengie Peninsula F14. No evidence that plan will work.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			103
F14	MUF131	Blackwater Estuary Estate Ass'n	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan for Blackwater, He was not informed and there should have been Public Consultations to express views? Blackwater Estuary has protected species and will be destroyed.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			105
F14	MUF132	Blackwater Estuary Estate Ass'n	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan for Blackwater, He was not informed and there should have been Public Consultations to express views? Blackwater Estuary has protected species and will be destroyed.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			106
F14	MUF133	Blackwater Estuary Estate Ass'n	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan for Blackwater, He was not informed and there should have been Public Consultations to express views? Blackwater Estuary has protected species and will be destroyed.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			107
F14	MUF134	Blackwater Estuary Estate Ass'n	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan for Blackwater, He was not informed and there should have been Public Consultations to express views? Blackwater Estuary has protected species and will be destroyed.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			108
F14	MUF135	MofPublic	FBF - Disagrees with draft plan for F14, concerned that as a landowner she was not informed that F14 is to be flooded (informed by a local farmer), the area provides habitat for birds, invertebrates and plants and uses the land for family days out. Believes flooding this area will make no difference to the effects of climate change and tides.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			109
F14	MUF138	MofPublic	Objection of flooding to land at caravan park, plot 476	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			127
F15 Bradwell Creek - Navigation	MUF38	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL important to preservation of moorings and Marina Berths at Bradwell.	Project team discussion- Technical response required - RYA comments need to be incorporated into documents more fully	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE- ENSURE RYA COMMENTS ARE INCORP IN DOCS			5

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General	MUF91	Leisure & Liveability Team Leader Maldon Dist Council	Members of the Committee considered a detailed report that recommended approval of most of the management proposals for each PDZ in Maldon District as outlined in the draft plan. A number of issues were discussed both in support and objection to the contents of the report. Following discussion a new recommendation was proposed at the meeting and Members voted to support the new recommendation. It was resolved to support a recommendation that the Council's response be one of advocating 'Hold the Line' on all Management Units affecting Maldon District.	Not discussed at CSG as Maldon DC Planning and Licensing committee met between the CSG and EMF meetings and have recommended a HTL policy for the whole Maldon frontage		EMF/CSG discussed this issue with the MDC officers and members present. Cllr Lewis - At a recent Planning and Licensing Committee meeting of Maldon DC Cllr's, MDC members and officers who are involved in the SMP found it very difficult to explain to their colleagues why the policy should not be HTL throughout Maldon's frontage. At the meeting Maldon DC members expressed concern that they could be the only LA accepting MR along their frontage. The EMF/CSG discussed that other LA's were accepting MR policies and that this message needed to be discussed further with MDC Cllr's. EA have	ACTION - EA and MDC EMF/CSG reps to discuss further.		POLICY CHANGE	4.7	4.7	149
General	MUF92	Landowner	He has had no direct contact from EA.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			20
General	MUF93	Member of Public	The data supplied so far is at best basic and at the worst, guesswork. There is not enough accuracy, objectivity, reality and definitely not clarity.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General	MUF94	Member of Public	The current SMP is the second version of an earlier SMP, completed around the mid nineties. The original maps from the 1990's (some of which I still retain) are very similar to the supposed 'new' SMP maps which have gone out for public consultation. I have continually been trying to gain financial figures for the latest SMP to gauge [sic] how much the latest plan has cost, for very little new and/or new proven data. This has not been forthcoming from either the EA or	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General	MUF95	Member of Public	I have also raised questions on why outside consultants (including Royal Haskoning) were used to compile data and mapping, when the EA has its own internal departments. This appears to be a colossal mis-appropriation of funds, which, as of yet are unascertained.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			170

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General	MUF96	Member of Public	Why is there not a clearer definition of hold the line? Surely to hold the line you continually have to maintain it, but this doesn't seem to be the case with the SMP, could you please explain this? Is hold the line purely used to placate residents, with little or no maintenance likely to occur? In various epochs it is said that maintenance has or will be handed to landowners, but this is covered in very small, vague and hidden parts of the consultation document. Why is it not clearer? Do the landowners know that this is going to happen? Do the residents know that this is going to happen? Has the SMP taken into account reduced funding from DEFRA? Why is a funding commitment not enclosed or mentioned in the report? How does this affect the validity of hold the line? The definition of Hold the Line was raised by Cllr. Tony Cussen and it was stated by the SMP that it was hold the line, but that that was subject to external matters, such as And that this would be put into the glossary, but this has been omitted from the booklets handed out at the public consultations, why? SMP that it was hold the line, but that that was subject to external matters, such as finances, funding and viability etc. And that this would be put into the glossary, but this has been omitted from the booklets handed out at the public consultations, why?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General	MUF97	Member of Public	Final evaluation: The main statements contained in the report are in aiming to: Protect the most people and property for as long as we can. Allow people and places time to adapt. Balance social, economic and environment need. How can this be possible, when: 1) No costs/financial statements are attached to the	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General	MUF98	Member of Public	Final evaluation: The main statements contained in the report are in aiming to: Protect the most people and property for as long as we can. Allow people and places time to adapt. Balance social, economic and environment need. How can this be possible, when: 2) Most residents are unaware of the consequences of the SMP due to very, very inadequate publicity? It is almost like a hidden report. 3) Very little actual data and a lot of assumptions are used?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170

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General	MUF99	Member of Public	In conclusion, I think that the SMP as a whole has been a massive mis-appropriation of funds, for very little return. The SMP is unworkable and appears to have the sole purpose of enabling the EA to drop the majority of its liability for safeguarding sea defences and management and handing this to landowners, while of course still maintaining overall control, but no financial engagement. It is interesting that residents have not been informed that it is likely that the majority of future sea defence maintenance will fall to landowners. I am sure they will be interested to know that this appears to be the main aim of the SMP. Finances have been wasted on consultants etc. (I have so far been unable to ascertain these in full, but will in due course) and this at best flawed study.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General	MUF100	Member of Public	The SMP is not backed up by financial reports etc. And is based mostly on supposition or 'guesswork' and it is alarming that the SMP is supposed to be the highest level of the planning stage of DEFRA's strategy for flood and coastal defence, when it is relying heavily on little hard data. It will be interesting to see what the cost vs public benefit ratio will be when the financial reports are finally made public and how this will factor in governmental department waste. I look forward to the response of the SMP and how we (landowners) will be given the opportunity to influence the final SMP as the input for the draught SMP has been very inadequate. Finally, some of the administrative staff at the EA are very helpful, but it seems that those in charge of the SMP are there more to hinder than to help any queries and spend more time in finding ways to avoid answering questions, rather than to actually answer them. It makes the whole process incredibly frustrating.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170

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General	MUF101	English Heritage	<p>Management Unit F: Blackwater Estuary E4.9.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E63 The remarkable importance, in terms of landscape value and nature conservation, of the RSPB and Essex Wildlife Trust reserves at Old Hall and Tollesbury Wick, is a significant omission that needs to be rectified by appropriate wording in the last paragraph. They are at least as significant (probably more so, given the group value offered by their close proximity) as the National Trust's reserves at Northey Island and Ray Island, which are mentioned. The following paragraph should be added after the last paragraph of the Characterisation section: The area includes extensive settled Neolithic land surface preserved within the intertidal zone. There also many large timber fish weirs of Saxon Date. There are numerous Red Hills (salt-making sites) and duck-decoy ponds on the present and former marshes, and the estuary is fringed by extensive cropmark landscapes dating to the prehistoric and Roman period.</p> <p>Extant areas grazing marsh as at Old Hall and Tollesbury Wick are complex historic landscapes. Overall the Blackwater estuary has one of the most significant coastal wetland historic environments in England and is included on the English Heritage list of nationally-significant wetland sites as part of the Heritage Management of England's Wetlands initiative and former marshes, and the estuary is fringed by extensive cropmark landscapes dating to the prehistoric and Roman period. Extant areas grazing marsh as at Old Hall and Tollesbury Wick are complex historic landscapes. Overall the Blackwater estuary has one of the most significant coastal wetland historic environments in England and is included on the English Heritage list of nationally-significant wetland sites as part of the Heritage Management of England's</p>	Project team discussion- Make suggested ammendments - Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	E4.9.1	E4.9.1	163
General	MUF102	English Heritage	<p>D4.6 Theme Review Unit F – Sales Point to Holiwell Point (North) Page D.16- At the end of the second paragraph insert these additional lines, There are also numerous Red Hills (salt-making sites) marking the interface between the former marsh and the dryland. There are also buried cheniers of Prehistoric or early historic date together with relict sea walls, decoy ponds and other features relating to the exploitation of marshland.</p>	Project team discussion- Make suggested ammendments - Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	D4.6	D4.6	163

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
General	MUF103	MofPublic	Agrees with draft plan but comments that the seawall at stansgate is to be raised in F13, unit F. they appreciate that landward side will encroach on their land but would like timings to be confirmed to enable them to incorporate in future plans.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			37
General	MUF104	National Trust	Q5 If anything is unclear to you or if you wish to make any other comments not covered by the questions above, please tell us. There appears to be a disparity between the full consultation and Non-technical summary of the Colne Point to Bradwell area. In the full consultation it refers to the following PDZs: F8 Maldon Inner Estuary F9a South Maldon F9b Northey Island In the Non-technical summary the PDZs are referred to as: F8 Maldon Inner Estuary F9 South Maldon F9a Mundon Point F9b Northey Island The Trust is particularly interested in shoreline opposite Northey Island and would like to be clear that the EA is proposing Hold the Line for all Epochs? The National Trust, with more than 100 years experience of coastal management, would welcome the opportunity to contribute further to the development of innovative public policy on working with coastal change and	Project team discussion- Technical response required - Corrections required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	S2-MUF	S2-MUF	180
General - Caravan Parks	MUF105	Park Resorts	Four parks are affected by the proposal in the SMP, including Waterside.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			25
General - Coastal processes	MUF106	Member of Public	Question 3: Do you agree with the draft policy options outlined in the plan and the timing of these in your local area? Yes/No (please state your locality) If no, please give details Answer- NO. They have been produced using untested, misleading and possibly incorrect models and assumptions. Too much has been invested in what might or might not happen, with complete ignorance of what is happening right now. My location is the Blackwater Estuary. How can models based on Norfolk be used in Essex when they are totally different geographically?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
General - Coastal processes	MUF108	Member of Public	Mud flat / salt marsh. The SMP fail to address the likelihood of managed realignment sites turning to mud flats and instead prefer to assume that all of them will turn to salt marsh after flooding. I know of several (including parts of our farmland) which have gone to mud flats. I was at a meeting which I attended at Marks Tey, as most present felt that the questions they had been continually raising had not been answered. This is of no benefit to flood defences or wildlife. When the SMP were challenged on the percentage of managed realignment which had turned to mud flats, the evasive answer was that some of them had. Where is the data? Surely this should be in place before stating what will happen to managed realignment sites? In our locality salt marshes are actually higher than the farmland, why is this not discussed fully in the report and why is there is [sic] no mention of this (that I could see) in relation to the effects of managed realignment, flooding and coastal erosion? We have actually lost an area of salt marsh due to sea defence abandonment, so why does the report not take this into account?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General - Consultation	MUF109	Member of Public	Consultation document? The new SMP is described as a consultation document, but when I have queried how you can make or suggest amendments to it, there has not been a clear answer. As landowners, we were not consulted in its formation until hearing by chance, late summer 2009. As mere landowners, we were not entitled to attend key stakeholder meetings, which appears to be aimed at keeping interested parties in the dark.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			170

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
General - Consultation	MUF110	Member of Public	7) Stakeholder meetings. There was a general air of dissatisfaction at the Key Stakeholders meeting which I attended at Marks Tey, as most present felt that the questions they had been continually raising had not been answered. I asked EA Officer about this (among other matters) at the end of the evening and he said that all of the questions asked at every meeting (including those raised during this meeting, not only in the open session, but also during the smaller workshops) would appear in the appendices of the summary of the draught [sic] SMP. I could not find them, why not? A generalisation of thoughts and general questions most certainly does not cover them. It was also raised by John Whittingdale MP that government funding was likely to be cut by 25% and had the SMP taken that into account, but no answer was	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General - Consultation	MUF111	Member of Public	Final evaluation: The main statements contained in the report are in aiming to: Protect the most people and property for as long as we can. Allow people and places time to adapt. Balance social, economic and environment need. How can this be possible, when: 5) Why have residents and landowners not been made more aware of the devaluation and loss of property, probably coupled with extortionate insurance?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General - Consultation	MUF112	Member of Public	Why does the author of the report state 'provided' in his responses? Why are such vague terms used?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General - Consultation	MUF113	Member of Public	Why were no feedback forms handed out at the public consultations that I attended? I did not know how to respond to the public consultation and then heard at the last minute that feedback forms were available. It seems that it has been made as difficult as possible to give feedback on the SMP. The dates are also different in the booklets to what is actually on the feedback form (now that I have managed to obtain one). Does this also point to further irregularities with	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General - Defences	MUF114	Member of Public	Maintenance. Why is the SMP described as being a one stop shop for landowners to maintain their own defences, when this is not the case? Why do other bodies have such a large input, such as Natural England, as more wildlife will be lost due to the land flooding with salt water, than by maintenance works. Why is this not discussed in the SMP?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
General - Economics	MUF115	Member of Public	No economic or social studies have been completed (that I have seen) why were these not included IN DETAIL in the report. How can the report be valid if these vital details and data are left out?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General - Flood maps	MUF116	Member of Public	Why do most of the maps (including flood plains) not appear to be in the report? (I may have missed them) as these would have been an easy way for laymen residents ad landowners to assess the liability of their property? If they are included, why did they not get included in the back of the Managing the coast booklets, as the other more benign maps were?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General - Habitats Regulations	MUF117	Member of Public	They are based on assumptions and appear to be more focused on complying with the HRA (habitats regulation assessment) and avoiding future financial liabilities. They do not full [sic] take into account heritage assets, the historic environment, SAC (special area of conservation), SSSI, Ramsar sites etc. The EU habitats directive and HRA appear to be the only body to gain out of the SMP. They have little basis based on hard facts and important funding and financial data has been omitted, which makes a mockery of the entire report, as it does not set out how the draught [sic] SMP can or will be sustained or implemented.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General - Integrated Coastal Zone Management	MUF118	Leisure & Liveability Team Leader Maldon Dist Council	The District Council supports the underlying principles as set out in the consultation draft. However as the European Union & the UK Government have adopted and promoted the concept of Integrated Coastal Zone Management as the most effective means of addressing the multiple interests of the coastal zone and in recognition of the fact that the management of the shoreline can have implications for the a wide range of socio-economic and environmental interests it would seem appropriate to state at the outset of the final plan the role that it has in helping to deliver ICZM on the Suffolk and Essex	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				TEXT CHANGE			149

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
General - Landowners	MUF119	Member of Public	Nothing that has been discussed during the consultation period has improved this impression. The report itself says that it is aimed at 'a wide audience' and based on programmes which include 'building trust in the communities' and 'working with others' when in my experience exactly the opposite is true? I only managed to attend one key stakeholders meeting as I am a member of a Parish Council and even this was by mistake as apparently Parish Councils should not have been included. Members of the SMP took a lot of time to explain that landowners were not invited or included and just to speak to either the NFU, CLA or other organisations for information, yet the report itself sounds like everyone likely to be involved was consulted. Please explain this? Why were landowners who have a very real and large interest in the SMP deliberately excluded? Why were parish councils excluded? The report seems to be more interested in ticking the boxes and appearing to likely to be affected, but this is not what has happened in actuality. A tiny ad in local papers does not convey the importance of the report and many residents and landowners overlooked it. councils excluded? The report seems to be more interested in ticking the boxes and appearing to involve/consult everyone likely to be affected, but this is not what has happened in actuality. A tiny ad in local papers does not convey the importance of the report and many residents and landowners overlooked it.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General - Opposition	MUF120	Member of Public	You do not define 'us' and 'best' in your proposed plan. These sound like self-regulating decisions and assessments and need to be explained and clarified further. Not acceptable, especially when the SMP is supposed to be consulting on the highest level planning stage for flood and coastal risk. The data supplied so far is at best basic and at the worst, guesswork. There is not enough accuracy, objectivity, reality and definitely not clarity.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
General - opposition	MUF121	Member of Public	3) EU habitats directive and Managed realignment/retreat. We (White Bros) refused to accept managed retreat to the north east of our defences in the 1990's. Because of this, the defences were abandoned. Will this happen to other landowners who refuse to accept managed realignment suggested on the SMP? Why do you not explain the exact definition and meaning of managed re-alignment more clearly? The data that suggest managed re-alignment will help reduce flooding elsewhere is at best hopeful, as the tides and water will just move to another defence. Why have you not undertaken studies into siltation from eroding sea defences, as surely the building sediment will affect the flood	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General - Opposition	MUF122	Member of Public	Why have you not undertaken studies into siltation from eroding sea defences, as surely the building sediment will affect flood risks? Why was this not studied when it is an integral part of the SMP, or is it that the data was unlikely to help the SMP in encouraging the EA to abandon large areas of sea defences? Why does the EU habitats directive seem to be the only beneficiary of the SMP? Who decided on the life the existing sea defence studies, when no scientific data has been compiled to back these up? Why are storms and winds not taken into account? It appears that the majority of this data is based on assumptions rather than hard facts and why are other external causes not taken into account? It appears that the majority of this data is based on assumptions rather than hard fact and why are other external causes not taken into account.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
General Environment	MUF123	Essex Wildlife Trust	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 [sic], the land east of Bradwell and some MOD areas.	RSPB and EWT opposed HtL for the Dengie peninsula. Officers discussed the decision-making process - that the frontages at sales point and Holiwell point were considered vulnerable however in G1 EMF took the view that a previous MR proposal had been so unpopular locally it would never be acceptable and requested a HTL policy for G1. G3 has a rubbish-filled wall and will be examined further post-smp through a study of waste in walls in South Essex. NE reported that they have new evidence to suggest that the marsh is not accreting but eroding, only mudflat is accreting. Officers stated that as NE had new data it needed to be shared asap to inform the policy making. NE to share data on saltmarsh for Dengie. It was also discussed that Dengie has had application for wind turbines.	ACTION -NE to supply new saltmarsh information ASAP.	NE - presented new evidence. When looking at potential MR sites the saltmarsh loss was about 10 years old, about 48ha per year. There would have been areas of accretion and area of erosion. New evidence is being looked at now. We are undertaking new survey, condition assessment of European sites, 1997 to 2007 so we have updated version. Evidence coming forward that has not been part of the SMP more evidence will come out soon. We are making sure that we have more updated information to inform if more managed realignment may be required. The information will be shared to EA and LA's. We are not	NO POLICY CHANGE HTL but with text about potential policy change subject to study. ensuring this is flagged as important site for MR at subsequent SMP reviews	ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT			1

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
				Officers discussed the risks of a HTL policy implying development of wind farms on Dengie would be viable. New proposals must include developer contributions and turbines need to be climate proof as the area is still vulnerable to flooding. Need to have discussion around 3rd party contributions to defences along this frontage if it remains HTL.		EA - Bradwell (EDF) have been represented in Key stakeholders events, HTL is for all three epochs for their frontage. No one can be forced to respond to the consultation. Issue raised re. wind farm substations, strategic Infrastructure at areas below sea level. EA - flood risk maps are there to inform the LAs' planning consent decisions. New development to take place on flood plain, need to be discussed to address the need of additional contribution to defences. G3 - southern part of Dengie, identified as vulnerable but HTL because of wastefilled walls. The study will need to be undertaken. No policy change until study						
General	MUF124	Potential Landowner	member of public is looking to purchase agricultural land in Bradwell on Sea and Dengie area and comments that future sea defences are very important as grade 2/3 arable land could become salt marsh. No doubt his concern is held by anyone farming in the area.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			
General - Opposition	MUF125	Area Footpath secretary	FBF - Agrees with draft plan. Comments whilst MR usually involves official diversions of Public R of W and NAI will leaves routes unprotected. Concerns that public will not have local paths to walk in future.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE_ ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT			97
General	MUF136	St Lawrence Parish Council	Agrees with draft plan. Comment, Would we loose all of the caravan park?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			110

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
General	MUF137	CPREssex Plans Group	MU F BLACKWATER ESTUARY We note that there is a potential impact on the historic environment, oyster fisheries, footpaths and good quality agricultural land. We would ask that in preparing detailed schemes the impacts on the historic environment and the oyster fisheries are carefully investigated and appropriate mitigation measures are employed to minimise adverse impacts. We would also ask that the loss of good quality farmland is minimised. Finally, we would ask that where footpaths are re-routed the new routes are equally attractive. In relation to the caravan sites at Steeple and St Lawrence Bay which may be affected, we would again ask that any changes lead to significant landscape improvements.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE _ TECHNICAL RESPONSE			112
General - Coastal processes	MUF145	MofPublic	Why is the problem of wash from high speed pleasure craft not taken into account? This greatly effects our sea defences and wildlife, but neither the EA, SMP or Natural England seem to have any interest in this and it is not mentioned (that I can see) in the report. Why?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			170
General	MUF130	Tollesbury Parish Council	Following the recent Public consultation concerning the AMP, the Parish Council would like to bring to your attention our concerns with regards to Tollesbury. Tollesbury is a unique community of approx 2800 people. It differs from other villages along the coast in that it does not just consist of residential property, with householders commuting out of the village to work. Traditionally, Tollesbury has been a village based on both marine and agricultural activity. These remain at the heart of the village's economy, and the traditional saltmarsh has been enhanced by becoming areas of SS1 status, n which tourism has increased by the bird watching activities. In addition others commute into the village. The villages other amenities, which support it being a sustainable village, include a primary a school, a swimming pool, a bus garage with daily buses to Maldon, Colchester and Witham, a doctors surgery and a pharmacy. It has two churches, hosting three congregations, and two community centres, a recreation ground	As per MUF60	DISCUSS AT EMF - General view that NO POLICY CHANGE ensuring this is flagged as important site at subsequent SMP reviews				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.7	0.7	104

Essex and South Suffolk SMP Change Control Issues for CSG and EMF
Management Unit G Dengie Peninsula

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original reference
G1 Bradwell-on-Sea	MUG02	Essex County Council	PDZ G1 – Bradwell on Sea. ECC would not support any form of managed realignment for this frontage given the high level of amenity afforded by the beach at Bradwell and the proximity to the spiritual setting of St Peters and the Othona Community. The proximity to the potential Nuclear Power Station could also have the potential to cause concern among the public and hence it is felt that this site is best avoided, and a policy of Hold the Line should remain.	Noted	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			153
G1 Bradwell-on-Sea - Land use	MUG03	MofPublic	Member of public is looking to purchase agricultural land in Bradwell on Sea and Dengie area and comments that future sea defences are very important as grade 2/3 arable land could become salt marsh. No doubt his concern is held by anyone farming in the area.	NOTED	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			13
G3 Dengie Marshes - Navigation	MUG04	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered vitally important to the stability of the mouth of the Crouch and its navigation.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
General - Environment	MUG05	RSPB	Management Unit G: Dengie Peninsula We note that the preferred options for the Dengie Peninsula are Hold The Line for each Epoch. However we believe that the Dengie holds great potential for intertidal habitat creation in the longer term and could perform a valuable function in providing intertidal habitat to offset coastal squeeze in this SMP area, but also in other SMPs elsewhere with more constrained coastlines. We would also suggest that the presence of refuse filled seawalls on the Dengie and elsewhere should not preclude habitat creation. If the sea wall is not sustainable then the nature of the walls is a technical issue to be dealt with through the design process. Another option would be to create habitat through regulated tidal exchange, which would leave the walls intact.	RSPB and EWT opposed HTL for the Dengie peninsula. Officers discussed the decision-making process - that the frontages at sales point and Holiwell point were considered vulnerable however in G1 EMF took the view that a previous MR proposal had been so unpopular locally it would never be acceptable and requested a HTL policy for G1. G3 has a rubbish-filled wall and will be examined further post-smp through a study of waste in walls in South Essex. NE reported that they have new evidence to suggest that the marsh is not accreting but eroding, only mudflat is accreting. Officers stated that as NE had new data it needed to be shared asap to inform the policy making.	ACTION -NE to supply new saltmarsh information ASAP.	NE - presented new evidence. When looking at potential MR sites the saltmarsh loss was about 10 years old, about 48ha per year. There would have been areas of accretion and area of erosion. New evidence is being looked at now. We are undertaking new survey, condition assessment of European sites, 1997 to 2007 so we have updated version. Evidence coming forward that has not been part of the SMP more evidence will come out soon. We are making sure that we have more updated information to inform if more managed realignment may be required. The information will be shared to EA and LA's. We are not	NO POLICY CHANGE HTL but with text about potential policy change subject to study. ensuring this is flagged as important site for MR at subsequent SMP reviews	ACTION PLAN_ (Asset Man)	TEXT/MAP CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			117

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original reference
				NE to share data on saltmarsh for Dengie. It was also discussed that Dengie has had application for wind turbines. Officers discussed the risks of a HTL policy implying development of wind farms on Dengie would be viable. New proposals must include developer contributions and turbines need to be climate proof as the area is still vulnerable to flooding. Need to have discussion around 3rd party contributions.		No one can be forced to respond to the consultation. Issue raised re. wind farm sub-stations, strategic Infrastructure at areas below sea level. EA - flood risk maps are there to inform the LAs' planning consent decisions. New development to take place on flood plain, need to be discussed to address the need of additional contribution to defences. G3 - southern part of Dengie, identified as vulnerable but HTL because of wastefilled walls. The study will need to be undertaken. No policy change until study has been undertaken. EMF - Essex CC comfortable with this as well as Maldon DC.						
General - Environment	MUG07	EWT	Certain areas of the coast appear to have been excluded from the discussion or analysis for coastal re-alignment even though the land lends itself to an ideal coastal re-alignment, such as the south east Dengie, the land east of Bradwell and some MOD areas.	defences along this frontage if it remains	ACTION -NE to supply new saltmarsh information ASAP.				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			1
General	MUG08	English Heritage	Management Unit G: Dengie peninsula E.4.10.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E71 In the Characterisation section, insert after the first sentence in the third paragraph:Earlier occupation of the marshes is marked by the survival of numerous Red Hills (salt-making sites), duck-decoy ponds, former sea-walls and World War II defensive sites. Former cheniers (beach ridges) are also buried within the marsh and these may well have served as foci for occupation and activity in the past.	HTL.	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	E.4.10.1	E.4.10.1	163
General - Dengie Theme Review	MUG09	English Heritage	D.4.7 Theme Review Unit G – Holliwell Point (North) to Courtsend/Foulness Page.D.17 Insert after the third paragraph the following additional paragraph. A range of archaeological deposits and features, including prehistoric relict land surfaces, peats and 'submerged forests' survive well, within and beneath the alluvium, and in the intertidal zone. There are also numerous red hills, relict seawalls, oyster pits, timber structures and military remains. The extant grazing marshes are complex and significant historic landscapes. In view of its complex and important historic environment the Upper Crouch Estuary has been included on the English Heritage list of nationally significant wetland sites as part of the Heritage	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	D.4.7	D.4.7	163

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original reference
Flood Warning	MUG01	MofPublic	There appears to be no plan to cope with periodic tidal surges. If the sea walls are continuously maintained to the highest standards then they will be able to safeguard lives and property in these events. Also commented on past surges and lack of flood warnings.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE-ALREADY IN DRAFT DOCUMENT			166

Essex and South Suffolk SMP Change Control Issues for CSG and EMF
Management Unit H Crouch and Roach estuaries

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
General	MUH01	Chelmsford BC	We believe that the draft policies are well considered and thorough. They recognise the complexities and challenges facing the coastline from current sea water erosion and deposition, climate change and the communities that live and work there. For South Woodham Ferrers and Battlesbridge the policy recommendations to retain, and where necessary upgrade, the existing defences are welcomed. We have no comment to make on specific elements of the SMP. No change to policy or wording	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			183
General	MUH02	CPREssex Plans Group	MU H CROUCH AND ROACH We note that there is a potential impact on the historic environment, oyster fisheries and footpath routes. We would ask again that when detailed proposals are being drawn up, the impacts on the historic environment and the oyster fisheries are carefully investigated and mitigation measures are employed to minimise adverse impacts. We would also ask that any re-routing of footpaths creates attractive new routes.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			112
General	MUH03	MofPublic	Around the Roach, for instance, there have been rapid changes to the marsh edges to many stretches of sea wall. How long can these areas honestly be held?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN (Monitoring)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			21
General	MUH04	Rochford DC	No comments received	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			
General	MUH05	English Heritage	Management Unit H: Crouch & Roach E.4.11.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E76 In the Characterisation section, add after the last paragraph: A range of archaeological deposits and features, including prehistoric relict land surfaces, peats and 'submerged forests' survive well, within and beneath the alluvium, and in the intertidal zone There are also numerous red hills, relict seawalls, oyster pits, timber structures and military remains. The extant grazing marshes are complex and significant historic landscapes. There are important areas of surviving historic grazing-marsh as at Blue House and Morris Farms. In view of its complex and important historic environment, the Upper Crouch Estuary has been included on the English Heritage list of nationally-significant wetland sites as part of the Heritage Management of England's Wetlands	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	E.4.11.1	E.4.11.1	163
General - Coastal Processes	MUH07	MofPublic	Need to extend area of accretion to opposite Crouch Corner and remove the erosion triangles for south Dengie.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR CHANGE			77
General Environment	MUH10	Essex County Council	Waste Filled Sea Walls ECC feels that the policy for some/all frontages partially constructed out of waste, could potentially have been put forward as Managed Realignment for Epoch 3. It does however accept the precautionary approach of first conducting studies to look at the future options for these areas, with the potential to propose some/all for inclusion at subsequent reviews of the SMP.	Noted	Discuss EMF - ACTION PLAN link to waste in seawalls study	Cllr Chapman- Happy to Keep HtL (as per G3)	No change	ACTION PLAN (Asset Man)	NO CHANGE			153

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General Objection	MUH12	Maldon DC	The Members of the Committee of Maldon District Council advocated a 'Hold the Line' policy for all of the policy development zones affecting Maldon District.	Officers discussed the decision by Maldon DC members and EA managers will be meeting with the CEO of Maldon to discuss this further.	TO be discussed at EMF EA ACTION to meet with Maldon DC Chief Executive	Maldon DC HTL for all their frontage. Mark Johnson - Further discussion will take place. Cllr Cussen - the major concern was the area H3, the fact that the railway authorities had not chosen to become involved, which inspires no confidence.	EA to meet with Maldon DC		POLICY CHANGE	4.10	4.10	Maldon response
H1 and H2	MUH13	MofPublic	Has not yet read the draft summary but is concerned re boundary between H1 & H2a as properties & roads are hidden by boundary line, needs confirmation of which side they are?	It was raised that the PDZ boundary needs to be moved to included the whole of the Burnham community.	TEXT/MAP CHANGE to PDZ boundary	Public consultation raised that some properties were wrong side of boundary. Therefore boundary needs moving. EMF agreed Maldon DC okay. Make point that Maldon's position covers its whole area, which also include this PDZ.	TEXT/MAP CHANGE to PDZ boundary		TEXT/MAP CHANGE	MUH Policy maps	MUH Policy maps	30
H1 Burnham on Crouch	MUH14	Royal Yachting Assoc	HTL is considered important to the stability of the tidal flow, navigation, moorings and Marina berths, from Burnham to S Woodham Ferrers and Hayes Farm.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H10 Wallasea	MUH15	Essex County Council	PDZ H10 – Wallasea Island ECC supports the proposal by RSPB for a large scale realignment of Wallasea Island. It is essential that modelling of its impacts continues for a considerable time so that any resultant changes to coastal processes affecting PDZs along the Crouch and Roach, can be ascertained and policy proposals changed as required. This is the largest managed realignment site in Europe and all comments on the policy development zones on the Roach and Crouch will depend upon further study to ascertain the impact of the managed realignment on these estuaries. It should be recognised that all of these policies are subject to change when the impact is better understood.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			153

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H10 Wallasea	MUH16	RSPB	<p>2.2.9 Management Unit H: Crouch and Roach We note that the plan states that the RSPB proposes managed realignment over a further 700 ha of Wallasea Island. This is incorrect. The RSPB has planning approval up to 2019 for the creation of 668 ha of new habitat, of which 457 ha would be intertidal. The remainder is saline lagoon, engineered water vole habitat, grazing marsh, new sea walls and arable. Areas are detailed in the Environmental Statement which accompanied the RSPB planning application. It should be further noted that completion of the project is dependent upon further providers of inert fill and finance beyond our current partners Crossrail. We anticipate Crossrail providing approximately 50% of the necessary inert fill material.</p> <p>3.2 Implications of the plan - Table 3-1 The Table identifies 996 ha of managed realignment in Epoch 1. This figure appears high once the figures for Wallasea Island are amended. The text suggests that many of the managed realignments are on land not used for food production. We would note that many of the grazing marsh nature reserve sites are also involved in food production through the livestock they support.</p>	NOTED	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	2.2.9	2.29	117
H10 Wallasea	MUH17	RSPB	4.9 Management Unit H: Crouch and Roach Estuaries The RSPB remains pleased to work with the EA on the managed realignment project at Wallasea Island. Please note our comments under 2.2.9 above.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			117
H10 Wallasea	MUH18	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - MR for the Wallasea Wetland Project should not be allowed to impact on navigation and sailing facilities in the Crouch and Roach.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H11 - Consistency	MUH19	Essex County Council	Consistency The terminology in the SMP should be consistent e.g. Paglesham Churchend and Paglesham Eastend are referred to in the text on p178 whereas in the policy appraisal tables in Appendix G these same realignments are referred to as Paglesham and Paglesham Reach North Bank respectively making	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR CHANGE	Main documents and appendices	Main documents and appendices	153

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H11a/H11b	MUH20	Rochford DC Councillor	The SMP seems to suggest that the sea-walls defending Paglesham parish (H11A and H11B) are in poor condition and uneconomic to maintain. But in fact they have been significantly improved in the last decade, and are in good condition to withstand ordinary flood risks. It is recognised that Paglesham may be at risk from a future surge event or rising sea levels, but the abandonment of protection for residential or commercial property, or significant loss of agricultural land, are not acceptable options. It may be that some minor realignment of existing sea-walls can be part of a solution to improve the existing defences; however it is essential that the SMP includes a timetable for negotiating and agreeing the scope for any realignment, i.e. not only which sections of sea-wall might be affected, but outline plans for replacing those sections.	Further discussion required	NO CHANGE in policy with text change to indicate limited MR and secondary line of defence would be option. EMF DISCUSSION	EA- Challenging frontage very low lying, majority of defences are fronted by saltmarsh; it is mainly the tip that is under pressure. The MR issue is the fact that people may need more protection and the question is how best to do and reflect that. H11b - larger portion under pressure. There is also a similar issue as in H2 and H8: Potton across the Roach could be more suitable for MR, but has a contamination issue which further study could resolve. Options: MR as in the Draft; MR in Epoch 3 with clear statements. Cllr Chapman - landowner is prepared to protect. EA - the landowner may want to maintain the defences but is concerned about Landowner is uncomfortable with protecting the properties at the community. Cllr Chapman - is it not cheaper to HTL? It is also so low lying that it won't turn into saltmarsh so it would be costly to create habitat. EA - there are issues related to managing flood risk. Cllr Chapman - to retain protection of the features would be very expensive. Limited realignment. Rochford DC is happy with the draft policy: MR with continued protection of all features and using MR to reduce flood risk. Cllr Chapman - the issue of affordability crops up for MR also. Maldon DC - the dual approach can be used. EA - dual Policy only in extraordinary Stay with policy but the text should reflect working with Landowners and the Parish council. Conclusion: No change to policy but amended wording.	NO POLICY CHANGE with text change to indicate limited MR and secondary line of defence would be option.		POLICY CHANGE (H11b) TECHNICAL RESPONSE		4.9	94

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H11a	MUH22	Landowner	Any references to realignment should be withdrawn with immediate effect pending further feedback as to the impact of the Wallasea project, and the RSPB should be required to monitor the hydrology of the estuary generally and the impact of their scheme on surrounding frontages. It would be short sighted to consider significant capital expenditure until the impact of that project is known.	The defence up Lion Creek has been raised and widened in the last decade and whilst under less pressure than first thought there are still concerns over the low-lying land behind this defence and the proximity of Paglesham communities. The front facing defence on the roach is under pressure. Would need a secondary line of defences to protect property. It was discussed that there would be a need for a secondary line of defence to protect vulnerable properties. If secondary defences were employed then the landowner to could continue to maintain or enter in to MR.	NO CHANGE in policy with text change to indicate limited MR and secondary line of defence would be option. EMF DISCUSSION			ACTION PLAN (Monitoring)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			28
H11a	MUH23	Landowner	Change the status of the Flood Management Unit H11as set out under the proposals.	The defence up Lion Creek has been raised and widened in the last decade and whilst under less pressure than first thought there are still concerns over the low-lying land behind this defence and the proximity of Paglesham communities. The front facing defence on the roach is under pressure. Would need a secondary line of defences to protect property. It was discussed that there would be a need for a secondary line of defence to protect vulnerable properties. If secondary defences were employed then the landowner to could continue to maintain or enter in to MR.	NO CHANGE in policy with text change to indicate limited MR and secondary line of defence would be option. EMF DISCUSSION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			28
H11a	MUH24	Rochford DC Councillor	Clear plans are needed for two reasons: 1) the SMP will create doubt about the viability of the Paglesham community because no solution to long-term flood defence is proposed. This will lead to a lack of investment and cast a blight on planning in the parish. 2) The existing sea-walls will require some maintenance in the next 15 years, and in each of the "epochs" defined by the SMP. With the long-term future of these sea-walls in doubt, it will be difficult to justify funding of this necessary work. The main rationale for coastal realignment is that existing defences are under threat from channel movement or waves. This does not apply to Paglesham Pool (section H11A) which is a protected creek with extensive saltings. There is almost no part of this sea wall that is exposed to the direct action of tide or wave action. This section was greatly improved about 10 years ago. It was widened (enough for a vehicle to drive along the top) and raised by about 20cm. This defence is not at risk in	Further discussion required	NO CHANGE in policy with text change to indicate limited MR and secondary line of defence would be option. EMF DISCUSSION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			94

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H11a	MUH26	Rochford DC Councillor	The residential and commercial properties in Paglesham are widely spread around the roads leading to East End and Church End. There is little land high enough to form part of a coastal defence, so any realignment would necessarily involve building new sea-walls. Whilst there are several indentations in the existing sea-walls, it is difficult to see very much reduction in the total length of realigned defences that would be needed to protect the community. Any increase in the flooded area of the Roach estuary due to realignment or loss of sea defences, particularly in the upper reaches, will increase the tidal flow and exacerbate the erosion reported in the lower reaches, particularly Foulness.	Further discussion required	NO CHANGE in policy with text change to indicate limited MR and secondary line of defence would be option. EMF DISCUSSION				POLICY CHANGE (H11b) TECHNICAL RESPONSE			94
H11a	MUH27	Rochford DC Councillor	An alternative approach to flood defence of Foulness, the Crouch and Roach could consist of barriers at the Crouch entrance and Havengore (similar to the Thames barrier), together with much improved sea wall along the outer edge of Foulness. This would be designed to allow normal tide flow and navigation into the internal rivers and creeks, but would prevent tidal surges. Defences of this kind are considered normal in Holland, where the West-facing coasts are very much more difficult to defend. The cost of such a scheme would be offset against the reduction in long-term maintenance and improvement of approximately 168 km of sea-wall defences within the Crouch and Roach [Appendix K WFD assessment]. Has this approach been considered by the project? If not please give	Further discussion required	NO CHANGE in policy with text change to indicate limited MR and secondary line of defence would be option. EMF DISCUSSION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			94
H11a	MUH28	Rochford DC Councillor	In the long term it is likely that a surge event coupled with sea level change would overcome many of the existing sea defences in the Crouch and Roach. Raising these defences to meet this challenge is unlikely to be a viable option. Maintaining the existing walls is feasible, perhaps with limited realignment, but this can only be effective if ingress of the sea across Foulness and the Dengie is prevented, and if the flow into the estuary is effectively controlled.	Further discussion required	NO CHANGE in policy with text change to indicate limited MR and secondary line of defence would be option. EMF DISCUSSION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			94
H11a and H11b	MUH30	Landowner	Sub-divide the flood compartment. The potential for flooding at Paglesham East End as opposed to Paglesham Church End is different. The compartment could be sub-divided to reflect the different circumstances in relation to each of the conurbations.	These compartments are already split into H11a and H11b	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			28
H11a and H11b	MUH32	Landowner	Ensure that the plan produced by Royal Haskoning which illustrates realignment areas is not introduced into the public domain because it gives the false impression that the Environment Agency are considering a very large scale managed realignment. This has the effect of giving uninitiated consultees the impression that the conurbations are under serious threat of flood and that the existing defences are inadequate. It would also exacerbate the issues listed under "Impact on Landowner" above.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			28

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H11a Paglesham Churchend	MUH33	Essex County Council	PDZ H11a - Paglesham Churchend/Paglesham – ECC does not oppose the proposed managed realignment for this frontage, if the need exists to reduce the risk to the nearby properties, and this risk would be mitigated through managed realignment. It is thought that site visits by the Environment Agency have shown this defence is not currently as vulnerable to coastal processes as was once thought, though ECC recognises that the existing defence protects a significant area of the flood plain and that the area involved is very vulnerable to both over topping and the implications of a potential breach scenario. If however, the decision is taken as a result of this consultation process to retain the existing policy of hold the line, then it will be necessary to ensure that the standard of protection	The defence up Lion Creek has been raised and widened in the last decade and whilst under less pressure than first thought there are still concerns over the low-lying land behind this defence and the proximity of Paglesham communities. The front facing defence on the roach is under pressure. Would need a secondary line of defences to protect property. It was discussed that there would be a need for a secondary line of defence to protect vulnerable properties. If secondary defences were employed then the landowner to could continue to maintain or enter in to MR.	NO CHANGE in policy with text change to indicate limited MR and secondary line of defence would be option. EMF DISCUSSION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			153
			offered by the existing defence is improved to ensure the continued protection of people and property from the risks as described above.									
H11a Paglesham Churchend	MUH35	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1 - HTL important if NAI or MR were to impact on navigation in the Roach. Epoch 2 - Concern at possible impact of MR on navigation in the Roach Epoch 3 - Concern at possible impact of MR on navigation in the Roach	The defence up Lion Creek has been raised and widened in the last decade and whilst under less pressure than first thought there are still concerns over the low-lying land behind this defence and the proximity of Paglesham communities. The front facing defence on the roach is under pressure. Would need a secondary line of defences to protect property. It was discussed that there would be a need for a secondary line of defence to protect vulnerable properties. If secondary defences were employed then the landowner to could continue to maintain or enter in to MR.	NO CHANGE in policy with text change to indicate limited MR and secondary line of defence would be option. EMF DISCUSSION				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H11a Paglesham Churchend and H11b Paglesham Eastend	MUH36	MofPublic	I would like to comment on Management units H11a and H11b at Paglesham. Both were the subject of a grant aided scheme 10 yrs ago, a worthy scheme to protect an important asset in the Rochford district. It is disappointing to see it is not now considered worthy of continued management post 2025. Believes this should be HtL.	The defence up Lion Creek has been raised and widened in the last decade and whilst under less pressure than first thought there are still concerns over the low-lying land behind this defence and the proximity of Paglesham communities. The front facing defence on the roach is under pressure. Would need a secondary line of defences to protect property. It was discussed that there would be a need for a secondary line of defence to protect vulnerable properties. If secondary defences were employed then the landowner to could continue to maintain or enter in to MR.	NO CHANGE in policy with text change to indicate limited MR and secondary line of defence would be option. EMF DISCUSSION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			172

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H11b	MUH43	Rochford DC Councillor	The Roach boundary of Paglesham (section H11B) mainly faces SE and is not subject to wave or current action except on the corner at Blackledge Point. There are extensive saltings which are effective in protecting the sea wall from undermining by waves or currents. This sea-wall was also widened and raised about 10 years ago, and some points have been further strengthened by concrete facing since then. It is mostly in good condition. Preservation and enhancement of saltings is the most effective protection of the existing defences around Paglesham. However if realignment occurs, particularly at the more exposed points, the saltings themselves would be vulnerable to erosion.	Noted - No change to policy	NO CHANGE in policy with text change to highlight need for secondary line of defence	Cllr Chapman - concerned with the loss of the conservation areas. No policy change with text on engaging with landowners, community representatives. Cllr Chapman - declaration of interest, lives in Paglesham. But also still represents the villages. Proposal by Rochford DC supported by Essex CC to move the Eastend realignment to Epoch 2, as for H11a, to consider H11 as one integrated area. EMF agreed to this change of policy timing.	Move MR forward into Epoch 2 in policy with text change to highlight need for secondary line of defence		POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.9, E4.11.7, F7.3.8, Policy Maps and S3-MUH	3.2, 4.9, E4.11.7, F7.3.8, Policy Maps and S3-MUH	94
H11b Paglesham Eastend	MUH46	Essex County Council	PDZ H11b – Paglesham Eastend/Paglesham Reach North Bank ECC supports the proposed policy of managed realignment for this frontage if the EA can prove that this would provide a better level of protection to homes and businesses.	Noted - No change to policy	NO CHANGE in policy with text change to highlight need for secondary line of defence				POLICY CHANGE	3.2, 4.9, E4.11.7, F7.3.8, Policy Maps and S3-MUH	3.2, 4.9, E4.11.7, F7.3.8, Policy Maps and S3-MUH	153
H11b Paglesham Eastend	MUH48	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1 & 2 - HTL is considered important to the preservation of navigation, moorings and berths in the Roach and Havengore Creek. Epoch 3 - Concern at possible impact of MR on navigation in the Roach.	Noted - No change to policy	NO CHANGE in policy with text change to highlight need for secondary line of defence				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H12 Stambridge	MUH49	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the preservation of navigation, moorings and berths in the Roach and Havengore Creek.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H13 Rochford	MUH50	MofPublic	Requires clarification on HTL intention (p.23 H13 Rochford) and on p 21 MU H shows as to maintain or upgrade the standard of protection. Also queried flood risk area and inability to confirm online.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			111
H13 Rochford	MUH51	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the preservation of navigation, moorings and berths in the Roach and Havengore Creek.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H14 Barling Marsh	MUH52	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the preservation of navigation, moorings and berths in the Roach and Havengore Creek.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H15 Little Wakering	MUH53	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the preservation of navigation, moorings and berths in the Roach and Havengore Creek.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H16 Great Wakering	MUH54	Rochford DC Councillor	I require clarification in respect of the Foulness & Great Wakering Ward ('F&GtW') and separately of Gt Wakering ('GtW') regarding: Confirmation of the PROPOSED period for 'Holding the line' of defences as shown on the proposals for F&GtW and GtW displayed at the consultation;	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			93

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H16 Great Waking	MUH55	Rochford DC Councillor	I require clarification in respect of the Foulness & Great Waking Ward ('F&GtW') and separately of Gt Waking ('GtW') regarding: Confirmation of the CURRENT minimum standard e.g. 1:5 year risk, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50, 1:75 or 1:100 etc. at which any part of the sea defences currently protecting each of the F&GtW and GtW areas are currently maintained;	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			93
H16 Great Waking	MUH56	Rochford DC Councillor	I require clarification in respect of the Foulness & Great Waking Ward ('F&GtW') and separately of Gt Waking ('GtW') regarding: Confirmation of the PROPOSED minimum standard e.g. 1:5 year risk, 1:10, 1:20 or 1:75 etc. that would apply in each of the F&GtW and GtW areas under the Draft Plan 'hold the line'	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			93
H16 Great Waking	MUH57	Landowner	Concerns re H16 MOD sea wall at Gt Waking, contact ref scheme.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			75
H16 Great Waking	MUH58	Rochford DC Councillor	Concerns ref H16. Standard of protection for these defences	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			76
H16 Great Waking	MUH59	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the preservation of navigation, moorings and berths in the Roach and Havengore Creek.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H5 Eastwards of Brandy Hole	MUH60	Hockley Parish Council	Agrees with all comments on Feed Back Form except Brandy Hole, Hockley Marsh are shown Not to flood and they do, every day. The footpath 8+9 are under water, this is not shown. H5. believes that the area in front of H5 is in floodplain, affecting footpath.	The officers discussed the vulnerability of defences to east and west of Bridgemarsh island where defences were on the open Crouch Channel. Coastal processes are eroding the foreshore and defences do not have significant unmaintained life. Evidence underpinning decision is	NO ACTION -ECC request to discuss at EMF				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			67 and 78
H2a and H2b	MUH61	Land Agent	I act for the Robinson Trust who own the land at Stamford's Farm, Althorne. I am writing to raise objection to the proposed managed realignment in development zones H2a and H2b, specifically to the area directly North of Bridgemarsh Island. I do not believe there is a need to undertake managed realignment at any stage through the three epoch's as the land is sheltered from serious erosion by the Island.	The officers discussed the vulnerability of defences to east and west of Bridgemarsh island where defences were on the open Crouch Channel. Coastal processes are eroding the foreshore and defences do not have significant unmaintained life. Evidence underpinning decision is sound.	NO ACTION -ECC request to discuss at EMF	EA - A location with possible need for some compartmentalisation. Essex CC and EH suggested HTL. CSG - agreed with MR in Epoch 3. EH - the same position as Tollesbury Wick and D2, hoping the rubbish filled seawalls across the river (H8a) would enable MR there, and that would be a much more suitable location than H2b. It would not make sense to realign on both sides, so this would allow HtL at H2. Not looking at a change of policy now. EA - Recognise that things might change over years but no change in policy now.	NO POLICY CHANGE		NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			81
H2a From Burnham on Crouch to Bridgemarsh	MUH63	MofPublic	What are the plans for Smugglers Club Ground and are holiday homes classed as dwellings?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			22

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
H2a From Burnham on Crouch to Bridgemarsh	MUH64	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1 - HTL is considered important to the stability of the tidal flow, navigation, moorings and Marina berths, from Burnham to S Woodham Ferrers and Hayes Farm. Epoch 2 & 3 - Concern on the impact MR could have on the navigation of this stretch of the Crouch.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H2b	MUH65	English Heritage	The treatment of historic landscapes is particularly weak and fails to recognise the inextricability of the natural and historic environments, often generated over many hundreds to thousands of years. These unique, irreplaceable vistas of both man-made and natural features often support unusual communities of flora and fauna, and are likely to overlie and protect numerous buried archaeological features. We believe that a number of the policies are based upon an appraisal process that markedly underestimates the cultural, natural and economic value of historic grazing marshes on the Essex coastline: of likely national significance at the Blue House	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		4.9	163
H2b	MUH66	English Heritage	H2b marshes should remain Hold the Line, by virtue of their rarity, high historic significance and very high cost of archaeological mitigation.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			163
H2b - SEA and Historic Environment	MUH67	English Heritage	The impact of managed realignment should be also be regarded as a major negative at H2b in Management Unit H.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163
H2b Bridge Marsh to North Fambridge	MUH68	Essex Wildlife Trust	It can be seen in the ArcMap layer for the tidal flood zones the extent of tidal inundation, where it is extensive then mudflat will be created, yet these areas are still up for re-alignment, are the EA looking at putting in counter walls, or re-profiling? PDZ H2b – Blue house farm No salt marsh can be created here, land is too low lying to created anything but mud flat, if the area was re-aligned then a counter wall will need to be created to protect the railway line, this is an extensive counter wall and the land does not lend itself to successful salt marsh creation.	There was a discussion regarding the need for both saltmarsh and mudflat locally. In addition the use of fine silts and muds to warp up low-lying sites is favourable given the close proximity to local marinas with waste silts	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			133
H2b Bridge Marsh to North Fambridge	MUH69	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1 & 2 - HTL is considered important to the stability of the tidal flow, navigation, moorings and Marina berths, from Burnham to S Woodham Ferrers and Hayes Farm. Epoch 3 - Concern on the impact MR could have on the navigation of this stretch of the Crouch.	The officers discussed the vulnerability of defences to east and west of Bridgemarsh island where defences were on the open Crouch Channel. Coastal processes are eroding the foreshore and defences do not have significant unmaintained life. Evidence underpinning decision is	NO ACTION -ECC request to discuss at EMF				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H2b Bridge Marsh to North Fambridge - Historic Environment	MUH70	English Heritage	Management Unit H – Crouch and Roach Estuaries, Section 4.9 We have major concerns regarding the policy outlined for H2b, which are discussed in our main response letter.	NOTED	TEXT CHANGE to reflect that H2b is clearly identified in the main SMP2 text as a priority location for consideration of a change in policy to Hold the Line during every subsequent revision of the document				TEXT CHANGE	4.9	4.9	163

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
H2b Bridge Marsh to North Fambridge - Historic Environment	MUH75	Essex Society for Archaeology & History	A number of PDZs chosen for realignment in epochs 2 and 3 are inappropriate with regard to historic environment significance are specifically noted. These include PDZ H2b: Bridge Marsh to North Fambridge. The planned realignment is inappropriate. This landscape has an historic environment of such complexity that this generation should put down a marker to future generations demonstrating clearly how much we value these places and there long-term conservation.	NOTED	TEXT CHANGE to reflect that H2b is clearly identified in the main SMP2 text as a priority location for consideration of a change in policy to Hold the Line during every subsequent revision of the document				TEXT CHANGE	4.9	4.9	155
H3 North Fambridge and South Woodham Ferrers	MUH77	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the stability of the tidal flow, navigation, moorings and Marina berths, from Burnham to S Woodham Ferrers and Hayes Farm.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H3 North Fambridge and South Woodham Ferrers - Erosion	MUH78	Member of Parliament	Concerns 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. 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 C. directly. I have written to the Chief Executive of Network Rail.	Project team discussion- Technical response required				ACTION PLAN (RHCP and Asset Man)	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			10
H3 North Fambridge and South Woodham Ferrers - Managed Realignment	MUH82	North Fambridge Parish Council	concerns about the proposed MR from 2005-2105 in its proximity to North Fambridge as identified on the map management Unit Epoch 3- without further details of where the secondary containment will be. This stated that the railway line & existing properties will be protected but no details is provided as to the proposed future containment and there is no outline on the map. The EA map already shows this as	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			33
H4 South Woodham Ferrers, Battlesbridge and Hullbridge	MUH84	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1,2,& 3 - HTL is considered important to the stability of the tidal flow, navigation, moorings and Marina berths, from Burnham to S Woodham Ferrers and Hayes Farm.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H5 Eastwards of Brandy Hole	MUH87	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the stability of the tidal flow, navigation, moorings and Marina berths, from Burnham to S Woodham Ferrers and Hayes Farm.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H6 Landward of Brandy Hole Reach	MUH88	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the stability of the tidal flow, navigation, moorings and Marina berths, from Burnham to S Woodham Ferrers and Hayes Farm.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H7 South Fambridge	MUH89	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the stability of the tidal flow, navigation, moorings and Marina berths, from Burnham to S Woodham Ferrers and Hayes Farm.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H8a	MUH90	English Heritage	Other locations near to these historic grazing marshes, such as F1 and H8a, may in time become viable alternatives for Managed Realignment. There may also be progress outside of the SMP in identifying more appropriate locations for habitat compensation and managed realignment along the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN (RHCP and Asset Man)	TEXT CHANGE			163

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
H8a South bank of Longpole, Shortpole and Raypitts Reaches (Canewdon)	MUH91	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the stability of the tidal flow, navigation, moorings and Marina berths, from Burnham to S Woodham Ferrers and Hayes Farm.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H8b Canewdon	MUH92	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 3 - HTL is considered important to the stability of the tidal flow, navigation, moorings and Marina berths, from Burnham to S Woodham Ferrers and Hayes Farm. Epoch 2 & 3 - Concern on the impact MR could have on the navigation of this stretch of the Crouch.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H8b Canewdon (Coastal Processes)	MUH93	Landowner	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.	The Raypitts frontage was discussed and given the serious undermining events that occurred recently-requiring a set back of the defence in one location where the wall failed - officers felt that the evidence that this was a vulnerable wall was correct.	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			4
H8b Canewdon (Condition of the defences)	MUH94	Landowner	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.	The Raypitts frontage was discussed and given the serious undermining events that occurred recently-requiring a set back of the defence in one location where the wall failed - officers felt that the evidence that this was a vulnerable wall was correct.	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			4
H8b Canewdon (Drivers for realignment)	MUH95	Landowner	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.	The Raypitts frontage was discussed and given the serious undermining events that occurred recently-requiring a set back of the defence in one location where the wall failed - officers felt that the evidence that this was a vulnerable wall was correct.	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			4
H8b Canewdon (Habitat creation)	MUH96	Essex Wildlife Trust	PDZ H8b – Lower ray pits Re-alignment here will favour mud flat due to the contours of the land, salt marsh here will not be created. The crouch has a lack of sediment in the system, any potential areas for re-alignment in this estuary will loose over time any salt marsh that is successfully created.	There was a discussion regarding the need for both saltmarsh and mudflat locally. In addition the use of fine silts and muds to warp up low-lying sites is favourable given the close proximity to local marinas with waste silts. Clarity needed in	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			133
H8b Canewdon (Habitat creation)	MUH97	Landowner	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.	The Raypitts frontage was discussed and given the serious undermining events that occurred recently-requiring a set back of the defence in one location where the wall failed - officers felt that the evidence that this was a vulnerable wall was correct.	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			4
H1 Crouch and Roach	MUH102	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1, 2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the stability of the tidal flow, navigation, moorings and Marina berths, from Burnham to S Woodham Ferrers and Hayes Farm.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H8b Canewdon (Land use)	MUH99	Landowner	We would only consider financial compensation as a last resort.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			4
H8b Canewdon (Timing of realignment)	MUH100	Landowner	If the walls have to be set back then this should be done in small stretches as and when the need arises.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			4

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
H8b Canewdon (Land use)	MUH98	Landowner	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.	The Raypitts frontage was discussed and given the serious undermining events that occurred recently-requiring a set back of the defence in one location where the wall failed - officers felt that the evidence that this was a vulnerable wall was correct.	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			4
H9 Crouch and Roach	MUH103	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1, 2 & 3 - HTL important if NAI or MR were to impact on navigation in the Roach.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
H10 Crouch and Roach	MUH104	Royal Yachting Assoc	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - MR for the Wallasea Wetland Project should not be allowed to impact on navigation and sailing facilities in the Crouch and Roach	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			5
General	MUH101	MofPublic	At a micro level we already have a flooding issue in the town centre and I would not agree with any action that raises the height of the water table and further risks our community.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			40

Essex and South Suffolk SMP Change Control Issues for CSG and EMF
Management Unit I Potton, Foulness and Rushley and management Unit J Southend on Sea

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
General	MUI01	English Heritage	Management Unit I – Foulness, Potton and Rushley Islands, Section 4.10 Whilst we support HtL for all epochs as it will protect numerous Listed Buildings, these sea defences are both in a poor condition and under pressure (Coastal processes and defence assessment overview map 7, Appendix F.). As the entire defended area of the island lies within the present day flood zone (Flood Risk map 7, Appendix F) the island will need to be managed carefully in order to protect the historic communities of Courtsend and Churchend.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			163
General	MUI02	Rochford DC	No formal response has been received	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			
General	MUI03	RSPB	4.10 Management Unit I: Foulness, Potton and Rushley Islands We note that the preferred options for the vast majority of this management unit are Hold The Line for each Epoch. However we believe that these areas hold great potential for intertidal habitat creation in the longer term and could perform a valuable function in providing intertidal habitat to offset coastal squeeze in this SMP area, but also in other SMPs elsewhere with more constrained coastlines. We would also suggest that the presence of refuse filled seawalls on Potton Island and elsewhere does not preclude habitat. If the sea wall is not sustainable then the nature of the walls is a technical issue to be dealt with through the design process. Another option would be to create habitat through regulated tidal exchange, which would leave the walls intact.	Officers accepted that all these defences were vulnerable and ideally would be MR policy frontages. However the issue of waste in Potton Island and the significant national assets that MOD have embedded into their defences has made an MR policy very difficult at this time. Much more information is needed and this has been difficult to obtain from MOD. Potton would be subject to further investigation through a waste filled walls study. to inform subsequent SMP reviews. Due to the significant national assets that MOD have embedded into their defences around Foulness further discussion will be required over their long term maintenance and potential for MR in the future- however at this time MOD have stated that their operations at Foulness cannot be undertaken anywhere else in the UK or the	NO CHANGE to policy ACTION PLAN link to the waste filled wall study and need for increased engagement with MoD regarding their defence plans.	There was discussion about defences and need to amend map for Foulness around the Creek to reflect defences there. Cllr Chapman - Is MOD undertaking defence works? EA are meeting with MOD to discuss the future of these defences. EMF - comfortable with changes.	NO CHANGE to policy ACTION PLAN link to the waste filled wall study and need for increased engagement with MoD regarding their defence plans.	ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			117
General	MUI04	English Heritage	E4.12 Management Unit I: Foulness, Potton and Rushley Islands E4.12.1 Characterisation and summary of options Page E 85 In the Characterisation section, add after the last paragraph:A range of archaeological deposits and features, including prehistoric relict land surfaces, peats and 'submerged forests' survive well, within and beneath the alluvium, and in the intertidal zone There are also numerous red hills, relict seawalls, oyster pits, timber structures and military remains. The extant grazing marshes are complex and significant historic landscapes. In view of its complex and important historic environment the Upper Crouch Estuary has been included on the English Heritage list of nationally significant wetland sites as part of the Heritage Management of England's Wetlands initiative.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	E4.12.1	E4.12.1	163

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
General - Defences	MUI05	Essex flood forum	Please confirm the proposed minimum standard e.g. 1:5 year risk, 1:10, 1:20 or 1:75 etc. that would apply in each of the F&GtW, GtW, Shoeburyness and Barling areas under the Draft Plan 'hold the line' (including the residual life of the said flood defences); when will the said proposals be adequate for flood insurance	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			154
General Environment	MUI06	EWT	Certain areas of the coast appear to have been excluded from the discussion or analysis for coastal re-alignment even though the land lends itself to an ideal coastal re-alignment, such as the south east Denguie, the land east of Bardwell and some MOD areas.	Officers accepted that all these defences were vulnerable and ideally would be MR policy frontages. However the issue of waste in Potton Island and the significant national assets that MOD have embedded into their defences has made an MR policy very difficult at this time. Much more information is needed and this has been difficult to obtain from MOD. Potton would be subject to further investigation through a waste filled walls study. to inform subsequent SMP reviews. Due to the significant national assets that MOD have embedded into their Foulness further discussion will be required over their long term maintenance and potential for MR in the future- however at this time MOD have stated that their operations at Foulness cannot be undertaken anywhere else in the UK or the world.	NO CHANGE to policy ACTION PLAN link to the waste filled wall study and need for increased engagement with MoD regarding their defence plans.			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			1
I1a Foulness Island	MUI07	Councillor (Crouch and Roach)	I require clarification in respect of the Foulness & Great Wakering Ward ('F&GtW') and separately of Gt Wakering ('GtW') regarding: -Confirmation of the PROPOSED period for 'Holding the line' of defences as shown on the proposals for F&GtW and GtW displayed at the consultation; -Confirmation of the CURRENT minimum standard e.g. 1:5 year risk, 1:10, 1:20, 1:50, 1:75 or 1:100 etc. at which any part of the sea defences currently protecting each of the F&GtW and GtW areas are currently maintained; -Confirmation of the PROPOSED minimum standard e.g. 1:5 year risk, 1:10, 1:20 or 1:75 etc. that would apply in each of the F&GtW and GtW areas under the Draft Plan 'hold the line'	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			93
I1a Foulness Island	MUI08	Councillor (Crouch and Roach)	Finally, was it really correct that 'election purdah' restrictions should have been applied to requests for purely factual information in the period before the 6th May, as I have been otherwise advised?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				See response to GEN21			93
I1a Foulness Island	MUI09	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the preservation of navigation in Havengore Creek and the Roach and to the stability of the mouth of the Crouch and its navigation.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.10		5
I1a Foulness Island - Defences	MUI10	MofPublic	Changes to be made at Creeksea. Foulness Island I1e defence missing. Shelford Creek NA1 QS, no defence at present	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			72
I1b Potton Island	MUI11	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the preservation of navigation in Havengore Creek and the Roach and to the stability of the mouth of the Crouch and its navigation.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	4.10		5

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Consultation Reference
I1c Rushley Island	MUI12	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is considered important to the preservation of navigation in Havengore Creek and the Roach and to the stability of the mouth of the Crouch and its navigation.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		4.10	5

Essex and South Suffolk SMP Change Control Issues for CSG and EMF
Management Unit J Southend on Sea

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original Consultation Reference
J1 Southend-on-Sea	MUJ02	RYA	Epoch 1,2 & 3 - HTL is important to the preservation of sailing facilities from Shoeburyness to Two tree Island.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			5
J1 Southend-on-Sea	MUJ03	Member of RSPB & Essex W T	Disagrees with draft plan for Two Tree Island as it is important for wildlife and believes more thought should be given to this area.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			111
J1 Southend-on-Sea	MUJ04	Strategic Planning Officer	The Strategic Planning Team understands the need for the plan and agrees with the draft policy options outlined in the plan for Southend-on-Sea and the timing of these.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			182
J1 Southend-on-Sea - Coastal Squeeze	MUJ05	MofPublic	I have long held the belief, rightly or wrongly, but I believe the former, that the enclosure of so much land at the head of so many creeks has caused their eventual demise. I can accept much of this - but as your report says, it is this that has given cause to coastal squeeze, something one can see when walking the sea walls where marsh has become mud.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			21
J1 Southend-on-Sea - Navigation	MUJ06	MofPublic	In the area of Benfleet creek I have had a long desire to see the sea lapping the bottom of the downs again. It is not going to happen, but surely, above and below the barrier at South Benfleet, the sea walls could be realigned (back to the railway say or lift the railway...) and provide the creek with a greater volume of tidal scour. Another option for local sailors using the area, which was once a commercial highway for spritsail barges, is for the authorities to allow maintenance dredging of the areas used by man. A balance of use must be maintained? There are no marinas along the south Essex shore (and do we want more marins?) and the coastal squeeze is destroying a once powerful sailing area. It is dying, slowly and surely. It will see me out (55) probably, but I fear for the areas future.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			21
J1 Southend-on-Sea - Overlap between TE2100 and the SMP	MUJ07	MofPublic	I note that your remit terminates at Two Tree Island, overlapping, the report states, with the Lower Thames plan. I could not find the Thames plan - it appears closed? This presumably included the low land, creeks and marshes that surround Canvey Island and fringe the down-land at Hadleigh.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - NON SMP ISSUE			21
J1 Southend-on-Sea - Siltation	MUJ08	MofPublic	I note that the report states that some areas have suffered siltation. This of course is a troubling phenomena that hits right at the heart of people in the sailing world, like myself. Creek siltation is something that has been exacerbated (in my mind) by the unfortunate damming of so many tributaries and gutways that ran inland, and the 'inning' of marsh by wall realignment, after the floods of 1953. In many places it has taken nearly fifty years for the full effects of that operation to hit. It has resulted in the levels of mud rising beyond points where a once perfectly usable creek has barely sufficient water to continue to be of any use - without dredging, which is not permitted. Although the Island Yacht Club in Small gains Creek were permitted to dredge the outer section of the creek - why then	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE NON SMP ISSUE (TE2100)			21

Essex and South Suffolk SMP Change Control Issues for CSG and EMF
General SMP Issues

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original reference
General	GEN01	Anglian Water Climate Change Advisor	Throughout the development of the SMP we recognised that your aim would be to generate a plan that balanced all of the societal, economic and environmental needs and that this would involve some difficult decisions. Our aim was to ensure that you have had access to the best available data (such as our asset data) to enable you to make the most informed decisions possible. Having been involved in the process and having looked through the consultation documents we feel happy that you have taken a balanced approach. Looking at the consultation it obvious that some of your policy decisions mean that a number of areas of coastline may be subject to some form of reduced defence, no active intervention or realignment. Whilst this means that there is a potential that some of our assets may be exposed to greater risk of flooding and or erosion you have not given an indication of the extents of the areas that may be affected. This means that it is very difficult for us to make any asset related comments beyond the	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			181
Public Paths	GEN03	Area Footpath Secretary	Agrees with draft plan. Comments whilst MR usually involves official diversions of Public R of W and NAI will leaves routes unprotected. Concerns that public will not have local paths to walk in future.	Noted	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			97
General - Alternatives	GEN03	Chairman of Great Holland Assoc & Frinton golf club	These ideas were inspired by the physical model previously constructed for the proposed Maplin Airport, which demonstrated probable changes to the entire sandbank and channel pattern of the Thames estuary if the airport were constructed. Proposed coastal realignments for Tendring are likely to coincide with, and be affected by, the future proposal to defend London against rising sea levels and tidal surges. A new Thames barrage , and the possible introduction of tidal electricity generation could amplify the tidal affects on the Tendring Coast, particularly in surge conditions, requiring further dramatic coastal changes.	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to Coastal process studies/monitoring and modelling			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			151
General - Consistency	GEN05	Colchester Borough Council	Annex V – SMP policy table PDZ D6a and D6b is shown in this table as HtL for all Epochs. This is not consistent with the preferred policy options set out on page 133 of the main ESS SMP2 document. The final document needs to be checked for consistency and accuracy across all sections and appendices in the report.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	MINOR TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	SEA	SEA	162
General - Development plans	6	Colchester Borough Council	Appendix M - Appropriate Assessment Page 38 para 2 – delete reference to local plans. This is confusing and I suggest that the text is changes as follows: 'PPS25 requires local authorities.....to assist in developing spatial plans, as part of the Local Development Framework system, such that they achieve these objectives.'	Project team discussion- Technical response required	MINOR TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	AA	AA	162
General - Development plans	GEN07	Colchester Borough Council	Replace all references to local plans in the following paragraphs in section 6.1 and replace with spatial plans as an alternative.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	MINOR TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	AA 6.1	AA 6.1	162

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original reference
General - Development plans	GEN08	Colchester Borough Council	Appendix A to the SEA (page 188) refers to the East of England Regional Spatial Strategy. All Local Authorities have recently been informed that the new Coalition Government plan to revoke the RSS. The plan has not yet been formally revoked but it will be important to keep up to date with how this issue progresses and reference to the RSS in the final ESS SMP2 may have to be removed if the RSS is revoked before the publication of the final ESS SMP2.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	MINOR TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	SEA	SEA	162
General - Environment	GEN09	Colchester Borough Council	Appendix L – Strategic Environmental Assessment On page 37 of Appendix L reference is made to County Wildlife Sites. These sites are now known nationally as Local Wildlife Sites and the text should be amended to reflect this.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	MINOR TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	SEA	SEA	162
General	GEN10	Colchester Borough Council	It will be important that evidence used to underpin future SMP decision making process is robust and as up to date as possible to then allow good decisions to be made when allocating future coastal land uses. Paragraph 7.2 identifies the lack of up to date information about the loss of intertidal habitats. This should be added to the list of research topics for inclusion in the ESS SMP2 Action Plan.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			162
General - Historic environment	GEN100	Essex Soc for Archaeology & History	That is an issue clearly recognised by the recently issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment. Despite this positive approach it is regrettable that the characterisation for the theme review units in Appendix D and the characterisation of the management units in appendix E, in almost every case do not do justice to the nature and complexity of the historic environment. That needs to be corrected so that informed judgements can be made on the options in appendix E. It is particularly regrettable that, despite the explicit recognition of the importance of non-designated heritage assets, throughout appendix E in the tables which judge options against principles and criteria, only designated assets are considered. It should be noted that every location chosen for realignment will require, more or less detailed, mitigation of adverse effects on the historic environment and, most importantly, careful planning of the exact	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	E	E	155
General - Historic environment	GEN101	Essex Soc for Archaeology & History	The draft SMP generally fails to take sufficient account of the significance of non-designated heritage assets, the group value between various elements of the historic environment (something that is particularly disappointing given the recognition in the draft plan that 'it is important to note that heritage assets are not just individual features, but often collections of inter-related features or landscapes'). The SMP also fails to give due consideration to the synergy between historic environment significance, natural environment significance and landscape value. Furthermore areas where PDZs include major designated sites such as Martello towers will need to be particularly sensitively handled.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		4.5	155

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General - SEA and Historic environment	GEN102	Essex Soc for Archaeology & History	The area is also noted for its historic and archaeological features, including the county's historic rural landscapes' (non technical summary i). Unfortunately the SEA fails to examine the SMP to reveal the flaws in the way it deals with landscape, particularly historic landscape, and the wide range of heritage assets present. In particular, as with the SMP itself, the SEA fails to recognise that non-designated heritage assets can be as significant as designated ones, and that they are often more than the sum of their parts, groups of above and below ground heritage assets occurring as landscapes are often the most significant aspects of the historic environment in the coastal zone. This lack of appreciation of the importance both of the historic landscape and of the historic environment's contribution to the wider landscape is reflected in the 'Characterisation of Landuse and Environment' pages 230 following which are universally poor in the way which they incorporate the historic environment.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	155
General - SEA and Historic environment	GEN103	Essex Soc for Archaeology & History	The SEA fails to recognize that the historic environment is ubiquitous and not simply confined to a series of discrete 'monuments' or areas. The historic environment is a vital part of that landscape and is critical to the integrity of the Essex coastal landscape. Historic coastal grazing marshes might be singled out as an especially significant aspect fundamental to the charter of the coastal zone. The SEA fails to correctly identify the scale of the negative effects on the historic environment of a number of the management units. Similarly it fails to recognize the cumulative loss of historic landscape and historic environment features that will result through the implementation of the SMP. For instance it would result in the loss some of the most significant historic grazing marsh in Essex. Given the flaws in the way that the historic environment has been considered the overall message from the assessment given on p58 of the SEA that 'the sites for realignment have been selected to avoid environmental, heritage, social	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	155
General Environment	GEN104	Essex Wildlife Trust	In Epoch 1 it is estimated that there will be a loss of 727.5ha of salt marsh with this number increasing in Epochs 2 & 3. How much salt marsh will be created in Epoch 1, If the plan is on target 645ha of salt marsh should be created between now and the end of Epoch 1, is this the case? This also leaves a deficit of 82.5ha where is this to be created?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	MINOR TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	3.2	3.2	56

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General Environment	GEN105	Essex Wildlife Trust	The lowest unmaintained life (0 to 10 years) can be found in the continuous line of defence in Trimley Marshes, Frinton, Clacton and Mersea. This means that, if maintenance was halted on these defences in 2009, it is expected they would gradually deteriorate and become ineffective sometime between now and 2019. Defences in the Walton channel, Bradwell, Foulness, Potton and Rushley islands have an estimated unmaintained life of 11 to 20 years. They are also under pressure from coastal processes (including wave action and tidal flows). A continuous line of defence with a relatively long unmaintained estimated life (31 to 40 years) can be found in Orwell, Hamford, the Colne, Blackwater and the inner Crouch. This means that, if they did not receive any maintenance from today (2009), they would still continue to provide some protection up to 2040 to 2049.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			133
General Environment	GEN106	Essex Wildlife Trust	It is unlikely, or even impossible, to satisfy all these principles fully everywhere so the SMP aims to provide the best achievable balance between the principles over the short, medium and long term. As a whole, this set of principles represents the balance of values to which the SMP aspires. The principles have been used as a framework for developing policy appraisal criteria, to score and assess the impact locally of the various policy options for different stretches of the coast within the SMP area. The principles and associated criteria are presented in Appendix E and describes how these have been used to arrive at the SMP's draft policies.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			133
General Environment	GEN107	Essex Wildlife Trust	The development of the SMP has also been based on a set of principles agreed among all organisations involved in the process. Some of these principles can be, by their nature, contradictory and this is one of the main challenges of shoreline management.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			133
General Environment	GEN108	Essex Wildlife Trust	Essex Wildlife Trust Position Statement on Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2) Background to the project The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is the operational tool to implement objectives set out as part of Defra's strategy for Flood and coastal defence policy. The Essex and South Suffolk shoreline management plan is a high level strategic document produced by the Environment Agency setting out the long term plan for the coastal defences along the Essex and South Suffolk coastline. It covers an area of coastline 550km long, running from Felixstowe port in the North to Two Tree Island in the South of the County. The central decision of the SMP is known as an 'intent of management' simply meaning what is intended for each area of coastline in the long term through managing the shoreline. These are known as: Hold the line – maintenance of the existing sea defence.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			133

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General Environment	GEN109	Essex Wildlife Trust	The SMP has two major themes guiding it. 1. The cost of maintaining sea walls in Essex is very high, the EA have looked at the type of land the sea defence is protecting and the value of this land, if the cost of the maintenance of this section of sea wall is greater than the land it is protecting (the PDZ) then the EA will opt to do managed re-alignment on this site. 2. Due to climate change and the consequential raising of sea levels it is estimated that Essex is losing an average of 48.5ha of intertidal habitat every year until 2025, after this date this figure is due to rise. The UK has an obligation under the Habitats Directive to create equal amount to those that are lost. The SMP is an ideal tool to drive this forward by allowing the creation of intertidal	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			133
General - Development plans	GEN11	Colchester Borough Council	Under section 7, there is commitment to carry out ongoing survey, monitoring and research. The Council supports this objective as Managed Realignment proposals to be implemented in Epoch 2 may have implications for future land use allocations in the next round of Local Development Frameworks which for Colchester will cover the period from 2021 onwards. Clearly managed re-alignment proposals in the SMP2 for Epoch 2 will have to be considered during the development of future Local Development	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			162
General Environment	GEN110	Essex Wildlife Trust	Essex Wildlife Trust Position Statement Essex Wildlife Trust are concerned that the main driving force for re-alignment site selection is land owner co-operation and not based on a more sustainable form of coastal processes analysis. Essex Wildlife Trust feel that adequate weighting has not been allocated to important habitats that have taken considerable time and resources to achieve. The conservation status of the land must be impressed upon any future decisions for the Essex coastline. It is unclear to Essex Wildlife Trust why some areas have been omitted for potential re-alignment in the future even though the land lends itself to an ideal re-alignment site i.e. South East Dengie, Land west of Bradwell on Sea and several MOD areas.	Officers accepted that all these defences were vulnerable and ideally would be MR policy frontages. However the issue of waste in Potton Island and the significant national assets that MOD have embedded into their defences has made an MR policy very difficult at this time. Much more information is needed and this has been difficult to obtain from MOD. Potton would be subject to further investigation through a waste filled walls study. to inform subsequent SMP reviews. Due to the significant national assets that MOD have embedded into their defences around Foulness further discussion will be required over their long term maintenance and potential for MR in the future- however at this time MOD have stated that their operations at Foulness cannot be undertaken anywhere else in the UK or the	NO CHANGE to policy ACTION PLAN link to the waste filled wall study and need for increased engagement with MoD regarding their defence plans.	There was discussion about defences and need to amend map for Foulness around the Creek to reflect defences there. Cllr Chapman - Is MOD undertaking defence works? EA are meeting with MOD to discuss the future of these defences. EMF - comfortable with changes.	NO CHANGE to policy ACTION PLAN link to the waste filled wall study and need for increased engagement with MoD regarding their defence plans.		NO CHANGE			133

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General Environment	GEN111	Essex Wildlife Trust	Identifying and valuing 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 their economic or political issues. Essex Wildlife Trust accepts that some of our coastal land holdings have been highlighted for re- alignment and are willing to work with the Environment Agency in the creation of intertidal habitat providing we agree with the reasoning's behind the recommendation to re-align and acceptable compensation is provided. All compensation must be provided in Essex and within the same eco-geographical unit (as close as possible to the land lost) to ensure a coherent network for coastal wildlife. Due to the importance and long constitution of our coastal freshwater grazing marsh Essex Wildlife Trust will not accept a 1:1 ratio for compensatory habitat. (Ratios can be discussed on a case by case basis). All compensatory habitats must be legally agreed, created and fully functioning before any re-alignment can take place.	Officers accepted that all these defences were vulnerable and ideally would be MR policy frontages. However the issue of waste in Potton Island and the significant national assets that MOD have embedded into their defences has made an MR policy very difficult at this time. Much more information is needed and this has been difficult to obtain from MOD. Potton would be subject to further investigation through a waste filled walls study. to inform subsequent SMP reviews. Due to the significant national assets that MOD have embedded into their defences around Foulness further discussion will be required over their long term maintenance and potential for MR in the future- however at this time MOD have stated that their operations at Foulness cannot be undertaken anywhere else in the UK or the	NO CHANGE to policy ACTION PLAN link to the waste filled wall study and need for increased engagement with MoD regarding their defence plans.				NO CHANGE			133
General Environment	GEN112	Essex Wildlife Trust	Essex Wildlife Trust does not agree with some of the policy options chosen for particular PDZ's and is of the opinion that the policies chosen for each PDZ should be primarily based on scientific information and coastal processes, allowing a more sustainable management of flooding and erosion. Essex Wildlife Trust advocate the need for a holistic and integrated approach to shoreline management and nature conservation at a local, national, European and international level.	Officers accepted that all these defences were vulnerable and ideally would be MR policy frontages. However the issue of waste in Potton Island and the significant national assets that MOD have embedded into their defences has made an MR policy very difficult at this time. Much more information is needed and this has been difficult to obtain from MOD. Potton would be subject to further investigation through a waste filled walls study. to inform subsequent SMP reviews. Due to the significant national assets that MOD have embedded into their defences around Foulness further discussion will be required over their long term maintenance and potential for MR in the future- however at this time MOD have stated that their operations at Foulness cannot be undertaken anywhere else in the UK or the	NO CHANGE to policy ACTION PLAN link to the waste filled wall study and need for increased engagement with MoD regarding their defence plans.				NO CHANGE			133

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General Environment - Coastal processes	GEN113	Essex Wildlife Trust	We also considered the key physical processes occurring around the Essex and South Suffolk shoreline. It was necessary to have an understanding of these processes throughout the development of this plan. These processes depend on the shape of the coast (largely defined by the geology), hydrodynamic pressures (including wave pressure, tidal flows and volumes), sediment availability (mainly from the North Sea) and man-made influences (flood defences, coastal defences and dredging). The defences reduce the natural evolution of the frontages but they are also undermined by the hydrodynamic pressures. The north-easterly waves form a prominent hydrodynamic pressure shaping exposed frontages such as the Stour and Orwell estuary mouth, Dovercourt, Hamford Water mouth, Tendring peninsula, Mersea Island and the mouth of the Colne and Blackwater. They move sediment around, which leads to accretion in front of some frontages and to	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			133
General Environment - Coastal processes	GEN114	Essex Wildlife Trust	Tendring, Mersea and Southend are beach frontages with a mixture of shingle, sand and muddy shores. Here the main process is loss of beach material due to wave and tidal pressures (seawards) and landward constraints imposed by coastal and flood defences and higher ground. Lack of sediment availability (partly due to cliff protection, typically at the seaside towns) contributes to beach loss. Foulness and Dengie are coastal intertidal flats. In both areas there is accretion taking place on the extensive mudflats, however, there is some erosion of saltmarsh along the Foulness and Great Wakering frontages. This is currently resulting in undermining of the coastal defences and puts the frontages at risk. As well as these large-scale processes, there is a range of factors that determine smaller-scale processes, including anthropogenic factors such as dredging and boat	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			133
General Environment - Compensation of freshwater habitats	GEN115	Essex Wildlife Trust	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.	Strategic work on relocation of freshwater sites is highlighted in the Action Plan. CSG recognise the need to recreate fresh water habitat as locally as possible and monitoring of the impact on the SMP area regarding FW to be included in the action plan.	ACTION PLAN - link to freshwater replacement strategy and monitoring			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			1
General Environment - Compensation of freshwater habitats	GEN116	Essex Wildlife Trust	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?	Strategic work on relocation of freshwater sites is highlighted in the Action Plan. CSG recognise the need to recreate fresh water habitat as locally as possible and monitoring of the impact on the SMP area regarding FW to be included in the action plan.	ACTION PLAN - link to freshwater replacement strategy and monitoring			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			1

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General Environment - Realignment over freshwater	GEN117	Essex Wildlife Trust	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.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION	Strategic work on relocation of freshwater sites is highlighted in the Action Plan. CSG recognise the need to recreate fresh water habitat as locally as possible and monitoring of the impact on the SMP area regarding Freshwater be included in the action plan.	ACTION PLAN - link to freshwater replacement strategy and monitoring	ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			1
General	GEN118	Essex Wildlife Trust	Would it not be more sustainable to highlight PDZ that are accreting sediment i.e. Dengie peninsular, this will ensure longevity of the salt marsh The land behind the breach will need to have a specific sloping incline gradient to facilitate the creation of the salt marsh, if it is the same height or below then mud flat will be created due to tidal inundation. This does not seem to have been taken into account when choosing the policy for each Policy Development Zone. What is the policy if the land behind the seawall does not have sufficient contours to promote the establishment of Salt marsh, will the EA be looking to do some re-profiling Who will pay for the translocation and monitoring of the protected species and for how long for?	Officers discussed the decision-making process - that the frontages at sales point and Holiwell point were considered vulnerable however in G1 EMF took the view that a previous MR proposal had been so unpopular locally it would never be acceptable and requested a HTL policy for G1. G3 has a rubbish-filled wall and will be examined further post-smp through a study of waste in walls in South Essex. NE reported that they have new evidence to suggest that the marsh is not accreting but eroding, only mudflat is accreting. Officers stated that as NE had new data it needed to be shared asap to inform the policy making. NE to share data on saltmarsh for Dengie. It was also discussed that Dengie has had application for wind turbines. Officers discussed the risks of a HTL policy implying development of wind farms on Dengie would be viable. New proposals must include developer contributions and	A To be Discussed at EMF ACTION - NE to supply new saltmarsh information ASAP.				NO CHANGE			133

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General	GEN119	Essex Wildlife Trust	There are several EWT sites that are earmarked for re-alignment but the land elevation does not lend itself to salt marsh, if this is the case would the EA be looking at re-profiling? E.g. Wallasea. Who breaches the wall? There are certain environmental stewardship payments that we receive for our land, who gets the payments if the site is re-aligned, does the new land get payments too? How long will the payments last for? Howlands Marsh is one of our sites that is due for re-alignment in Epoch 2, what is the legal framework that must be followed to achieve this end goal, what is the time scale we are working towards? Land purchase and mitigation etc?	Officers discussed the decision-making process - that the frontages at sales point and Holiwell point were considered vulnerable however in G1 EMF took the view that a previous MR proposal had been so unpopular locally it would never be acceptable and requested a HTL policy for G1. G3 has a rubbish-filled wall and will be examined further post-smp through a study of waste in walls in South Essex. NE reported that they have new evidence to suggest that the marsh is not accreting but eroding, only mudflat is accreting. Officers stated that as NE had new data it needed to be shared asap to inform the policy making. NE to share data on saltmarsh for Dengie. It was also discussed that Dengie has had application for wind turbines. Officers discussed the risks of a HTL policy implying development of wind farms on Dengie would be viable. New proposals must include developer contributions and	A To be Discussed at EMF ACTION - NE to supply new saltmarsh information ASAP.				NO CHANGE			133
General Environment - Habitat Compensation	GEN12	Colchester Borough Council	There is a legal requirement to provide replacement habitat to compensate for salt marsh and freshwater habitats lost due to managed realignment proposals. Colchester Borough Council feel it is important that any new compensatory habitats needed for land lost within the Borough should also be located within the Borough to maintain landscape character but more importantly to sustain local tourism initiatives as they are a very valuable component of the Borough's rural economy. Within the Borough the sites currently identified as potential managed re-alignment sites are considered fairly small and it was felt that the impact in Colchester Borough was not as great when compared to other locations in the project area. Although there is a concern that the ESS SMP2 might be found unsound as it has not identified enough area of realignment to reach its statutory targets. Any land or property lost or taken ought to be financially compensated for by Government as happens in compulsory purchase situations.	Strategic work on relocation of freshwater sites is highlighted in the Action Plan. CSG recognise the need to recreate fresh water habitat as locally as possible and monitoring of the impact on the SMP area regarding FW to be included in the action plan. Further discussion on the impacts of lack of compensatory habitat on plan delivery needed at EMF	ACTION PLAN - link to freshwater replacement strategy and monitoring Further discussion on the impacts of lack of compensatory habitat on plan delivery needed at EMF			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			162

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General Environment	GEN120	Essex Wildlife Trust	Why have the sites designated for managed re-alignment been chosen? Assessments are regularly carried out on the condition of flood and coastal defences by those who manage them, including the Environment Agency, local authorities and private owners. We determined the condition of the defence based on these assessments and its 'unmaintained estimated life'. This estimates the time it would take for the defence to fail in the extreme scenario that the defence would stop being managed (a 'no active intervention' scenario). This information is needed to determine the effect that shoreline management has and the role of the coastal processes in undermining or improving the function of the defences.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			133
General Environment	GEN121	Essex Wildlife Trust	Why have the sites designated for managed re-alignment been chosen?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			56
General Environment	GEN122	Essex Wildlife Trust	What are the criteria for a site to undergo managed re-alignment?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			56
General Environment	GEN123	Essex Wildlife Trust	Managed re-alignment of the land will result in the loss of borrow dykes, these are important habitats and support important biodiversity assemblages, there is nothing in the SMP document detailing re-creation of this habitat,	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			56
General Environment	GEN124	Essex Wildlife Trust	Who finds the land to compensate for the loss of FW habitat and who pays for the conversion and planning application?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			56
General Environment	GEN125	Essex Wildlife Trust	Many of our coastal freshwater reserves are designated sites, i.e. SSSI, these are ancient grazing marshes and are irreplaceable, how far in advance of re-aligning our sites will the EA be looking to create compensation habitat? Is it long enough?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			56
General Environment	GEN126	Essex Wildlife Trust	The policy decision for some of the Policy Development Zone's does not match up with the coastal processes for that area, e.g. areas to be re-aligned are eroding and not accreting. Why? Re-alignment creation will be best in areas that are accreting sediment to ensure longevity of the habitat, if they are eroding then eventually mudflat will be created and more land will need to be found in the future to create more salt marsh.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			56
General Environment	GEN127	Essex Wildlife Trust	Who's responsibility is it to find and buy the land that is required to compensate for the loss of the Fresh Water habitat? and who's responsibility is it to cover the cost for the conversion of both the grazing marsh to salt marsh and arable to grazing marsh, planning application, EIA and all associated works? Is not maintaining the sea wall a planning application for change of use of land? Does it require an EIA? Who will pay for getting the newly created areas of freshwater grazing marsh into positive conservation status and the continual management of these areas? EWT will be looking for the newly created freshwater grazing meadows to equal those lost in habitat quality and richness.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			133

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General Environment	GEN128	Essex Wildlife Trust	In Epoch 1 it is estimated that there will be a loss of 727.5ha of salt marsh with this number increasing in Epochs 2 & 3. How much salt marsh will be created in Epoch 1, If the plan is on target 645ha of salt marsh should be created between now and the end of Epoch 1, is this the case? This also leaves a deficit of 82.5ha where is this to be created? Does the EA assume that all of the land for re-alignment in epoch 1 will create the 645ha required? If it is then it is the view of the EWT that this will not be achieved as many of our reserves without some level of intervention will create mudflat as its majority and only minimal amounts of fringing salt marsh.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	A To be Discussed at EMF ACTION - NE to supply new saltmarsh information ASAP.				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			133
General Environment - Coastal processes	GEN129	Essex Wildlife Trust	The land behind the breach will need to have a sloping incline gradient to facilitate the creation of the salt marsh, if it is the same height or below then mud flat will be created due to tidal inundation. Has this been taken into account when choosing the policy for each Policy Development Zone?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	A To be discussed at EMF seek agreement that undesignated sites would be considered ahead of designated sites?				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			56
General	GEN13	Colchester Borough Council	Paragraph 8.3 It is stated in this paragraph that the SMP2 will be need to be accompanied by a statement of case providing a clear account of overriding public interest along with details of the mechanism for the delivery of compensatory habitat. This information should be available as part of the final ESS SMP2 when Local Authorities are asked to approve/adopt the final version of the document. The final document needs to be complete if Local Authorities are to	Project team discussion- Technical response required	POLICY/TEXT CHANGE				POLICY CHANGE			162
General Environment - Consultation before Realignment	GEN130	Essex Wildlife Trust	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. 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.Replacement of high quality freshwater habitat and grazing marsh habitat must occur in Essex rather than in some other	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			1

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General Environment - Realignment Sites	GEN131	Essex Wildlife Trust	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.	The decision-making process that considers MR policy is based on unmaintained defence life and coastal processes. Apart from D8a and D6 no defences have been selected for MR based on economics. Defences around Essex are currently economically viable to maintain and will continue to be so in many cases through epochs 1 and 2. However, economic viability does not guarantee funding for maintaining or improving defences and the SMP is asked to balance a range of issues including managing flood risk as sea level rises and creating intertidal habitats to replace those lost by HTL policies. Freshwater designated sites have been fully considered and in most cases designated sites are not considered for MR until epoch 3 to allow time for adaptation. In addition the SMP will commit to finding alternative MR sites through proactive engagement of local landowners.	A To be discussed at EMF seek agreement that undesigned sites would be considered ahead of designated sites?				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			1
General Environment	GEN133	Essex Wildlife Trust	Essex wildlife trust are surprised that the coastal processes are not the main focus for the coastal re-alignment. The trust feels it would be more beneficial to examine the coastal processes and model the best areas for the coastal alignment and if there are problems they should be raised. This approach 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.EWT feels that landowners consent appears to be the driving force behind the delivery if the legal and the biodiversity targets.	The decision-making process that considers MR policy is based on unmaintained defence life and coastal processes. Apart from D8a and D6 no defences have been selected for MR based on economics. Defences around Essex are currently economically viable to maintain and will continue to be so in many cases through epochs 1 and 2. However, economic viability does not guarantee funding for maintaining or improving defences and the SMP is asked to balance a range of issues including managing flood risk as sea level rises and creating intertidal habitats to replace those lost by HTL policies. Freshwater designated sites have been fully considered and in most cases designated sites are not considered for MR until epoch 3 to allow time for adaptation. In addition the SMP will commit to finding alternative MR sites through proactive engagement of local landowners.	A To be discussed at EMF seek agreement that undesigned sites would be considered ahead of designated sites?				POLICY CHANGE			1

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General	GEN134	Essex Wildlife Trust	Many of our coastal freshwater reserves are designated sites, i.e. SSSI, these are ancient grazing marshes and are irreplaceable, how far in advance of re-aligning our sites will the EA be looking to create compensation habitat? Is it long enough? The erosion and accretion aspect of the coastal processes seems to have been overlooked. The SMP has highlighted areas for re-alignment that are under pressure and/or eroding i.e. Tollesbury wick and Old hall Marshes, it is the view of the EWT that the policy option for these PDZ's is not sustainable, these areas will continue to erode if creation of salt marsh is attempted, the durability of the re-alignment will be minimal, resulting in the need for re-alignment to be attempted somewhere more favourable in latter years.	NOTED	A To be Discussed at EMF "The RSPB strongly recommends that undesignated land is used for managed realignment before designated land, which would produce an additional compensatory habitat requirement". TEXT CHANGE? and ACTION PLAN links to habitat creation programme				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			133
General	GEN135	Heybridge Parish Council	Supports the Draft SMP	Noted	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			66
General	GEN136	James Duddridge MP (Rochford & Southend East)	Happy to support the draft plan, proposes that the intended actions are immediately revisited should the need arise.	Noted	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			115
Public Paths	GEN137	Local Access Forum	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. 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.	NOT DISCUSSED AT CSG EA SUGGESTED TEXT - The maintenance and provision of sea defences is undertaken by the Environment Agency under permissive powers laid out in the water resources Act. The EA does not have a duty to maintain or provide defences under Flood defence law. The defences are rarely owned by the Environment Agency and ownership usually resides with the landowner. Where defences would no longer be maintained by EA, landowners may undertake maintenance through consent. If a landowner or EA officially no longer wishes to maintain a defence and the wall and footpath deteriorate a footpath diversion would be recommended - If EA withdraw from the defence we would advise the highways department. Where active management of a defence under managed realignment is concerned any footpath diversion and	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.2	3.2	2

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Public Paths	GEN138	Local Access Forum	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 resultant loss to the health community. 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.	NOT DISCUSSED AT CSG EA SUGGESTED TEXT - The maintenance and provision of sea defences is undertaken by the Environment Agency under permissive powers laid out in the water resources Act. The EA does not have a duty to maintain or provide defences under Flood defence law. The defences are rarely owned by the Environment Agency and ownership usually resides with the landowner. Where defences would no longer be maintained by EA, landowners may undertake maintenance through consent. If a landowner or EA officially no longer wishes to maintain a defence and the wall and footpath deteriorate a footpath diversion would be recommended - If EA withdraw from the defence we would advise the highways department. Where active management of a defence under managed realignment is concerned any footpath diversion and	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.2	3.2	2
Public Paths	GEN139	Local Access Forum	You will know that we have already drawn special attention to the extremely high value of the coastal public rights of way and further more the remoteness of these ways from local communities which requires that there should be no severances (gaps) which cause them to become 'no through ways'. The value to the local communities of the trade from users of these paths is also significant. Unfortunately despite being assured by members of your project team at your launch venue that maintaining and enhancing access was a high priority there are only occasional references to realignments of these rights of way in your draft plans and statements such as "rerouting or building the means to cross bridges" do not necessarily suggest a thorough planned policy to preserve for all time these routes. We are concerned that perhaps too much reliance may be placed upon the coastal access provisions of the marine bill to provide 'rollback' which is not necessarily as enduring as definitive public rights of way.	NOT DISCUSSED AT CSG EA SUGGESTED TEXT - The maintenance and provision of sea defences is undertaken by the Environment Agency under permissive powers laid out in the water resources Act. The EA does not have a duty to maintain or provide defences under Flood defence law. The defences are rarely owned by the Environment Agency and ownership usually resides with the landowner. Where defences would no longer be maintained by EA, landowners may undertake maintenance through consent. If a landowner or EA officially no longer wishes to maintain a defence and the wall and footpath deteriorate a footpath diversion would be recommended - If EA withdraw from the defence we would advise the highways department. Where active management of a defence under managed realignment is concerned any footpath diversion and	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.2	3.2	42
General - Consultation	GEN14	Colchester Borough Council	Dealing with consultation responses The draft ESS SMP2 has been developed through extensive dialogue and thorough consultation with key stakeholders. It would be useful if all public consultation responses received as part of this consultation are recorded and made available electronically.	Noted	A To be discussed at EMF				POLICY CHANGE			162

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Over-arching policy issue	GEN140	Maldon DC	The Members of the Committee of Maldon District Council advocated a 'Hold the Line' policy for all of the policy development zones affecting Maldon District.	Officers discussed the decision by Maldon DC members and EA managers will be meeting with the CEO of Maldon to discuss this further.	To be discussed at EMF EA ACTION to meet with Maldon DC Chief Executive	Maldon DC HtL for all their frontage. EA - Further discussion will take place. Cllr Cussen - the major concern was the area H3, the fact that the railway authorities had not been involved, which inspires no	EA to meet with Maldon DC		POLICY CHANGE	4.7, 4.8, E4.9, E4.10, S2-MUF S2-MUG	4.7, 4.8, E4.9, E4.10, S2-MUF S2-MUG	149
General	GEN141	Maldon Harbour Improvements Clerk to the Commissioners	Letter of congratulations on the manner in which the process of the SMP was managed and delivered, in particular the various stakeholder events.	Noted	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			41
General	GEN142	Managing Coastal Change	The following detailed comments are not a complete assessment but they do illustrate the major deficiencies. 1) The modelling of sea level rise is based on worst case scenario (enclosure 1). This makes the whole assessment of what will happen on the coast a rather hypothetical statement which is of limited value when such detailed individual options for sea defences are presented as an end result.	The SMP is based on the best available evidence and includes modelling studies from earlier estuary strategies, Southern North sea Sediment transport Studies and FutureCoast. The SMP project team recognises additional dedicated estuary and saltmarsh monitoring is required post-plan	ACTION PLAN link to Coastal process studies/monitoring and modelling			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			157
General	GEN143	Managing Coastal Change	2) The length of life of unmaintained seawalls seems also to be a hypothetical assessment. Has it been tested? A great play has been made of being able to assess the length of life in 10 year intervals yet so much depends on the incidence of particular storm events which occur randomly. Some of the text from Appendix F (enclosure 2) suggests that some rather large assumptions have been made.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			157
General	GEN144	Managing Coastal Change	3) The report itself defies description. On the one hand (p5) it is 'aimed at a wide audience' and (p 39) based on programmes such as 'building trust in the communities' and 'working with others'. On the other hand the report with appendices is about 1500 pages long. Titles such as 'Sustainability Appraisal Signposting' are hardly designed for easy reading in a document issued to the general public. In the Bibliographic Database there is no way of accessing the 103 papers listed. People don't feel involved with it, they feel overwhelmed. Within the EA particularly and its partners there appears to be a greater interest in the process of communication than in the actual need. This system of consultation lacks much common sense. It may be an aspirational document in terms of the habitat regulations, coastal processes and long term plans. It certainly does not take into account the aspirations of those affected by it.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			157

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General	GEN145	Managing Coastal Change	4) There is a large amount of irrelevant and erroneous information in the report. Apparently the site of the Battle of Maldon is a valuable tourist attraction (p 69). This seems doubtful as visitors are accepted by appointment only on this National Trust property. P 10 of the handout document includes the statement that the mudflats contain a large population of invertebrate animals and shell fish which are food for geese. As it happens geese are vegetarians. These two examples illustrate well the quality of the report. Both are obvious points to anyone who knows the Essex coast. They add to the view that the report is an overcomplicated desk study with little practical application.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			157
General	GEN146	Managing Coastal Change	5) Enclosure 3 is a copy of the visual demonstration of 'coastal squeeze' that was used at the SMP drop in sessions. Enquiries revealed that it was a copy of a drawing used in similar sessions in Norfolk. But no account has been taken of the more usual situation in Essex where the land behind the seawall is at a lower level than the saltmarsh outside the seawall. Thus the removal of a seawall in Essex only rarely allows the immediate development of saltmarsh as suggested by the text. This is a misleading display and should not have been used. People seeing it may well have been deceived into thinking the problem on the Essex coast is simpler than it actually is.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			157
General	GEN147	Managing Coastal Change	6) Many people will also have been unreasonably re-assured by the classification of 'hold the line'. It covers the majority of the coast until the year 2105. However the definition used is of a declining standard of flood defence over time with no funding commitment attached. So 'Hold the line' is not quite what it seems.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			157
General	GEN148	Managing Coastal Change	7) It is difficult to comment on Managed re-alignment because the individual consequences and timescales for each site are very far from certain and because it is far from obvious what managed re-alignment means. It is also suggested that managed re-alignment reduces flood risk elsewhere. This is a questionable statement if you think about it. If you allow sea water onto an area of land on every tide, when a surge arrives on top of a spring tide, that area is already full of seawater. If you have kept it empty of seawater by maintaining instead of 're-aligning' the wall, then it is capable of absorbing a large local proportion of the surge if the seawall height is maintained at a slightly lower level than – say – the wall round the neighbouring village which you wish absolutely to protect. Practical experience with seawall repairs suggests that the Environment Agency's cost benefit analysis, which contributes to this section, is flawed.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			157

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General	GEN149	Managing Coastal Change	Try reading the definition in the glossary of managed re-alignment and see if you understand exactly what it means (the text is given at the end of this comment). There is sufficient distrust of the Environment Agency that the 'potential' re-alignment options are locally interpreted as 'withdrawal of maintenance by deceit'. The current approach is held to be a 'the thin end of the wedge' rather than a definitive statement on policy for the next 100 years. It will be so easy for preferred policy options to be treated as policy options. This puts significant personal pressure on a minority of landowners which is unfair and unjustified. This situation has been emphasised for one landowner who, when faced with a preferred re-alignment, offered to make their land available only to be told 'there is no money for the necessary studies'. Thus the EA having created a problem by defining an area for preferred re-alignment seem unable to do anything anyway. This is not a good result.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			157
General - Consultation	GEN15	Colchester Borough Council	The log should indicate where practical how the issue(s) raised are to be dealt with. This serves two functions. Firstly it provides a useful record/audit for Local Authorities about local stakeholder's level of support or objection to proposals in the ESS SMP2. It also highlights how consultations responses will be incorporated into the final document. This is standard practice within planning and builds stakeholder confidence in the consultation process.	Noted	A To be discussed at EMF				TEXT CHANGE	Consultation Tables	Consultation Tables	162
General	GEN150	Managing Coastal Change	8) No mention is made of the likely incidence of a damaging storm driven surge within the period of the forecast. As in 1953, many seawalls may fail in a single night and the EA's ability repair all sections in line with the SMP predictions of sea wall length of life is open to question. The practical value of the SMP is significantly reduced by this omission.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			157
General	GEN151	Managing Coastal Change	9) The report more or less assumes that all saltmarsh loss and increased sea defence costs are due to rising sea levels, increased storminess and loss of sediment. Little attention has been given to the damaging affect of wash from high speed recreational craft. This is probably most important on the Crouch/Roach estuary. Two resulting seawall 'near failures' have cost the EA probably in excess of £500,000 in recent years. Four of the potential re-alignment sites are in areas where wash from boats is a significant issue. This problem (enclosure 4) is not being addressed.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			157

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General	GEN152	Managing Coastal Change	10) No significant mention is made of the problem of sediment shortage. The best example of this is the RSPB project on Wallasea Island. Like most of the coast this is low lying and requires the importation of millions of tons of sediment before a sustainable breach, which will not de-stabilise the local area, can be considered. Where is such material to come from for the other 'potential re-alignment sites'? It is no use the EA deferring the issue by saying 'This will be addressed at the individual study stage'. A clear statement is needed now to show the problem is recognised. Wallasea Island also features in some more detailed text (enclosure 5). This erroneously suggests that in 1998 the regional and local FDC's were reluctant to look at alternatives to 'hold the line'.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			157
General	GEN153	Managing Coastal Change	11) One has to read 76 pages before reaching the three big decisions which are understandable, largely in the correct order and probably unseen by almost all of the public consultees. They are 1) Protect the most people and property for as long as we can. 2) Allow people and places time to adapt. 3) Balance social, economic and environmental need. (the position of these last three points has been deliberately changed to a better order). The author of this response supports these three statements provided there is significantly more local management and involvement than presently exists. Also, there appears to be no mention of accepting that people may act to defend themselves and their properties.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			157
General	GEN154	Managing Coastal Change	This consultation is expecting people to agree or disagree with 'Managed re-alignment' as a new policy option for over 50 Km of coastline at more than 20 different locations. Based on the above definition, do you, the reader of these four pages of comment, understand what the outcome would be in each case? Do you feel able to agree or disagree with a policy when it is so vaguely described? Consultation Feedback Form Q1 Ans. No.....the words 'us' and 'best' need to be defined. Q2 Ans No.....there is too little accuracy, objectivity, clarity or reality. Q3 Ans No.....they are based on untested and misleading models and assumptions. Q4 Ans No.....they are based on untested and misleading models and assumptions. Q5 See attached text and	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			157
General	GEN155	Managing Coastal Change	12) There is little value in the report because no costs are attached. Little headway can be made because the RFDC (Regional Flood Defence Committee) is too remote and has very few decision making powers.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			157
General Environment - Saltmarsh loss	GEN156	Landowner	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.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			8

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General	GEN157	Landowner	It has to be said that the Essex coastline has not been formed by natural processes but has been contrived by manmade defences for centuries. The RSPB intervention at Wallasea is a case in point. Whether you want agricultural land; housing; tourism facilities or habitat if resources are available then these activities have been viable. There have been surge tides through the centuries which destroy sea defences which are rebuilt dependent upon the priorities of the day. Continued marine extractions; dredging, sea defences; habitat and sediment management are all interventions into natural processes. It is important within the SMP to understand that natural processes will not be natural until such interventions are removed and even then it will take many centuries for natural processes to be anything more than a destructive force rather than a force with a capacity to create and maintain environments.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			156
General - Beneficial use of dredging	GEN158	MofPublic	With regard to managing the coastline Essex is characterised by sizeable areas of low lying land. This land if flooded will not create salt marsh and if anything presents a heightened risk to foreshore environments if ever flooded. There is little pressure from government agencies to ensure that beneficial dredging are utilised for long term flood risk management. The SMP can provide an opportunity to prompt central government pressure to negotiate a percentage of beneficial gain from maintenance & capital dredges at the cost of the beneficiary of dredging operations. This would need identification of potential areas that would benefit from being recharged and pre-planning to ensure that sites were available to receive dredge material.	There was a discussion regarding the need for both saltmarsh and mudflat locally. In addition the use of fine silts and muds to warp up low-lying sites is favourable given the close proximity to local marinas with waste silts	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			156
General - Consultation	GEN159	MofPublic	Landowners have been fortunate in that EA has engaged in negotiating future management of the coast for a number of years. I do not believe there is any credible understanding in urban communities as to the nature of flood risk. The SMP should be made available in the libraries of all coastal communities. In the way that Local plans have evolved into the LDF process, the SMP must be subject to regular review to take into account political, economic, and natural changes in circumstances. With government terms now fixed this provides a useful fixed review period for the SMP process.	Noted	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			156
General - Development plans	GEN16	Colchester Borough Council	Page 200 – No saved Local Plan policies from Colchester's Local Plan have been included or assessed in Appendix A of the SEA. An assessment of relevant Local PLAN policies needs to be carried out and added to the table on page 200.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	162
General	GEN163	MofPublic	Like many farmers I think your Shoreline Management Plan to be a complete disaster and I would like to ask the following questions under the freedom of information act/ Environmental information act, regarding maintaining sea walls and the SMP, namely : 1a) Why are the consents to re-build sea defences so long and tedious ?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			165

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General	GEN164	MofPublic	1b) Why is planning and approval from other government bodies required to improve sea defences in areas which are completely abandoned by the EA and SMP ?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			165
General	GEN165	MofPublic	1c) Why are government agencies interested in protecting wildlife, when more wildlife would be lost when the land floods with sea water than through sensible repairs ?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			165
General	GEN166	MofPublic	1d) Where defences are abandoned, why are landowners not free to do what repairs and upgrades that are urgently required both when they want and how they want so long as inert and sensible materials are used ?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			165
General	GEN167	MofPublic	1e) Why are important archaeological sites not taken into account when deciding to abandon defences ?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			165
General	GEN168	MofPublic	2a) Who decided which sea defences to abandon and which to defend ?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			165
General - Defences cost	GEN17	Colchester Borough Council	The Borough Council acknowledge that sea defences are costly to maintain and build and accept that as an defence option cannot always be considered as a financially sustainable option. A request is being made that the ESS SMP2 includes figures to illustrate the cost/km of maintaining defences to highlight the financial non-viability of the cost of such works in certain circumstances.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			162
General	GEN170	MofPublic	2b) Why is the compensation for managed retreat less than the value of the land ?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			165
General	GEN171	MofPublic	2c) if funding is so short, why were consultants used and not the Environment Agency in-house departments ?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			165
General	GEN172	Landowner	First come comments about the Essex SMP which are not specific to Hamford water. In 2004 Defra raised the issue that there was an issue with funding sea walls that might be deemed to have limited cost benefit. One can say with some certainty that the current UK economic climate will restrain EA investment in walls in the life of this government. The combination of historic and present inability to properly resource all Essex sea defences needs to be made clear as a driver to encourage the engagement of landowners to realise that they must look to their own resources in partnership with EA to secure credible flood risk management. Without this the concept of Hold the Line needs to be put into perspective of potential risk of failures resulting from lack of resources. There has been talk amongst the farming community of a repetition of a surge event. This is seen as an event that will happen –	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			156
General	GEN173	Landowner	The threat to the designated areas posed by contaminated sites such as Kirby refuse site, the Anglian Water treatment works on the Naze and the Exchem factory should be taken account of specifically within the SMP, identifying the status of these areas, their protection and the need and consequences of long term provision for protection.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			156

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General	GEN174	MofPublic	Coastal Process & Defence assessment overview, showing pressure points	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			73
General	GEN175	MofPublic	Agrees with managing impact of climate change.	Noted	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			30
General	GEN176	MofPublic	Agrees with draft summary plan	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			34
General	GEN177	MofPublic	At a macro level I do not agree with any plan that does not manage and retain the existing coastal defences.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			40
General	GEN178	MofPublic	Agrees with draft plan	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			45
General	GEN179	MofPublic	Agrees with draft plan	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			46
General - Environment	GEN18	Colchester Borough Council	Have all issues been identified that should be a key element of the assessment? There are a number of Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) on or near the coast within Colchester Borough. These have not been considered as part of the SEA assessment however it is not clear why this decision has been taken. LoWS are an important local biodiversity asset. Not considering the impact of the SMP on these designated sites may contravene Section 40 (1) of the NERC Act 2006 which states that 'Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.' A list of LoWS potentially affected by SMP proposals is available from Colchester Borough Council. Inclusion of LoWS may also help meet the ' Maintenance of the coastal landscape with regard to the provision of a mosaic landscape features which is characteristic of the Essex Coast' issue as well as the biodiversity related issues.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	162
General	GEN180	MofPublic	Agrees with draft plan	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			51
General	GEN181	MofPublic	Agrees with draft plan	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			53
General	GEN182	Landowner	Agrees with draft plan.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			61
General	GEN183	MofPublic	Disagrees with draft plan and the current hysteria re global warming,	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			99
General	GEN184	MofPublic	He was not informed and there should have been Public Consultations?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			99
General	GEN185	MofPublic	Requires further information as missed public consultations.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			95
General	GEN186	The British Assoc for Shooting and Conservation	BASC recognises the importance of the coastal environment and the need to balance different user needs.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			86
General	GEN187	The British Assoc for Shooting and Conservation	BASC acknowledges the visions outlined in the consultation document for Essex and South Suffolk SMP. BASC believes this process complements existing government coastal initiatives which BASC and its members are actively involved in at national and local levels e.g. Marine Bill, Coastal Change Policy, Natural England and Environment Agency programmes.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			86
General	GEN188	MofPublic	The information in the main sections is too brief to allow an informed judgement to be made. The appendices are impenetrable, and given they are only labelled A-M, it is not easy to find relevant sections.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			146

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General	GEN189	MofPublic	Agrees with SMP	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			18
General - Funding	GEN19	Colchester Borough Council	Funding of SMP proposals The whole issue of how future SMP schemes can potentially be funded needs to have a higher profile in the final ESS SMP2.It will be important to set out the different funding mechanisms available or changes in existing approaches which are likely to be necessary to fund future coastal defence schemes. This is a key issue and the Council feel it needs much higher profile in the final ES	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			162
General	GEN190	MofPublic	Looking at your report and at the areas that are to be realigned/held over the next 100 years, I am distinctly surprised that the Agency has not been far more radical.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			21
General - Maps	GEN192	MofPublic	Comments re scale of maps on web, only suitable for Council to use, not good enough for a mouse user!	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			23
Land use	GEN193	MofPublic	Clarify with any consultees that maintenance will continue in the meantime and that the existing defences are not under pressure.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			28
General	GEN194	Landowner	Comments that landowners should be allowed to HtL or receive compensation.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - NON-SMP ISSUE			61
General - Planning	GEN195	Landowner	There should be a fast track system in place to enable speedy repairs to walls etc without permission from so many people and organisations.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - NON-SMP ISSUE			61
General	GEN196	Boatyard Owner	Having scanned through the many documents offering various scenarios of managed retreat, holding the line etc, given the situation we face here in the south east of Britain, it appears absurd to me that we are not considering the obvious.The answer to flood risk management of the tidal defences along this 440km of coastline, our energy security and our obligation to source electricity from renewables, is to build a tidal barrage from North Foreland to Walton-on-the-Naze. Not only would this protect our coastline from the threat of the predicted 2 metre rise in sea levels, but also the North Kent coast and the entire Thames corridor including London. The benefit of a dam top toll road linking the east to the south-east would open up new areas for housing the inevitable growth in population, bringing prosperity to Thanet and north-east Essex. Ship locks servicing the Colne, the Blackwater, the Crouch, the Roach, the Medway and the Thames would raise further revenues.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			38
General	GEN197	Boatyard Owner	With an installed generating capacity of say 20Gw, representing some 25% of UK installed, ten base load thermal power stations would not have to be replaced (at decommissioning) on the National Grid. Benefit to leisure users without the danger of strong tides, would also be immeasurable, as during the summer months, when power demand is low, it could be almost permanently high tide in these Essex and Kent rivers. If such a scheme was truly costed out, given all the benefits of the above, my belief is that this would represent very good value for money over the long term. As such it should surely be worthy of consideration?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			38

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Land Use & Environment	GEN198	MofPublic	Essex is low lying but has much valuable arable land and we need as a country to feed our population. We cannot continue to rely on importing food.	the Suffolk in order to ensure the SMP balances all the issues. Officers recognise the need for a clearer national policy on the issue of MR and its potential impacts on agriculture and food security as well as the tools available to organisations to promote MR with landowners. These discussions will be a priority as SMP's are delivered around England and Wales and a cumulative picture can be assessed. Subsequent SMP reviews can moderate the issue if needed.	NO ACTION Flag outputs of SMP policy with national policy staff in Defra/EA for discussion with NFU and CLA				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			40
General SMP Process	GEN20	Colchester BC Councillor	To what extent can any form of "managed retreat" or structured realignment, or whatever the phrase currently used for removing sea defences to let the sea come in in order to "pay off" some sense of environmental debt, be compatible with the following stated aims which are spelt out within this document? to reduce the threat of flooding and erosion to people and their property; to benefit the environment, society and the economy as far as possible, in line with the Government's 'sustainable development principles'. These are standards set by the UK Government, the Scottish Executive and Welsh Assembly Government for a policy to be sustainable, and they are as follows: Living within environmental limits - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society - Achieving a sustainable economy - Using sound science responsibly -	Cross check Defra SMP guidance complies with Government's 'sustainable development principles'	TEXT CHANGE?				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			64
General - Flood Risk	GEN200	MofPublic	There is a grave risk that the published assessment and plans made by the Environment Agency relate overmuch to the risk of flooding from the sea, without taking any or sufficient account of the risk of flooding caused by the rivers. In the case of an emergency, the two causes (salt and fresh water) may not be effectively withstood together, if the planning has not embraced both risks occurring concurrently.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			39
General - Flood Risk	GEN201	MofPublic	To describe certain risk scenarios as likely only once in a 1000 years is dangerous. We are in a bad patch at present of serious world-wide weather calamities, so we should not describe risks as 'if', but 'when', will they occur and assume that that will be in the near future!	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			39
Landowner Maintenance	GEN203	MofPublic	Issue over why he cannot raise his sea defence to protect his land from flooding and overtopping.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			70
General	GEN204	MofPublic	The Essex and South Suffolk SMP consultation should recognise the long standing and culturally important activity of wildfowling and the sensitive nature of the habitats over which wildfowlers shoot.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		3.2	86
General - Sailing	GEN205	MofPublic	3. One of the attractive features of our coastline is sailing, the enjoyments, benefits, needs and impacts of which seem to have been ignored in the document.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			39

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General	GEN206	National Trust	1.1. The National Trust welcomes the consultation on the Essex and South Suffolk Draft Shoreline Management Plan. It marks a shift from the current 'defend or do nothing' polarisation in public policy, to a more welcome adaptive approach to managing coastal change.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			180
General	GEN207	National Trust	1.2. The National Trust has considerable interests around the coasts of England, Wales and Northern Ireland and more specifically on the Essex and South Suffolk Coast at Pin Mill (Orwell Estuary), Ray Island, Copt Hall and Northey Island (Blackwater Estuary). The National Trust aspires to deliver an approach to managing coastal change based on our Coast and Marine Policy set out in Annex One.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			180
General	GEN209	National Trust	Detailed responses to the questions raised are as follows: Q1. Do you understand the need for us to consider how best to manage the impacts of climate change and sea level rise as part of this flood and coastal risk management plan? Yes. The experience of the National Trust is that it is important to give yourself time to plan changes to coastal management. This enables research to be undertaken, options to be considered, communities and stakeholders be given chance to be involved and heard, so that sustainable way forward is found. The SMP addresses that need to plan well ahead. Q2. Do you agree with the information that supports the proposed draft policies we've presented in this document? Yes. If no, please tell us what you think we have missed? Q3. Do you agree with the draft policy options outlined in the plan and the timings of these in your local area? Yes The following policy development zones directly	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			180
General - Consultation	GEN21	Rochford DC Councillor	Finally, was it really correct that 'election purdah' restrictions should have been applied to requests for purely factual information in the period before the 6th May, as I have been otherwise advised?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			93
General	GEN211	National Trust	Q4 Do you agree with the draft policy options outlined in the plan and the timings of these across the whole Essex and South Suffolk Coast? The National Trust does not have the knowledge to be able to support all the policy options across the whole of the area. One comment we would make is that proposed realignment signs will make up 4.5% of the area of the existing flood zone. Due to the nature of estuaries to generally erode throughout the middle and lower parts and accrete in the upper estuary, will the positions of the realignment sites which have been chosen using other criteria other than estuary dynamics be appropriately	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			180

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General	GEN213	National Trust	1.5. Based upon our experience we believe the Coastal Change Policy could be improved if it: - more explicitly underlined the importance of spatial planning as a key tool to help us manage coastal change (through, for example, the LDF process); - had a specific section on broad public communication and awareness-raising on coastal change, both for communities directly affected, and wider society; - clearly acknowledged the assistance (both financial and technical) that local authorities and communities will require in relation to infrastructure relocation and economic regeneration; - gave a clearer account of how compensation mechanisms will work where individuals and communities are disadvantaged by a change in coastal defence policy; - promoted a change in property law to make it a legal requirement for a coastal change 'search' in property conveyancing; and - contained much clearer guidance and regulation relating to the granting of time limited planning consents to prevent these mechanisms being	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			180
General	GEN214	Natural England	At a local level, Natural England is actively involved in the management of coastal change through its membership of the Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management plan (attending Client Steering Group meetings and Elected Members Forum).	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159
General	GEN216	Natural England	Sustainable coastal management needs to embrace change. Coastal conservation is about management of the physical system rather than specifically about management of individual habitats or species. As the coast changes so the mosaic of habitats and species as well as the landscape and its 'local distinctiveness' will change and evolve. We need to manage these changes to ensure the best outcomes for the natural environment. Sediment availability is in decline; this leads to the 'starvation' of coastal systems and increases the rate of coastal change. Remaining sediment supplies need to be safeguarded and managed so that the coast is naturally more resilient to change. Managing coastal change requires a mix of traditional and innovative approaches. In particular new coastal management and funding mechanisms are required to enable adaptation and relocation away from areas of future erosion or flooding	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159

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General	GEN217	Natural England	Coastal infrastructure such as railway lines, roads and bridges may require realignment into areas of wildlife or landscape importance as the coast change. Across government agencies and the commercial sector there is a shortfall in the availability of staff with skills relating to coastal processes, coastal change and suitable management responses. Local communities have a keen interest in the way the coast is managed and generally wish to participate in decision on future management options. They expect decision to be made on the basis of sound science and inclusive consultation and dialogue. We believe – Management of the English coastline should focus upon the development of a dynamic environment resilient to the action of coastal processes and sea level rise. There is a need to conserve, manage and sustain sediment supplies that feed coastal systems and the landscapes and habitats they	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159
General	GEN218	Natural England	The challenge of coastal change and rising sea levels requires new adaptation mechanisms to deliver sustainable coastal management. All of Natural England's positions (including our position on protected site designation) should fully take in to account the implications of coastal change and rising sea-levels. These issues need to be addressed in the development and delivery of action for the natural environment and in the advice we offer to others. Planning for critical coastal infrastructure and access routes needs to embrace the way the coast will respond to the action of coastal processes and sea level rise. There is a need to facilitate migration and adaptation of key natural environments assets as the coast evolves, by appropriate use of regulation, advice and incentives. Local communities should be involved in determining sustainable approaches to the management of the coast. Natural England will participate in this process when the natural environment is a major consideration in decision-making.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159
General	GEN219	Natural England	We call for – greater recognition for the social, educational and economic benefits (the ecosystem services) supplied by changing coasts. To ensure that people have opportunities to understand why our coasts are changing and why we need to work with and adapt to these changes rather than resist them: A shift to long term thinking and planning at the coast that recognised the need to respond to changes over long timescales. Including an improved understating of the need to manage sediment and sediment supply as part of this new approach. Adaptation mechanisms that, where appropriate, support relocation of valued assets away from areas of risk and deliver socially acceptable solutions when it is necessary to abandon existing coastal defences. Timely action to support the migration of key habitats away from areas of flood and erosion risk, when they cannot be sustainable conserved	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159

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			change. Investment in teaching, training and the development of appropriate skills to improve the understanding of coastal processes and future coastal evolution and so support better decision making.									
General	GEN22	Tendring DC Councillor	Objects/disagrees with draft plan.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			83
General	GEN220	Natural England	Natural England welcomes the clarity and thoroughness of the main SMP document, as exemplified in Figure 1-7 which shows the inter-relationships between the main Chapters and supporting detailed Appendices. As a high level plan, the SMP provides opportunities not only to protect people and property, but also to deliver multiple benefits of a more sustainable coastline. At an early stage of the draft SMP process, we were involved in the development of the set of 11 Principles and criteria (Table 1-1). While it is commonly recognised that there will be conflicts and synergies between the various principles and criteria, it is a well-tested methodology with which to assess the complex, inter-related economic, social and environmental factors associated with coastal management.	NOTED	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159
General	GEN221	Natural England	A key part of the SMP process is the evidence base used to assess impacts of Policies. The saltmarsh erosion rates (Table 2-1) are based on the best available evidence at the time of publication of this draft SMP, being derived from the Essex Coastal Habitat Management Plan or CHaMP (2003). In the absence of more compelling evidence, Natural England accepts the figure of 48.5 hectares average loss per year for saltmarsh erosion rates. This is the key figure used in the Appropriate Assessment (Appendix M) - see our detailed comments below. In order to provide greater certainty over saltmarsh erosion rates, Natural England has commissioned its own project to assess (and ground-truth) recent saltmarsh losses on a limited selection of SMP frontages.	NOTED	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159
General	GEN222	Natural England	Although too late for inclusion in this draft SMP, the data sets will be used by the EA to review the evidence base for saltmarsh loss and to refine predictions in subsequent iterations of the SMP. Like many of the SMP stakeholders, Natural England has taken the opportunity to share its local knowledge of the coast to better inform the SMP, for example we have reported that the Dengie SPA intertidal area is currently showing signs of erosion (rather than accretion as reported in this draft SMP). The general approach where the SMP proposes Managed Realignment (MR) of flood defences is shown in the highlighted text box on page 83. It is important to note that an MR option can only be progressed with full landowner agreement and that such a project must undergo the full rigour of an Environmental Impact Assessment. This also means that all landowners are allowed to maintain their own defence if they choose.	NOTED	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159

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General	GEN223	Natural England	For avoidance of doubt, in the case of maintaining existing defences, Natural England will not object in principle to such a landowner's decision, but reserves the right to advise the Environment Agency of the consequences of such actions (e.g. where harm to the natural environment could be avoided). However, in the scenario where a landowner wished to improve the standard of their own defences, Natural England may object in some cases (for example, where it is not possible to overcome damaging impacts on adjacent designated sites). In order to deliver the targets set by the Habitats Regulations, the Environment Agency, Natural England and partner local authorities will continue to work proactively with landowners. Where a landowner decides that maintenance of a defence is no longer viable (partly informed through a cost-benefit analysis), Natural England is able to partly offset the cost of giving up the land through a time-limited Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) scheme (e.g. Creation of inter	NOTED	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159
General	GEN224	Natural England	Appropriate Assessment (Appendix M) We agree with the overall conclusion of the "alone" assessment (7.4 and 8.3) that the draft SMP constitutes an Adverse Effect on the Integrity of the European Marine sites listed below: Stour and Orwell Estuaries SPA Hamford Water SPA Blackwater Estuary SPA Dengie SPA Foulness SPA Crouch and Roach Estuaries SPA With respect to the "in-combination" assessment, we accept the rationale and conclusion (8.1) that the SMP is not considered to have any in-combination effects with land use plans along the Essex and South Suffolk coast. We note with concern that, for Epoch 1, there is a limited suite	NOTED	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159
General	GEN225	Natural England	This means that there is a significant shortfall (415 hectares) due to the difference between the maximum potential intertidal habitat that could be created and intertidal habitat predicted to be lost through coastal squeeze (see blue text box on pp.44-45). The SMP will therefore need to be accompanied by a Statement of Case to the Secretary of State for the Environment, which provides a clear account of why the Plan should be pursued in its current form and, critically, the details of the mechanism for the delivery of compensatory habitat.	NOTED	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159
General	GEN227	Natural England	The Essex and South Suffolk SMP frontages are predominantly backed by productive farmland, but the immediate hinterland also includes a mosaic of habitats including both statutory and non-statutory designations (e.g. SSSIs, Local Wildlife Sites, Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species, as well as habitat improvement schemes as part of agri-environmental	NOTED	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159

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Landscape & Environment	GEN228	Natural England	These strategies and schemes will be subject to further Habitats Regulations Assessments as required. Section 7 of the AA acknowledges uncertainty based on coastal processes, response to management and the effects of the projected relative sea level rise, particularly for later Epochs (2 & 3). In order to provide greater certainty based on future evidence, Natural England strongly supports the approach highlighted on the blue text box on page 41: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A firm commitment to ongoing survey, monitoring and research; · A re-run of modelling along the coast to understand the hydrodynamic and geomorphological processes and potential solutions to management issues; · A re-evaluation of provisional policy options based on increased understanding gained by the above steps; · An explicit commitment to ensuring that future provisional policy options (in subsequent SMPs) are subject to the full HRA process and provide identification of mitigation (if available) and compensation. 	NOTED	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			159
Landscape & Environment	GEN229	Natural England	It is recognised that monitoring by itself is not a method of mitigating an adverse effect; these measures therefore are provided as an overall package to ensure that uncertainty is reduced and understanding increased, so that future management can adequately offset future losses, whether by mitigation or compensation. Natural England is comfortable with this pragmatic approach (given future uncertainties), but emphasises that the commitments must be converted, with certainty, into deliverable targets within the SMP Action Plan (outlined in Section 5 of the main SMP document). Regarding the appropriate delivery mechanism for creation of intertidal habitat, it is agreed that the Environment Agency will use the Anglian Regional Habitat Creation Programme (RHCP) to achieve this commitment, which is the responsibility of the EA with support from NE and	NOTED	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159
General SMP Process	GEN23	St Lawrence PC	Agrees with draft plan. Comment, Would we lose all of the caravan park? (PDZ F14)	Noted	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			110

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General	GEN230	Natural England	The blue text box on pp.44-45 gives a firm commitment that the EA will use the RHCP to achieve the necessary level of compensatory habitat (to ensure coherence of the Natura 2000 Network), based on the existing approach to work with landowners on a voluntary basis. This would involve widening the search to frontages that are not vulnerable and reviewing potential policies for some Management Units if deemed necessary. Natural England is supportive of this pragmatic and proactive approach, but recognises that it will be challenging. To illustrate the multiple benefits of managed realignment projects (i.e. socio-economic benefits in addition to the obvious environmental gains), Natural England welcomes the proactive approach in reducing flood risk and delivering a sustainable coastline in well advanced schemes at Devereux Farm (Hamford Water) and Wallasea Island (Crouch and Roach Estuaries). N.B. Following the updated nomenclature used in the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, all European sites	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159
General	GEN231	Natural England	This comment applies to all of the SPAs cited in the SMP Appropriate Assessment (Appendix M). Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA (Appendix L) Overall, Natural England is content that the SEA process is transparent and has been properly followed for the draft SMP, in that the broad range of environmental considerations are correctly identified and systematically evaluated in shaping the least environmentally damaging options. We recognise that the negative effects of the SMP largely relate to the loss of some environmental features in the pursuit of managed realignment. Since the Appropriate Assessment (Appendix M) concludes that there will be an Adverse Effect on Integrity on European Marine Sites due to loss of intertidal and freshwater habitat, it follows that the SEA must also conclude a major negative impact due to this adverse effect. We agree with the SEA findings that this adverse effect cannot be avoided in providing a sustainable approach to management, and addressing the loss of		NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			159
General	GEN232	Natural England	Coastal Access Improving access to the coast will enhance people's enjoyment of and connection with its wildlife, landscape and historic features, and will provide opportunities for Natural England and others to raise awareness of the threats to the marine environment. Essex and South Suffolk frontages are well served by the Public Rights of Way network with a relatively small number of "gaps". Where these gaps exist, Natural England is tasked with leading on the implementation of new coastal access in partnership with affected landowners and local authorities In taking the SMP forward, we advocate the realignment of any section of coastal access (existing or proposed) if this proves necessary because circumstances have changed, for example as a result of coastal erosion or as a consequence of	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			159

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General	GEN233	Natural England	Marine Designated Sites Several stakeholders have expressed the view that the SMP should take account of the emerging new Marine Protected Areas (a generic term for a suite of European and national marine designations). For the Essex and South Suffolk SMP the most relevant proposed designation is the Outer Thames Estuary SPA, which has been identified as important for a single bird species: the red-throated diver. From the point of view of completeness, we agree that the Outer Thames SPA should be included in future iterations of the SMP. For the purposes of the current draft SMP, the most relevant designated areas (i.e. intertidal habitats supporting significant bird assemblages)	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			159
General	GEN234	National Farmers Union	Climate change and sea level rise are conscious of long-term sea-level rise due to climate change which, on the east coast, compounds isostatic adjustment. However, there is a range of potential rates of sea-level rise and therefore sea levels that may occur, reflecting the range of possible future emissions and global warming scenarios. This confirms the need to develop flexible policies. If sea levels rise or erosion occurs faster or slower than predicted, a long-term reassessment may be necessary, but this will occur over a period of many decades - generally beyond the life of any sea defence structures.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			160
General	GEN235	National Farmers Union	The modelling of sea level rise used to underpin the SMP process is based on worst case scenario. This makes the whole assessment of what will happen on the coast a rather hypothetical statement which is of limited value when such detailed individual options for sea defences are presented as an end result. Flood protection budgeting W strongly believe that increased spending will be required to maintain current flood defences. Government must acknowledge the requirement for further resources and their responsibility to mitigate the negative effects of flooding and protect industry and the public. While current global and UK fiscal problems mean a need to reassess all forms of government spending, the need to take a long term view of coastal defences is even	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			160
General	GEN236	National Farmers Union	Local community engagement The importance of local participation in flood management issues cannot be overstated. Local stakeholders and individuals affected by schemes should occupy a prominent position in any decision-making processes. Local knowledge of past history and landscape is too often ignored. The experience of local people is a valuable source of information that should be encouraged and relied upon. By its nature, it is difficult to reach a balance within the SMP of providing sufficient but not excessive information. Because of the volume of data, the consultation has seemed to be protracted, with a number of corrections required.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			160

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original reference
Economics	GEN237	National Farmers Union	2. The SMP Process We believe SMPs are intended to be a means of managing dynamic physical processes and guiding future decision making on the basis of community decisions about the value of various assets. However the SMP process appears to have become an exercise in the application of forcing policy to fit current funding conditions and other legislative requirements, particularly the EU Habitats Directive. The value of agricultural land The government undervalues agricultural land in its appraisal of flood and coastal risk management. Food and grown fuel production in the UK will be vitally important both to the UK economy and in the worldwide fight against climate change. The SMP should seek to protect this land and therefore the policies should universally favour hold the line. In addition, coastal grazing marshes provide both sustainable meat production and valuable biodiversity benefits, which cannot easily be relocated further inland, without massive investment – far greater than the cost of defending the land using soft engineering techniques	The SMP team have engaged with the landowning community throughout the plan and recognise landowners and their representatives as one of the most important stakeholder groups in the SMP. It has been made clear throughout plan development that a HTL policy around the whole coast does not balance the range of principles or deliver a climateproof coast. The decision-making process that considers MR policy is based on unmaintained defence life and coastal processes. Apart from D8a and D6 no defences have been selected for MR based on economics. Defences around Essex are currently economically viable to maintain and will continue to be so in many cases through epochs 1 and 2. However, economic viability does not guarantee funding for maintaining or improving defences and the SMP is asked to balance a range of issues including managing flood	NO ACTION Flag outputs of SMP policy with national policy staff in Defra/EA for discussion with NFU and CLA				NO CHANGE			160
General	GEN238	National Farmers Union	Similarly we endorse the plan's statement that a national policy for caravan parks is needed - the plan merely identifies the problems but does not attempt to address or solve them. Most of the proposed realignments impact on footpaths and the plan suggests that these will need to be "sustained, for example through rerouting." If rerouting is just an example of ways to sustain the footpaths, what are other examples? None are given and it is difficult to envisage what they could be. Hold the line (HtL) Many people will be re-assured by the classification of 'hold the line'. It covers the majority of the coast until the year 2105. However the definition used is of a declining standard of flood defence over time with no funding commitment attached. So 'Hold the line' is not quite what it seems, representing a lower standard of defence as time progresses.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			160

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General	GEN239	National Farmers Union	This land is a farmer's investment for the future and any compensation must therefore reflect the capital value of the farmland. We accept that managed realignment will play a part in achieving sustainable flood defence. Where realignment does take place, it needs to be planned and managed; not left to be determined by chance wherever the defences happen to fail. A breach in the wrong place could cause more environmental damage than good. Preferred policy option for the SMP Our individual members will submit responses to specific flood cell proposals. However as an overriding principle we would like to see the SMP favour a 'hold the line' policy prescription over the 'no active intervention' approach wherever the SMP identifies interim policies that are dependant on the outcome of the development of estuary strategies. We have long advocated that the SMP and estuary strategy consultation process should be aligned. In the absence of this we believe the most precautionary approach should	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			160
General	GEN24	Crown Estate	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.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			11
General - Action plan	GEN240	National Farmers Union	The development of the action plan will be critical in ensuring communities and landowners can influence the outcomes. This must include the landowners' ability to choose to maintain their defences themselves. The plan acknowledges the existence of local government-led management groups that will have a role in this, but fails to recognise that landowner groups must also play a role. The Managing Coastal Change project has assisted the detailed development of the policies in this draft plan and it, and the landowners themselves, must be explicitly recognised as playing a significant role in the development of the action plan.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			160
General - funding	GEN241	National Farmers Union	This imbalance should not deteriorate still further and funding should not now be directed away from maintaining existing defences. Unmaintained seawalls The length of life of unmaintained seawalls seems to be also to be a hypothetical assessment. Has it been tested? A great play has been made of being able to assess the length of life in 10 year intervals yet so much depends on the incidence of particular storm events which occur randomly. Landowner maintenance Landowners must have the right to maintain their own sea walls without the need for overly complex prior consent processes. Where landowners choose to maintain their walls themselves they need to be able to do so easily and without having to obtain myriad consents which drive up costs and lead to lengthy delays. Our general presumption is that landowners should have the option to hold the line on their defences. In a time of budget constraints on the public purse we recognise that public funding may not be possible for this and therefore we	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			160

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Land Use & Environment	GEN242	National Farmers Union	There is a growing feeling that the SMPs are being used to promote habitat recreation programmes without firm science or openness in the calculations behind habitat creation targets. If communities are to have confidence in the process of deciding between hold the line and managed realignment, greater transparency is needed in explaining how habitat recreation targets are calculated and then applied at a Sub cell level.	Not discussed - needs discussion and potential action plan link regarding pleasure craft and boat wash - study? Policing? Etc	A To be discussed at EMF Needs Discussion but does not affect Policy	Agreed that a study should be included in the Action plan for the impact of boat wash on the condition and erosion of saltmarsh in the estuaries. Action Plan will be dealing with habitat creation. DN - is very important we know about habitat creation programme and what is the criteria. 45 ha per year in terms of historic loss 100 yrs is 4500 ha which is difficult to identify now. EA - is part of the HRA. NE- has target that we have to meet for DEFRA. DN - the losses will be in a scheme by scheme basis. NE - the quantity is based on analysis losses from 1978 - 1998 which provided the evidence. The compensatory ratio			NO CHANGE			160
General - Households and erosion	GEN243	National Farmers Union	Households If in the long term loss of houses through erosion is unavoidable, homeowners should get proper help for relocation. We are encouraged that Defra's recent pathfinder programme shows that this point is now being recognised. However the future budget for this will likely need to be significantly greater than the sums on offer under this initial pilot. In considering houses at risk, there should be emphasis on protecting vulnerable people (the infirm who are at risk of losing lives in the event of serious flooding) and listed buildings.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			160
General - Legislation	GEN244	National Farmers Union	Natural Environments Much of the local natural environment is designated as SSSI, SAC, etc and is, therefore, given legal protection. However recent decision making in relation to the Blyth estuary strategy suggests that this legal protection is open to interpretation. We need greater clarity in when the statutory authorities are entitled to walk away from protected sites versus being required to protect and maintain	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			160

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General - Legislation	GEN245	National Farmers Union	Part of the action plan of the new government should be to assess the extent to which this legislation itself needs reviewing, rather than trying to fit policies to the legislation. The SMP process should provide a means of managing dynamic physical processes and guiding future decision making on the basis of community decisions about the value of various assets. It should not be an exercise in forcing policy to fit current funding conditions. In particular, while the creation of new habitat as a consequence of a flood defence policy should be welcomed as a supplementary benefit, Environment Agency targets for habitat creation should not drive SMP policies. Indeed, there needs to be much more openness and accountability of the target setting process to underpin any targets set.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			160
General - Tourism	GEN246	National Farmers Union	Tourism The value of tourism and recreation to both the economy of the Essex coastal area and the well-being of local residents cannot be underestimated. The SMP should ensure that areas of public recreation and access are protected – or re-located inland if no alternative is available. Our historic buildings/sites form an integral part of the tourist economy and are highly valued by the local community – far beyond their monetary value. They should be protected as they can never be recreated once	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			160
General - Freshwater supplies	GEN248	National Farmers Union	Freshwater supplies The Environment Agency recognises that Essex is an over abstracted/over licensed county (Essex Catchment Abstraction Management Plan) that faces pressure from population growth/development, increasing demand and lack of available water. The local agricultural economy is heavily dependant on good supplies of fresh water and the SMP needs to ensure local water sources are kept free from sea-water contamination. For climatic and soil type reasons it is impossible to relocate the high-value irrigated vegetable crops from the coastal region to other inland UK areas. Thus if the supply of irrigation water is reduced through sea-water contamination, food-miles/carbon footprint will be increased and the local economy will suffer. Again this favours a universal hold the line approach.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - NON-SMP ISSUE			160

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Economics	GEN249	National Farmers Union	3. The Draft SMP For rural flood defences the draft plan identifies the "big question" of whether "the benefits that the defences bring outweigh their negative impacts and the effort and costs needed to sustain them?" To our minds the answer to this question is a very simple "yes." Therefore the big question is not the question posed but "how do we afford to hold the line?" The secondary question then becomes "where this compromises the environment through coastal squeeze, how do we achieve this?" This is a more straightforward and honest approach to balancing priorities within the SMP.	The SMP team have engaged with the landowning community throughout the plan and recognise landowners and their representatives as one of the most important stakeholder groups in the SMP. It has been made clear throughout plan development that a HTL policy around the whole coast does not balance the range of principles or deliver a climateproof coast. The decision-making process that considers MR policy is based on unmaintained defence life and coastal processes. Apart from D8a and D6 no defences have been selected for MR based on economics. Defences around Essex are currently economically viable to maintain and will continue to be so in many cases through epochs 1 and 2. However, economic viability does not guarantee funding for maintaining or improving defences and the SMP is asked to balance a range of issues including managing flood	NO ACTION Flag outputs of SMP policy with national policy staff in Defra/EA for discussion with NFU and CLA				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			160
General - Coastal processes	GEN251	National Farmers Union	Sediment shortage No significant mention is made of the problem of sediment shortage. The best example of this is the RSPB project on Wallasea Island. Like most of the coast this is low lying and requires the importation of millions of tonnes of sediment before a sustainable breach which will not de-stabilise the local area can be considered. Where is such material to come from for the other 'potential re-alignment	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			160
General - Coastal processes	GEN252	National Farmers Union	Storm surges - No mention is made of the likely incidence of a damaging storm driven surge within the period of the forecast. As in 1953, many seawalls may fail in a single night and the Agency's ability to repair all sections in line with the SMP predictions of sea wall length of life is open to question. The practical value of the SMP is significantly reduced by this omission.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE	2.1.6		160
General - Saltmarsh loss	GEN253	National Farmers Union	Saltmarsh loss The report more or less assumes that all saltmarsh loss and increased sea defence costs are due to rising sea levels, increased storminess and loss of sediment. Little attention has been given to the damaging affect of wash from high speed recreational craft. This is probably most important on the Crouch/Roach estuary. Two resulting seawall 'near failures' have cost the Agency probably in excess of £500,000 in recent years. Four of the potential re-alignment sites are in areas where wash from boats is a significant issue. This problem is not being addressed.	Not discussed - needs discussion and potential action plan link regarding pleasure craft and boat wash - study? Policing? Etc	A To be discussed at EMF Needs Discussion but does not affect Policy				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			160
General	GEN254	Othona Community	Agrees with draft plan.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			32
General	GEN255	Othona Community	Concerns re badgers in the seawall	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - NON-SMP ISSUE			32

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General - Caravan Parks	GEN257	Park Resorts	Reflecting on the stated objectives of the SMP each holiday park is a piece of key infrastructure within the county's tourism economy which should be protected from flooding and erosion, and has a considerable value which should be defended for as long as possible.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			25
General - Caravan Parks	GEN258	Park Resorts	There is no provision in the adopted local plans for emerging local development frameworks of wither Maldon or Tendring Councils for the roll-back or relocation of Waterside or Martello	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to caravan park strategy				NO CHANGE			25
General - Caravan Parks	GEN259	Park Resorts	Gaining planning permission for new holiday park development is extremely difficult without the support of the local development framework. Failure to protect these parks from flooding or erosion could lead to their permanent loss from the local economy.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			25
F1	GEN26	English Heritage	Later revisions should take into account any refinement of sea-level rise predictions, improvements to the inclusion of historic environment qualities within the SMP appraisal process and new research into, for example, modelling of coastal processes or management/removal of refuse-filled seawalls. Other locations near to these historic grazing marshes, such as F1 and H8a, may in time become viable alternatives for Managed Realignment.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			163
General - Caravan Parks	GEN261	Park Resorts	The plan states that the impacts of the realignment proposals will be taken into account in project appraisal and scheme development, which will be carried with stakeholder involvement before any work starts. However given that my Park Resorts have not been consulted on the current proposals, there must be some doubt on this commitment to that	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to caravan park strategy				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			25
General - Caravan Parks	GEN262	Park Resorts	Conclusion It would appear that the draft SMPs treatment of Waterside and Martello Beach Holiday Parks have not been consistent with its proposals to retain sea defences for other holiday parks, and does not address the draft SMPs objectives to protect key infrastructure, property value and economic impact on the area.	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to caravan park strategy				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			25
General -Caravan Parks and Economy	GEN263	Park Resorts	The plan states (page 25) that impact of the potential realignments on tourism and recreation is difficult to quantify and that the realignments can be both negative and positive impacts. As we have shown above the impact on tourism is not difficult to estimate at all!	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			25
General	GEN264	Planning Liaison Environment Agency	The paragraph on page 26 and Figure 1-1 on page 27 both refer to the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). This will require updating in the final version as the new government has signalled its intention to scrap these documents, and has already advised LPAs that they do not need to adhere to the housing numbers that they	Project team discussion- Technical response required	MINOR TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	1.1	1.1	173

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General	GEN265	Planning Liaison Environment Agency	I'm aware that there has been much discussion around the certainty that SMPs give regarding the future of flood defences, and whether this is sufficient to base strategic planning decisions on. I feel that the draft sets out well both the limitations of the SMP in this respect and where some certainty does exist. For defended settlements that score well in the BCA (generally greater than 4), and have been specifically highlighted as such, it appears that we are as certain as we can be at this time that the standard of protection (including an allowance for CC) will be maintained at least. Am I correct in this assumption and is this the message that we can give to local planning authorities? Following on from this, are the current standards of protection available for reference anywhere?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			173
General	GEN266	Planning Liaison Environment Agency	However, the table in section 4.2 of the main report only refer to the current (or new) line being held. What does this mean for the relative standard of protection?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			173
General	GEN267	RSPB	The SMP main documents and the various appendices provide only a partial assessment of how the selected policies will impact upon designated sites. This is particularly critical for those sites designated under the EU Birds Directive which will be affected by coastal squeeze or from managed realignment. The Appropriate Assessment (Appendix M) identifies compensatory habitat requirements in Epoch 1, but does not assess the requirements arising from policies in Epochs 2 and 3. This is explained by the uncertainty over predicting future effects. However the plan does nonetheless identify policy options for epochs 2 and 3, some of which involve managed realignment over designated freshwater sites. There will clearly be an impact in these cases which can be predicted now and which therefore should be assessed now. This is particularly important as in many cases the interest features for which compensatory habitat would be provided can be expected to take several years to become functional and a long lead in time will be needed.	NOTED	A To be Discussed at EMF "The RSPB strongly recommends that undesignated land is used for managed realignment before designated land, which would produce an additional compensatory habitat requirement'. TEXT CHANGE? and ACTION PLAN links to habitat creation programme	Karen Thomas stated that RSPB feel that MR should happen first on undesignated sites. Dengie should be highlighted for MR. EA highlighted that MR on undesignated sites still required landowner support and the Regional Habitat Creation Programme would look to explore all opportunities. (This is highlighted in the Appropriate Assessment). The maps to be at the head of the page. EA - all the comments have to be included and they can be done the same way as the tables used today for CSG to review and prioritised. EA - the key points have been discussed. Caravan Park Issue - Action plan: it		ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	AA	AA	117

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General	GEN268	RSPB	There appears to be a mismatch between the figures quoted for intertidal habitat creation in the main document compared to Appendix M. The main document refers to the creation of 996 ha in Epoch 1, while Appendix M refers to only 245 ha of intertidal habitat being currently created, with a shortfall of 415 ha. Delivery of compensatory habitat In Appendix M, the EA commits to providing an appropriate quality of habitat within or adjacent to Natura 2000 sites suffering loss to offset through compensation adverse effects on the integrity of intertidal habitats and associated species within Natura 2000 sites in the Essex and Suffolk SMP2 area during the lifetime of the SMP. This statement is welcome but should also appear as part of the main SMP document.	NOTED	A To be Discussed at EMF "The RSPB strongly recommends that undesignated land is used for managed realignment before designated land, which would produce an additional compensatory habitat requirement'. TEXT CHANGE? and ACTION PLAN links to habitat creation programme	Karen Thomas stated that RSPB feel that MR should happen first on undesignated sites. Dengie should be highlighted for MR. EA highlighted that MR on undesignated sites still required landowner support and the Regional Habitat Creation Programme would look to explore all opportunities. (This is highlighted in the Appropriate Assessment). The maps to be at the head of the page. EA - all the comments have to be included and they can be done the same way as the tables used today for CSG to review and prioritised. EA - the key points have been discussed. Caravan Park Issue - Action plan: it		ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.2, AA	3.2, AA	117
General	GEN269	RSPB	The EA intends to use the Anglian Regional Habitat Creation Plan (RHCP) to achieve this commitment based on the existing approach to work with landowners on a voluntary basis. While the RSPB strongly supports the Anglian RHCP, we are concerned that this delivery approach breaks the link between damaging schemes (in this case hold the line projects exacerbating coastal squeeze) and the compensatory habitat which makes the schemes environmentally acceptable. The SMP and its associated Action Plan should clearly identify that both projects are integral parts of the flood risk management programme. Otherwise the RHCP as a standalone project is vulnerable to cuts and may not have the necessary resources in terms of budget or staff resources to deliver the habitat needed in advance of loss. This is particularly pertinent during the current financial situation impacting upon the EA and other public sector bodies. As strategic documents, SMPs allow forward planning to offset impacts upon designated sites.	NOTED	A To be Discussed at EMF "The RSPB strongly recommends that undesignated land is used for managed realignment before designated land, which would produce an additional compensatory habitat requirement'. TEXT CHANGE? and ACTION PLAN links to habitat creation programme	Karen Thomas stated that RSPB feel that MR should happen first on undesignated sites. Dengie should be highlighted for MR. EA highlighted that MR on undesignated sites still required landowner support and the Regional Habitat Creation Programme would look to explore all opportunities. (This is highlighted in the Appropriate Assessment). The maps to be at the head of the page. EA - all the comments have to be included and they can be done the same way as the tables used today for CSG to review and prioritised. EA - the key points have been discussed. Caravan Park Issue - Action plan: it		ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE			117
General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN27	English Heritage	There is no agreed source of funding or management for losses to the historic environment caused by natural erosion, and this issue should be flagged by the SEA. This issue is of particular concern where there are soft eroding cliffs, such as in the Stour and Orwell estuaries, and the Naze.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			163

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General	GEN270	RSPB	The SMP should include a clear statement that compensatory habitat will be provided as close as possible to the site of loss and will be delivered sufficiently far in advance that it is fully functional before any loss of current interest. The RSPB strongly recommends that undesignated land is used for managed realignment before designated land, which would produce an additional compensatory habitat requirement.	NOTED	A To be Discussed at EMF "The RSPB strongly recommends that undesignated land is used for managed realignment before designated land, which would produce an additional compensatory habitat requirement'. TEXT CHANGE? and ACTION PLAN links to habitat creation programme	Karen Thomas stated that RSPB feel that MR should happen first on undesignated sites. Dengie should be highlighted for MR. EA highlighted that MR on undesignated sites still required landowner support and the Regional Habitat Creation Programme would look to explore all opportunities. (This is highlighted in the Appropriate Assessment). The maps to be at the head of the page. EA - all the comments have to be included and they can be done the same way as the tables used today for CSG to review and prioritised. EA - the key points have been discussed. Caravan Park Issue - Action plan: it		ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.2	3.2	117
General	GEN271	RSPB	3.2 Implications of the plan - Wildlife and geology It is suggested that the draft plan would create on average 43 ha per year of intertidal habitat. This figure would again be lower once the figures for Wallasea are amended.	NOTED	A To be Discussed at EMF "The RSPB strongly recommends that undesignated land is used for managed realignment before designated land, which would produce an additional compensatory habitat requirement'. TEXT CHANGE? and ACTION PLAN links to habitat creation programme	Karen Thomas stated that RSPB feel that MR should happen first on undesignated sites. Dengie should be highlighted for MR. EA highlighted that MR on undesignated sites still required landowner support and the Regional Habitat Creation Programme would look to explore all opportunities. (This is highlighted in the Appropriate Assessment). The maps to be at the head of the page. EA - all the comments have to be included and they can be done the same way as the tables used today for CSG to review and prioritised. EA - the key points have been discussed. Caravan Park Issue - Action plan: it		ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.2		117
General	GEN272	RYA Eastern Region	Agrees with summary SMP, no further comments	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			12
General	GEN273	RYA Eastern Region (Secretary)	Agrees with summary SMP, comments 'Very clear and an excellent plan'	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			15

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General	GEN274	Senior Planning Officer Planning Design Chelmsford BC	We believe that the draft policies are well considered and thorough. They recognise the complexities and challenges facing the coastline from current sea water erosion and deposition, climate change and the communities that live and work there. For South Woodham Ferrers and Battlesbridge the policy recommendations to retain, and where necessary upgrade, the existing defences are welcomed. We have no comment to make on specific elements of the SMP. No change to policy or wording	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			183
General	GEN277	Tendring District Council	The final SMP will be used as a key piece of technical evidence underpinning the Local Development Framework that will be taken into account when deciding where to direct new areas of housing and employment and identifying Coastal Change Management Areas, in accordance with national planning policy. TDC expects to work closely with the Environment Agency when identifying these areas and drafting policies.	Noted	Action Plan link to Jaywick (and wider) Engagement and partnership working			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			164
Economics	GEN279	National Farmers Union	Agricultural valuations are simply too narrowly focused and do not reflect true value. Local investment Shoreline Management Plans cannot be credible in rural areas while the cost benefit analysis techniques used to develop the policy options undervalue agricultural land, heritage, commercial infrastructure and community assets, and while the test discount rate declines so slowly that necessary long-term investment is made to appear uneconomic. We do, however, believe that private finance can be part of the equation. If local businesses and communities sufficiently value their assets they may be willing to find ways to 'top up' the public purse. We are encouraged by the progress that has been made in this regard with schemes elsewhere, such as in Suffolk. Also in Essex, farmers through the Managing Coastal Change project have shown their willingness to come forward to undertake their own repairs.	The SMP team have engaged with the landowning community throughout the plan and recognise landowners and their representatives as one of the most important stakeholder groups in the SMP. It has been made clear throughout plan development that a HTL policy around the whole coast does not balance the range of principles or deliver a climateproof coast. The decision-making process that considers MR policy is based on unmaintained defence life and coastal processes. Apart from D8a and D6 no defences have been selected for MR based on economics. Defences around Essex are currently economically viable to maintain and will continue to be so in many cases through epochs 1 and 2. However, economic viability does not guarantee funding for maintaining or improving defences and the SMP is asked to balance a range of issues including managing flood	NO ACTION Flag outputs of SMP policy with national policy staff in Defra/EA for discussion with NFU and CLA			NO CHANGE				160
Economics	GEN280	National Farmers Union	Managed realignment (MR) If landowners are to be asked to contribute to mitigating the effects of flooding on society by accepting floodwaters onto their land to protect people and habitats, then adequate financial compensation must be payable in return for this service to society.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			160

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Economics	GEN281	National Farmers Union	Seawall maintenance While we accept that there is little prospect of improvements to some rural sea walls, we believe that a range of engineering and non-engineering measures should be considered in concert to manage flood and coastal erosion risk. There should therefore be a continuing commitment to existing defences which can be maintained for relatively modest sums. Maintenance tends to be neglected at the expense of capital projects.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			160
Economics	GEN282	National Farmers Union	4. The Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Appropriate Assessment These documents do recognise that simply doing more MR is not going to deliver better environmental outcomes largely because of the loss of significant freshwater habitats. This highlights the inappropriateness of the Habitats Directive to deal with coastal issues in a situation of rising sea levels and coastal squeeze. The negative impacts of the loss of freshwater habitats are undervalued in the assessment relative to the need to create new intertidal habitats. The inevitable consequence of all major decisions then becoming part of the IROPI process underlines the complexity and inflexible nature of the	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			160
Economics	GEN283	National Farmers Union	Link to other plans and strategies It is impossible to view the SMP in isolation without consideration of what is proposed within the estuarine plans, spatial and other plans. The protection of coastal communities and agricultural land should be seen as key objectives, given equal priority to the protection of designated environmental sites. A sustainable future for the coastline requires economic and social/community assets to be given equal importance as environmental assets – something that is difficult to achieve in practice as much of	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			160
General	GEN284	RSPB	3.3 Economic viability With reference to Managed Realignment assessed to be challenging, it should be noted that many of these sites would be helping to fulfil the legal requirement for compensatory habitat under the Habitats Directive. As such their viability should not be assessed on a standalone basis as they are integrally linked to the implementation of damaging Hold The Line policies, and indeed are essential to make such policies environmentally acceptable.	NOTED	A To be Discussed at EMF "The RSPB strongly recommends that undesignated land is used for managed realignment before designated land, which would produce an additional compensatory habitat requirement". TEXT CHANGE? and ACTION PLAN links to habitat creation programme			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			117

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General - Alternatives	GEN285	M of Public	Alternatives - These ideas were inspired by the physical model previously constructed for the proposed Maplin Airport, which demonstrated probable changes to the entire sandbank and channel pattern of the Thames estuary if the airport were constructed. Proposed coastal realignments for Tendring are likely to coincide with, and be affected by, the future proposal to defend London against rising sea levels and tidal surges. A new Thames barrage, and the possible introduction of tidal electricity generation could amplify the tidal affects on the Tendring Coast, particularly in surge conditions, requiring further dramatic coastal changes.	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to Coastal process studies/monitoring and modelling			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			120
General	GEN286	Essex Wildlife Trust	Summary The SMP can not be politically led, where ownership lies is irrelevant to this process, it is the contours of the land and coastal processes that must lead this work if it is to be successful. Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			133
General	GEN287	Essex Wildlife Trust	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.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			1
General	GEN289	CPREssex Plans Group	Generally agree with draft plan. Not confident with loss of agricultural land.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			112
General	GEN290	RSPB	The text suggests that many of the managed realignments are on land not used for food production. We would note that many of the grazing marsh nature reserve sites are also involved in food production through the livestock they support.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			117
General	GEN291	St Osyth Parish Council	Q1. Yes Q2. The information in the main sections is too brief to allow a judgement to be formed. The appendices are impenetrable, and given they are only labe A-M, it is not possible to find relevant sections. Q3. Our local area - No.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			119
General	GEN292	Essex County Council	PDZ H3 p H 22 One reason for not proposing a managed realignment policy for this policy development zone is due to its location in the upper estuary which means that realignment in this PDZ could have negative impacts further downstream. It is questioned why this same approach has not been taken for other PDZs including the proposed managed realignments in the Colne Estuary at D8a, D6b and D3 and whether the proposed policy options for these frontages should therefore be re-examined.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			
General	GEN298	Essex County Council	Appendix 1 Detailed response from Historic Environment Team on 4 PDZs Appendix 2 Response by Waste and Minerals Team re PDZ D8a Appendix 1 Draft integration of Historic and Natural environment issues in objecting to Realignment at three locations	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			153

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General	GEN299	Colchester Borough Council	It is believed that The Courtyard Café part of the business is owned and operated by Arthur Cock. This part of the business turns over £67,200 a year and employs 6 people (although not necessarily in full time employment). Tourism Impact This cluster of tourism and leisure offerings adds significant value to the Mersea Island economy and indeed the wider Colchester tourism offering. It is believed to be the only microbrewery in the Borough and is an important contribution to 'shop local' campaigns through supplying local Co-Op Stores, shops and beer festivals as far afield as Cambridge. The Mersea Island beers and ales have won many awards. The business cluster offers a unique getaway with everything easily to hand including self caterers buying food locally, eating and drinking in the local pubs, visiting events and shopping on the island. Colchester Borough Council would like to be consulted on any future proposals for Managed Re-alignment along this frontage.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			162
General	GEN30	English Heritage	Land Use and Environment, Sections 2.2.1 to 2.2.11 Character summaries for the historic environment should be added to the Management Unit subsections, which at present contain minimal coverage. These should be drafted in collaboration with the historic environment team at Essex County Council and English Heritage, to demonstrate that the particular qualities of each area have been understood. The final sentence of 2.2.2 first paragraph needs rewording, perhaps to... "Along the Orwell there are numerous marinas, golf courses, and camping and caravan sites that are at risk. In addition, the Royal Hospital School near Holbrook and the HMS Ganges museum at Shotley marina could be adversely affected."	Additional text to be provided by EH?	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	2.2	2.2	163
General	GEN300	English Heritage	D.4.8 Theme Review Unit E – Courtsend Foulness Point to North Shoebury Page D.18 Insert after the second paragraph the following additional paragraph. There are numerous of Red Hills and extensive remains of oyster pits, wreck sites, quays, wharfs, sluices together with relict sea walls, other earthworks and World War II and Cold war military remains. Foulness in particular has a remarkably well preserved historic marshland landscape with many Roman medieval and post medieval features and buildings. In view of its complex and important historic environment Foulness island has been included on the English Heritage list of nationally significant wetland sites as part of the Heritage Management of England's Wetlands initiative. Issues and objectives table, D5 We would like to see 'historic grazing marshes' added to this table, and can provide a list and map	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	D.4.8	D.4.8	163

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original reference
General	GEN301	English Heritage	Structures associated with the coastal resorts at Walton and Clacton are a feature of the areas historic built environment as are defences including distinctive Napoleonic Martello towers and WWII pill boxes. The reclaimed Holland Haven marshes are likely to contain well preserved palaeoenvironmental deposits and internationally important Palaeolithic remains are known from the Clacton Cliffs and foreshore SSSI. Areas of well preserved prehistoric land surfaces may survive in places and a number of finds of Red Hills (salt making site) have been recorded on the coast which date from the late Iron Age/Roman period. Post medieval oyster pits, industrial features, duck decoys and extant and relict sea defences reflect the strong coastal/maritime nature of the historic environment of the area and fragments of historic grazing marsh survive in places.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE		D4.2	163
General	GEN302	English Heritage	Extant areas grazing marsh as at Old Hall and Tollesbury Wick are complex historic landscapes. Overall the Blackwater estuary has one of the most significant coastal wetland historic environments in England and is included on the English Heritage list of nationally-significant wetland sites as part of the Heritage Management of England's Wetlands initiative.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			163
General	GEN303	National Trust	- had a specific section on broad public communication and awareness-raising on coastal change, both for communities directly affected, and wider society; - clearly acknowledged the assistance (both financial and technical) that local authorities and communities will require in relation to infrastructure relocation and economic regeneration; - gave a clearer account of how compensation mechanisms will work where individuals and communities are disadvantaged by a change in coastal defence policy; - promoted a change in property law to make it a legal requirement for a coastal change 'search' in property conveyancing; and - contained much clearer guidance and regulation relating to the granting of time limited planning consents to prevent these mechanisms being abused and leading to unintended and inappropriate development.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			180

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original reference
General	GEN304	National Trust	Our public communications and engagement at local, regional and national levels, indirectly through the media and directly through interpretation and events at our sites – we have the potential to reach millions of people and promote greater understanding of the importance of adaptive approaches to management to deal with coastal change. Our partnerships, with local communities, neighbouring land owners other organisations and agencies-we actively want to learn from others and share our own experience and to manage our sites within their wider coastal context. 3 3. National Trust responses to the specific questions raised in the public consultation on the Essex and South Suffolk Draft Shoreline Management Plan. The National Trust welcomes the overall approach set out in the consultation and believes it heralds a shift from the current 'defend or do nothing' polarisation in public policy to a more welcome adaptive approach to managing coastal change. In particular, the Trust welcomes the set of agreed principles that the SMP aspires to.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			180
General	GEN305	Tendring District Council	I note that commentary consistently refers to 'rising sea levels', but hardly ever, if at all, makes comparisons or reference to South East land tilt. It is my belief, based upon my own reading of reports in recent years, that N.W. England is gradually rising above sea level, whereas S.E. England is slowly sinking. So is there a case for determining what coastal changes are attributable to each natural evolution, bearing in mind the global changes in geological movements in land masses which cause	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			184
General	GEN306	The Little Oakley Wildfowlers	If there is a loss of freshwater habitat through MR it is vital that this is compensated for adjacent to the area lost and not in Lincolnshire as state by a member of your staff. Fresh water for over wintering wildfowl is essential on each estuary.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			87
General	GEN31	English Heritage	Implications of the Plan, Section 3.2 Landscape (p.88) We strongly urge that further consideration should be given in this section to historic landscapes, in particular the collective importance of long-term settlement patterns and land uses, and their relationship to natural environment designations such as biological SSSIs. The implications of the SMP2 policies need to be stated more clearly, particularly for historic grazing marshes of likely national significance as these are irreplaceable, and there is no effective mitigation for historic landscapes (as noted in the Glossary, p.12).	Additional text to be provided by EH?	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	88	3.2 historic environment	163
General	GEN32	English Heritage	Historic Environment (p.89) English Heritage feels that it is important to mention the numerous clusters of Listed Buildings within coastal settlements, and the role of Conservation Areas in protecting the character of the historic environment.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		3.2 historic environment	163

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original reference
General	GEN33	English Heritage	An additional subsection should allow for brief examination of the specific threats that the historic environment is subject to and how these may be mitigated (for example, whether by sea defence or loss preceded by survey, recording, demolition, or rebuilding elsewhere). The often substantial costs entailed by mitigation should be further highlighted, noting that whilst specific heritage assets may be addressed, there is no effective mitigation for historic landscapes.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				NO CHANGE			163
General	GEN34	English Heritage	Characterisation of land use and environment, Section D4 additional paragraph: They are also an important example of historic coastal grazing marsh and have the potential for well preserved palaeoenvironmental deposits. Earlier exploitation of the area is marked by numerous Red Hills (salt making sites). Important areas of historic grazing marsh also survive, as on Horsey	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	D4.2	D4.2	163
General - Action Plan	GEN35	English Heritage	Action Plan, Section 5 There is no discussion of funding requirements for the policies or Action Plan. For example, sizeable costs will be entailed by mitigation of the numerous historic assets in some of the areas proposed for managed realignment; notably tracts of historic landscape and archaeological remains within the grazing marshes on the southern bank of Flag Creek, and at Tollesbury Wick, Old Hall and between Bridge Marsh to North Fambridge. Costs for the mitigation of the historic environment are to be met by the developer on managed realignment schemes, following Planning Policy Statement 5. However there is continuing lack of agreement as to who is financially responsible for the impact of natural coastal erosion on heritage assets, which is relevant to areas of No Active Intervention where archaeological remains are eroding from soft cliffs, as along the Stour and Orwell estuaries, the Naze and near Maylandsea. Whilst the SMP2 cannot be expected to resolve any funding issues, they should be clearly	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to investment strategy for SMP area + QRG challenge to list all beneficiaries of defences per PDZ			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE			163
General - Appraisal	GEN36	English Heritage	Appendix E, Policy Appraisal. We would like 'historic grazing marshes' added to the historic environment indicators that are used to appraise the options table, and can provide a list and map summarising the relevant locations. These are significant undesignated heritage assets that should be appraised within the SMP process (Defra 2006 Shoreline management plan guidance Volume 1: Aims and requirements, page 23). There is almost no discussion of the historic environment within this section, other than for geology. We would like prose added that characterises the historic environment within each of the Management Units. The following suggestions have been drafted by our colleagues at Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch, with a few modifications by English Heritage, and we fully support their addition to the relevant subsections.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		Table E1, section E4	163

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General - Economics	GEN37	English Heritage	Appendix H, Economics We would like a statement added regarding the shortcomings of this appraisal, particularly the lack of any valuation of heritage assets, such their potential contribution to tourism and the local economy, and the likely scale of costs required for mitigation. The historic environment, as with landscapes, also possesses significant non-monetary values that may be social, cultural or	Project team discussion-Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	H2.2	H2.2	163
General - Historic Environment and economics	GEN38	English Heritage	Lack of economic assessment for historic assets is evident in Appendix H, which omits the monetary value of heritage assets or any discussion of the potential scale of mitigation costs at different locations. We appreciate that establishing monetary value for heritage assets is extremely difficult and that there is no formal guidance available at present. However, there needs to be a brief discussion in Appendix H regarding the impact on the economic assessment of this lack of valuation for the historic environment.	Project team discussion-Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	H2.2	H2.2	163
General - Historic Environment appraisal	GEN39	English Heritage	The plan also fails to adequately highlight the likely high mitigation costs entailed by a number of the preferred policies, despite each Policy Development Zone being scored for this in the Policy Appraisal Results tables.	Project team discussion-Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	H2.2	H2.2	163
General	GEN40	English Heritage	Geology and Geomorphology, Section 2.1.3 This section should mention that the early course of the River Thames flowed through Tendring until ca. 650,000 years ago. The Tendring Geodiversity Characterisation, funded by Tendring District Council, is an important evidence-base for the geology of this area.	Project team discussion-Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	2.1.3	2.1.3	163
General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN41	English Heritage	Finally, we note that points from our consultation response (Sept. 2009) for SEA Scoping have not been fully addressed in the final SEA (Appendix L); notably, modifications to the range of indicators used to appraise impact on the historic environment. As a result, significant undesignated heritage assets, such as the historic grazing marshes referred to above, are absent from the SEA Environmental Assessment (SEA Annex I). We expect the range of indicators to be adapted, post-consultation, to include historic grazing marshes. A list and map of relevant locations can be provided by drawing upon the Essex Historic Environment Characterisation authored by Essex County	Project team discussion-Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163

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General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN42	English Heritage	Appendix L, Strategic Environmental Assessment L3.3 The Historic Environment This section should mention that the historic environment is unique and irreplaceable, that Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE12.1 states "A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset...", and that there is no effective mitigation for historic landscapes (as noted in SMP glossary). There ought also to be reference that, whilst designated heritage assets provide an indication of the significance of the historic environment along the coastline, many historic landscapes and important archaeological sites do not carry a statutory designation. Similarly there are likely to be unknown and therefore undesignated archaeological sites in the SMP study area and so the data used in the SEA provides a guide, but is not comprehensive.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163
General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN43	English Heritage	Table 3.3 Scheduled monuments within the 1 to 1000 year flood zone and the SMP study area Table 3.4 Conservation areas along the Essex and south Suffolk coast and lying wholly or partially within the SMP study area Both the above tables contain incomplete data for the south Suffolk and Essex coastlines, omitting a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Conservation Areas. These tables are also reproduced in Section L10.5, Tables 2.1 and 2.2, which will also need augmenting.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163
General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN44	English Heritage	We would also like to see an additional table listing significant undesignated heritage assets, specifically, historic grazing marshes in the 1 in 1000 year floodzone and SMP study area.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163
General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN45	English Heritage	L5 Assessment Results SEA Assessment Table 5.1 The presence of time does not convert the loss of historic assets into a minor positive, as losses to the historic environment can never be fully overcome by mitigation. As a result, we believe that the highest assessment 'score' should be neutral where time is allowed for mitigation of significant heritage assets (either designated or undesignated). Where tracts of grazing marsh are to be impacted, these should at best be scored as minor negatives at best, since there is no mitigation for loss of historic landscapes – only of individual assets (as noted in the SMP glossary under 'mitigation').	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163

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General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN46	English Heritage	Issue 8 –The sustainable protection of the historic environment, Section L5.3.8 English Heritage is unlikely to be the automatic investigator for heritage assets impacted by managed realignment, although we look forward to working in partnership to ensure that all impacts on the historic environment are recognised and receive appropriate mitigation. The planning process (guided by Planning Policy Statement 5) places responsibility on the developer to arrange for and fund mitigation of impacts on the historic environment. Most aspects of the planning process are managed through the Historic Environment Branches of Essex County Council and Suffolk County Council. English Heritage also has a statutory role where designated heritage assets are affected. Please reword this subsection	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163
General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN47	English Heritage	Investigation of coastal cultural and archaeological sites, Section L6.1 We will expect this section to be developed further. The loss of numerous significant but undesignated historic assets (notably, historic grazing marshes) needs flagging, as does the issue of funding for mitigation of naturally-eroded archaeological remains. At present, there is no discussion of mitigation by design of managed realignment areas, in particular where there are well preserved historic landscapes and areas of very high archaeological potential.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163
General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN48	English Heritage	Annex I Environmental Assessment In line with our suggestions for Appendices D and E, we regard historic grazing marshes as significant undesignated heritage assets that will require inclusion as indicators in the SEA process. It is arguable that these are also "...those areas identified as rare and sensitive in character" that are referred to as indicators for coastal landscape. Such marshland also falls within the category of "significant heritage assets" (due to their historic landscape value and very high archaeological potential). During the SEA Scoping consultation we requested that significant heritage assets, regardless of designation, be included as indicators of impact on the historic environment. We can provide a list and map of relevant historic grazing marshes.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163
General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN49	English Heritage	Annex II Summary of Consultation Responses This is a true summary of our response to the SEA Scoping Report, but the comments we raised have not been fully addressed in Annex I.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	163

PDZ/Issue	Consultation Ref no	Consultee	Summary of Consultee responses	Summary of CSG discussion	CSG recommendation to EMF - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Summary of EMF discussion	EMF recommendation to final plan - Policy Change/Text Change/No Action	Action Plan	All Outcomes (EMF and non-EMF)	Page/Map	Changed document section	Original reference
General - Theme Review	GEN50	English Heritage	All Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Registered Parks and Gardens, and Listed Buildings across all three tiers of significance are recognised by the Secretary of State to be of national significance, and so are of benefit to broader society; these qualities should be indicated clearly in the table. Conservation Areas are of regional significance. [For more guidance on this, see the sub-pages for each asset type from http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.19322] The Martello Towers are all Grade II or II* Listed Buildings, in addition to their designation as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Please correct the entries as necessary, according to information already held in the project database. The entry for Othona Roman fort needs "(Scheduled Ancient Monument)" after the name. The final six entries for Southend-on-Sea need "(Conservation Area)" after the names. "Wet Dock [inc. New Cut], Ipswich" needs "(Conservation Area)" after the name The site of	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	Section D5	Section D5	163
General - Theme Review	GEN51	English Heritage	Shotley needs correcting for two entries that read Shortly. St Osyth needs correcting for one entry that reads St Osyth. Cockle Spit needs correcting for one entry that reads Cockel Spit. Paglesham needs correcting for several entries that read Pagelsham.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	H	H	163
F2 - Consistency	GEN53	Essex County Council	PDZ F2, F3, F4 are taken separately on p H 64 and each one is 'at least marginally viable.' However on H44 they are taken together and assessed as 'challenging.' This needs to be checked and corrected before being incorporated into the Final SMP.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	Table H4	Table H4	
General - Consistency	GEN55	Essex County Council	All policies must be cross checked across all appendices to ensure that there is consistency and no confusion. There are additional comments regarding consistency in the section of this response relating to Appendix H.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	All documents	All documents	153
General - Glossary	GEN56	Essex County Council	Glossary Dwelling and infrastructure need to be clearly defined within the final SMP document particularly as these are mentioned with regard to specific policy options. Commercial property/ies needs to be clearly defined within the final SMP document. It is not clear why golf courses and caravan parks do not appear to be included within this definition and it is felt appropriate that they should be.	Needs further discussion	EMF to discuss				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	Glossary	Glossary	153
General - SEA and Consistency	GEN57	Essex County Council	Page 60, Table 5.1- Summary of SEA Again consistency issue needs to be resolved in the Final SMP. MU1 and MU10 are not terms referred to in the SMP document, do these refer to Management Units A to J?	Project team discussion- Technical response required	MINOR TEXT CHANGE				MINOR TEXT CHANGE	SEA	SEA	153

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General	GEN58	Essex County Council	This consultation response has collated the comments from departments across Essex County Council (ECC) including Regeneration, Natural Environment, Public Rights of Way, Spatial Planning, Historic Environment, Emergency Planning and Minerals and Waste. The approach taken has been to lay out general overarching comments first and then to provide specific comment following the order of the draft SMP. Some of the more detailed technical responses from specific teams have been included as appendices to this response. Essex County Council's involvement in developing the draft SMP ECC has welcomed the opportunity to work in partnership with the Environment Agency (SMP Lead Partner), all Local Authorities having a coastal frontage in the SMP area, Natural England, English Heritage and representatives of the Regional Flood Defence Committee to help formulate the draft SMP which is currently out for consultation.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			153
General	GEN59	Essex County Council	ECC fully recognises that the final SMP2 will guide decision making affecting coastal communities in Essex for the next 100 years, and has therefore participated fully throughout the process at both Member and officer level. ECC is fully supportive of policies that protect people, property and commercial interest whilst also supporting the balance of protecting biodiversity, the historic and natural environment and landscape values.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			153
General - Change control	GEN60	Essex County Council	Change Control Process There is the need for clarity regarding the handling of consultation responses detailing the following: How comments will be electronically logged to ensure a proper audit trail exists • Who has the responsibility for deciding the applicable change being made as a result of stakeholder comments? The justification for any policy changes that occur to ensure that the process is	Noted	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			153
General - Environment	GEN61	Essex County Council	L6.1- Loss of BAP habitat ECC welcomes the proposals to ensure that BAP habitat should be monitored with specific actions to ensure that shifts in habitat extent are highlighted.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			153
General - Local adaptation	GEN62	Essex County Council	National Policy 2. If investment required for sea wall maintenance reduces because of the adoption of a managed realignment policy, ECC would like to see any savings ring fenced for investment in local adaptation measures.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			153
General	GEN63	Essex County Council	ECC supports the majority of the proposed policies in the draft SMP but has the following comments to make regarding certain specific locations (see individual management units)	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			153

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General - Action Plan	GEN64	Essex County Council	Chapter 5 Action Plan 8 ECC considers that the following actions should be included in the Action Plan, though in making these suggestions ECC does not necessarily consider itself to be the appropriate partner responsible for the delivery of any given action. It recognises that these actions might be delivered by other relevant SMP partners or other outside bodies. Ongoing survey, monitoring and research ECC is supportive of an appropriate agency carrying out surveys, monitoring, research and modelling to seek to ensure that when the next review of the SMP is undertaken that data is of the highest quality to ensure robust decision making can be undertaken.	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to Coastal process studies/monitoring and modelling			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			153
General - Action Plan	GEN65	Essex County Council	1. Coastal Waste in Essex It is essential that a study is undertaken to look at issues associated with waste which exist in different locations on the Essex coast and that this study should include the environmental and economic aspects including relevant cost / benefits for i) sites where waste is currently contained in the sea walls and ii) coastal landfill sites (both closed and current). The following issues should be addressed by such a study; the impacts of removal of the waste from different locations and replacing it with a different material; the implications of continuing to maintain this waste in situ . issues associated with waste generated by the Ministry of Defence (with whom increased liaison and involvement is vital)	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to waste filled walls study			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			153
General - Action Plan	GEN66	Essex County Council	2. Full economic assessment of physical and environmental assets behind the seawalls should be carried out .	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to Economic assessment			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			153
General - Action Plan	GEN67	Essex County Council	3. Beneficial Use of Dredged Materials Strategy – This should examine the possibilities associated with the movement of silts to locations which could facilitate an increase in the amount of saltmarsh present.	Noted	ACTION PLAN link			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			153
General - Action Plan	GEN68	Essex County Council	4. Saltmarsh survey . Throughout the development of the draft SMP, comments have been made by some partners, which suggest that the current data regarding saltmarsh is out of date. It is therefore considered essential that an up to date survey is conducted to ensure that future decision making is based on accurate	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to Coastal process studies/monitoring and modelling			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			153
General - Action Plan	GEN69	Essex County Council	5. Compilation of an asset register for key infrastructure and items of value along the coast .	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to Economic assessment			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			153

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General - Action Plan	GEN70	Essex County Council	6. Caravan Parks Research should be conducted to see if any of the caravans within caravan parks proposed for Managed Realignment, are used as permanent residences. Increased liaison with the caravan park owners/occupiers is required to explain policy implications, the flood risk that a number of the sites are operating under and the duty of care that the park owners/operators must have for their customers. A new national policy is required for caravan parks to help them to adapt to the increasing vulnerability they find themselves in when located in coastal locations. Local partnership working to facilitate adaptation of caravan park owners should also be initiated. The caravan park owners/operators should be encouraged to develop emergency plans relating to an emergency coastal flood event. Close liaison with the emergency planning officers within Districts/Boroughs is to be encouraged.	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to caravan park strategy			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			153
General - Action Plan	GEN71	Essex County Council	7. Network Rail Increased liaison with Network Rail is required. Investigations should be conducted to examine the issues associated with railways existing in close proximity and occasionally vulnerable sections of the coast.	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to engagement planning			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			153
General - Action Plan	GEN72	Essex County Council	8. Setting up of an Essex Flood and Coastal Committee which could provide the partnership and governance to delivery of this SMP Action Plan and monitor delivery against it as well as the consideration of a far wider variety of coastal issues. This action could also potentially provide the Managing Coastal Change Project with a mechanism under which to operate beyond the lifetime of current project.	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to engagement planning and SMP plan monitor and review process			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			153
General - Action Plan	GEN73	Essex County Council	9. Environmental Awareness Day should be held along the coast to enable the pros and cons of Managed Realignment and other policy options to be discussed with landowners along with different stewardship options available.	Noted	ACTION PLAN link - further detail required from ECC			ACTION PLAN	NO CHANGE			153
General - Caravan Parks	GEN74	Essex County Council	Any policy that therefore reduces protection to any of the above has been fully scrutinised and where it is felt that there are serious concerns with any proposal we have suggested an alternative approach. Requirements for Policy Change at National Level ECC suggests that there are two key areas requiring a change of policy at national level as follows; National policy 1. Caravan Parks Many holiday caravan parks are located in close proximity to the coast to enable easy access to this valuable and attractive asset. This can often mean that caravan parks are located well within the flood plain putting them at risk of coastal flooding. With the current predictions of sea level rise, due to geological tilt, it is envisaged that this risk will increase throughout the duration of the SMP. Public safety is a key issue for the County Council and ECC proposes that government consider giving guidance on relocation of caravan parks following a serious	Needs further discussion	EMF to discuss			ACTION PLAN	POLICY CHANGE	3.1	3.1	153

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General - Action Plan	GEN75	Essex County Council	10. The production of a Landowner Pack by the Environment Agency (with support of others as required) with different case studies and before / after photos, consent forms for sea wall maintenance and also clear details of Emergency Works consents process. 10 SMP Appendices Appendix H: Economic Appraisal It is not clear why golf courses or caravan parks are not considered as commercial properties, with their economic value being taken into account, when calculating the Benefit Cost Ratio or the realignment costs for use in the Economic Appraisal. This is of relevance to numerous PDZs including D1a, D1b, E2, F11, F12.	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to engagement planning			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE			153
General - Economics	GEN76	Essex County Council	Economics It is important that the economic values which have been taken into account in the economic assessment are more clearly presented. This should include the identification of data that has been incorporated and those values it has not been possible to evaluate. The socio/economic value of managed realignment ought to be further emphasised throughout the SMP document.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		H2	153
General - Future schemes	GEN77	Essex County Council	DEFRA Guidance In order to become a practical and user-friendly document, ECC feels that the SMP should adhere to the DEFRA SMP guidance (relevant section is on page 34) and as such it should include: An outline of future schemes; The sources of funding for achieving the plan; Make it clear how stakeholders can get involved in the process of developing the actions.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE			153
General - Historic Environment and Action Plan	GEN78	Essex County Council	The intent of addressing this matter within the Action Plan will be to ensure that English Heritage are provided with funds, in advance, to investigate threatened sites.' The long lead in time which exists in most areas selected for managed realignment will indeed provide an opportunity to fully understand historic environment impacts and carefully plan to avoid them or where that is not possible to provide	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE			153
General - Historic Environment and Action Plan	GEN79	Essex County Council	However, it should be recognised from the outset that realignment schemes will generally be dealt with through the planning process. Local Planning Authorities will, through the EIA regulations and the principles set out in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning and the Historic Environment, expect the direct, indirect and cumulative adverse impacts on the historic environment to be understood and avoided or appropriately mitigated by the applicant. 12 1/ Have the environmental issues been correctly	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE		1.1	153

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General - Historic Environment and Action Plan	GEN80	Essex County Council	The SEA fails to recognise that the historic environment is ubiquitous and not simply confined to a series of discrete 'monuments' or areas. The government's ratification of the European Landscape Convention 2007 reinforces this view and so the SEA's general reliance on designated historic environment assets to represent the historic environment is disappointing; it does not allow an adequate assessment of the impact of the SMP on the historic environment and in particular on the historic landscape. This failure is apparent in both 3.2 (p24) and 3.3. (p30) and we would challenge the statement on p24 that 'more than any other attribute apart from landform, the ecology of the coast gives it a unique and distinctive quality', which underplays the role of historic landscape features in defining the character of our coastline. It is in fact the landscape which, more than any other attribute, gives the coast its unique quality. It is the immediate perception of the landscape that first	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	153
General - Mitigation measures	GEN81	Essex County Council	Mitigation Measures Where the SMP highlights that there will be an increase in vulnerability to coastal flooding, erosion or managed realignment, it is considered appropriate that realistic and deliverable mitigation measures should be proposed. It is strongly recommended that in developing appropriate mitigation measures the Environment Agency works collaboratively with relevant agencies, organisations and the community including the following; * Local Planning Authorities; * County Council; * Emergency Services including Police, Fire and Rescue, Ambulance Service, Lifeboat Rescue etc... * Local Businesses; and * Local coastal communities.	Noted	ACTION PLAN link to emergency planning, adaptation and resilience			ACTION PLAN	TEXT/MAP CHANGE			153
General - Policy statements	GEN82	Essex County Council	Chapter 4 - Policy Statements The policy option in the tables for Managed Realignment 2 is often explained as "management realignment by breach of the existing defence while continuing flood defence to the dwellings and key infrastructure". This is also mentioned elsewhere in the SMP (for example in Chapter 3). It is important that dwellings and infrastructure are clearly defined to avoid confusion. It is not clear for example whether caravans could be deemed to be dwellings especially as some of these are permanent homes.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	Glossary	Glossary	153
General - Policy statements	GEN83	Essex County Council	Although Bradwell Power Station is mentioned, there is no mention of the two COMAH sites (Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations) located in the Tendring District.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	2.2.2, E4.4.1, D5	2.2.2, E4.4.1, D5	153

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General - Public Rights of Way	GEN84	Essex County Council	Public Rights of Way (PROW) ECC as Highway Authority would wish to see clarification on two basic considerations in the final SMP documents; Given that the sea wall serves as the sub-soil to the highway, (where legally only the surface of a highway is vested in the highway authority), who is responsible for the maintenance of the sea wall? How far do the duties of the highway authority extend in terms of maintenance of the path and protecting the rights of the public to the use and enjoyment of it? The Highway Authority neither has the expertise or the financial resources to repair the sea wall structure.	NOT DISCUSSED AT CSG EA SUGGESTED TEXT - The maintenance and provision of sea defences is undertaken by the Environment Agency under permissive powers laid out in the water resources Act. The EA does not have a duty to maintain or provide defences under Flood defence law. The defences are rarely owned by the Environment Agency and ownership usually resides with the landowner. Where defences would no longer be maintained by EA, landowners may undertake maintenance through consent. If a landowner or EA officially no longer wishes to maintain a defence and the wall and footpath deteriorate a footpath diversion would be recommended - If EA withdraw from the defence we would advise the highways department. Where active management of a defence under managed realignment is concerned any footpath diversion and	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.2	3.2	153
General - Public Rights of Way	GEN85	Essex County Council	Whilst it is appreciated that the sea wall does not usually stand on land owned by the Environment Agency it would be useful if their responsibilities in connection with sea wall maintenance were clearly set out in the SMP document or another supporting document. Where a policy of no active intervention is proposed, the mitigation proposals should be agreed between the EA and the highway authority in the first instance, as to how best to protect the right of the public to use and enjoy paths concerned. It would be desirable if these principles could be set out in the final SMP. Where managed realignment is proposed as an engineering Project requiring planning permission, it is acknowledged that the formal diversion of a path can be secured in a regulated way often producing a higher specification path than the original route. The managed realignment which has taken place on Wallasea Island provides a model of best practice.	NOT DISCUSSED AT CSG EA SUGGESTED TEXT - The maintenance and provision of sea defences is undertaken by the Environment Agency under permissive powers laid out in the water resources Act. The EA does not have a duty to maintain or provide defences under Flood defence law. The defences are rarely owned by the Environment Agency and ownership usually resides with the landowner. Where defences would no longer be maintained by EA, landowners may undertake maintenance through consent. If a landowner or EA officially no longer wishes to maintain a defence and the wall and footpath deteriorate a footpath diversion would be recommended - If EA withdraw from the defence we would advise the highways department. Where active management of a defence under managed realignment is concerned any footpath diversion and	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	3.2	3.2	153

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General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN86	Essex County Council	The historic environment is a vital part of that landscape and is critical to the integrity of the Essex coastal landscape. Historic coastal grazing marshes might be singled out as an especially significant aspect fundamental to the character of the coastal zone. The wording of the SEA is in places misleading (p66-67) in relation to assessing historic environment impacts in that it gives the impression that the SEA has considered the impact of the SMP on all known heritage assets along the coast and that the avoidance of these features was 'a central consideration in the assessment of sites for managed realignment', so that it is only unknown archaeological features which may be potentially lost as a result of this policy. However, it is clear from the content of the SEA (e.g. figs 3.3 to 3.6) that the 'heritage assets' considered in the assessment were limited to designated features (i.e. Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens etc).	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	153
General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN87	Essex County Council	A number of the locations chosen for managed realignment contain known environments comprising a wide range of non designated heritage assets that will be lost as a result of this policy. Whilst the SEA correctly identifies the issue of a likely negative impact on unknown archaeological features throughout most of the Management Units it fails to recognise that in a number of locations, managed realignment will have a negative impact on known, but undesignated archaeological and historic landscape features. Whilst the failure to address impacts beyond those on designated assets is the critical issue, it appears that not all designated sites are included on the tables and	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	153
General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN88	Essex County Council	2/ Does the report correctly identify negative impacts on the environment? The SEA fails to correctly identify the scale of the negative effects on the historic environment of a number of the management units. Similarly it fails to recognise the cumulative loss of historic landscape and historic environment features that will result through the implementation of the SMP. For instance it would result in the loss some of the most significant historic grazing marsh in Essex.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	153

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General - SEA and Historic Environment	GEN89	Essex County Council	MU 4 (Colne Estuary), MU 6 (Blackwater Estuary) and MU 8 (Crouch and Roach) each contains PDZs with significant areas of surviving historic grazing marsh that will be lost as a result of the proposed policies of managed realignment. These are complex historic environments, containing important below ground archaeological remains, archaeological earthworks and other historic landscape features that are irreplaceable. Together with the historic grassland and the fossilised creeks/fleets and rills of the former salt marsh, these represent intact historic environments with considerable 'time depth' and integrity that relates to human exploitation of local coastal resources over several millennia. Such landscapes are fundamental to the character of the Essex coast. Managed realignment within these PDZ's will 'actively shape management in a new direction leading to ... loss' (Table 2.2) and so should be regarded as a major negative score according to the SEA assessment criteria for archaeological	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	153
General - SEA, BAPS and Local Wildlife Sites	GEN90	Essex County Council	Local Wildlife Sites There are a number of Local Wildlife Sites on or near the coast and these have not been taken into consideration in the assessment process. The SEA does not explain why they have not been considered with respect to their existing wildlife value or if there may be any adverse effects upon them. ECC considers that these issues should be considered in the SEA Table 2.2, page 17 Assessment criteria. It is not considered acceptable to consider all Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats as equal or that no net loss of BAP habitat should automatically be given positive scores. This is too general and does not reflect that some habitats are more important in a national or local context or in the specific location. Some are easier to recreate than others too. This should be reflected in the scoring system, which is currently too coarse and generalised. The SEA should also reflect the local situation and Essex Biodiversity Action Plan	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	153

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General -SEA and Historic environment	GEN91	Essex County Council	Appendix L Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) It is very welcome that the SEA recognises the complexity and sensitivity of the coastal zone and recognises in particular that: 'The majority of the coastline is also subject to statutory landscape designations, which has important implications for any prospective developments, management or policies. The area is also noted for its historic and archaeological features, including the county's historic rural landscapes' (non technical summary i). Unfortunately the SEA fails to examine the SMP to reveal the flaws in the way it deals with landscape, particularly historic landscape, and the wide range of heritage assets present. In particular, as with the SMP itself, the SEA fails to recognise that non-designated heritage assets can be as significant as designated ones, and that they are often more than the sum of their parts, groups of above and below ground heritage assets occurring as landscapes are often the most significant aspects of the historic	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	153
General -SEA and Historic environment	GEN92	Essex County Council	The comments below reflect this issue and a number of other points, and are set out broadly grouped to answer the first two of the consultation questions. In a number of places (e.g. page 67) the need for English Heritage to be involved in dealing with historic environment is highlighted. That is not unreasonable, however, there is little doubt that Local Authority Historic Environment Services will have a key role to play and therefore a phrase such as English Heritage and Essex and Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Services may be more apposite.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	153
General -SEA and Historic environment	GEN93	Essex County Council	Furthermore, on page 72 the Sea states:- 'In the case of the Essex and South Suffolk SMP2, the identified potential negative effects related to the loss of potential archaeological features on managed realignment sites. It is essential therefore that resourcing and time is provided for English Heritage to commence site investigations where considered necessary in managed realignment areas. Within the SMP Action Plan therefore, English Heritage will be instrumental in establishing what the specific nature of losses may be, and where losses are known, a figure for investigation established so that this funding can be sought from Government.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	TEXT/MAP CHANGE				TEXT/MAP CHANGE	SEA	SEA	153
Development	GEN94	Essex Flood Forum	Concerns re development on flood plains and need for protection, does not agree with draft options. Defence standards need to be defined.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE - TECHNICAL RESPONSE			31
General - Historic environment	GEN95	Essex Soc for Archaeology & History	The coast of Essex is fundamental to its character and a critically important part of the history and archaeology of the county. The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) will form an important foundation for the long-term management of flood risk, other planning matters and an integrated approach to environmental management of the coastal zone.	Project team discussion- Technical response required	NO ACTION				NO CHANGE			155

