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Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy

Technical Report 9: Public Consultation and Stakeholder Involvement

August 2016



Quality Management

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Abbreviations

BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
HE	Historic England
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
NE	Natural England
NCN	National Cycle Network
NTC	North Tyneside Council
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
TR	Technical Report
WFD	Water Framework Directive

1. Structure of Technical Reports

1.1.1 The Coastal Strategy developed for the North Tyneside coastline, between Hartley Cove and the River Tyne, sets out the Council's defence management priorities for the coast.

1.1.2 The Strategy is presented as a series of reports, each dealing with a separate component of the plan along with a number of supporting Appendices

Technical Report No.	Title
1	Executive Summary
2	Background
3	Coastal Processes
4	Existing Defences and Historical Expenditure
5	Strategic Environmental Assessment - Environmental Report
6	Options and Economic Assessment
7	Monitoring
8	Risk Assessment and Health and Safety Assessments
9	Public Consultation and Stakeholder Involvement
10	Glossary and References
Appendices	Title
Appendix A	Habitat Regulations Assessment
Appendix B	Water Framework Directive Assessment
Appendix C	Non-Technical Summary for the Strategic Environmental Assessment
Appendix D	Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report

Technical Report 9: Public Consultation and Stakeholder Involvement

1.1.3 This technical report provides information on:

- The consultation approach adopted during development of the Coastal Strategy, including the different methods of engagement employed and the various groups of stakeholders identified;
- The comments received with regard to the scope of the Coastal Strategy, the potential sources of data and the key issues along the coastline; and
- How these comments have been taken forward and incorporated into the development of the Coastal Strategy's management proposals.

2. Introduction

2.1 Purpose

- 2.1.1 Consultation plays an integral role in the development of high level plans for flood and coastal erosion risk management. It provides the opportunity to understand the local issues and concerns of individuals, communities and businesses potentially affected by the outcomes of the plan, as well as the stance from a strategic or national perspective. Engaging with those that are affected or interested in the decision making process can create understanding, if not acceptance of the decisions to be made, particularly where participation is encouraged from the outset.
- 2.1.2 This report outlines the consultation approach adopted during the development of the Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy. It sets out the different consultation methods employed at various stages of the appraisal process to ensure that any engagement with members of the public and key stakeholders has been undertaken in a coordinated and structured way.
- 2.1.3 Consultation has been undertaken from the outset of the Coastal Strategy's development to ensure that any comments from the public and stakeholders were incorporated at the earliest opportunity, avoiding any potential issues arising later on in the process. This report summarises those consultation activities undertaken at each stage and provides a description of how the feedback received has been incorporated into the development of the Strategy's management policies.
- 2.1.4 During development of the Strategy, both formal and informal consultation was proposed to enable a wide range of stakeholders to make a meaningful contribution to the appraisal process. The list of identified consultees and the level of involvement has expanded and changed as the Coastal Strategy progressed and new issues emerged or ceased to be relevant. As such, this report has been subject to regular review and the conclusions drawn were allowed to evolve during the course of the appraisal process.

2.2 Consultation and the appraisal process

- 2.2.1 Alongside the Coastal Strategy several environmental appraisals have been conducted to ensure potential effects of the plan on the environment are fully understood. Appraisals include a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), a Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) and a Water Framework Directive (WFD) Assessment.
- 2.2.2 Communication and engagement have formed a key part of these appraisal procedures, particularly in relation to the SEA where public and stakeholder consultation is widely encouraged. The principles outlined in this report have been followed where possible to ensure effective communication and engagement throughout.

3. Strategy for Public Consultation and Stakeholder Involvement

3.1 Stakeholder Groups

3.1.1 Four main stakeholder groups were identified as participants in the development of the Coastal Strategy, these are as follows:

- **Group One: Project Management Group.** This group oversaw and managed the production of the Coastal Strategy. They were responsible for ensuring communications were conducted effectively and followed best practice/legislative requirements where appropriate. The group included those organisations with statutory obligations in relation to flood risk and coastal erosion management. A list of members is provided in Table 3.1
- **Group Two: Authority Stakeholders.** A group containing planning/environment officers and elected council members from the local authority. Members were responsible for ensuring suitable linkages with land use planning and development control activities were incorporated into the Strategy's development. A list of members is provided in Table 3.2
- **Group Three: Interested Organisations.** This group contained organisations, businesses, government departments, universities, community groups and many other interested organisations whose operations and services could influence, or be influenced by the outcomes of the Coastal Strategy. A list of members is provided in Table 3.3.
- **Group Four: The Public.** Members of the public who live, work or use the coast and its resources. These members were identified through drop in Public Consultation Events and leaflet drops.

Table 3.1: Consultation Group One Members - Project Management

Name	Organisation
Peter Woods	Capita North Tyneside Council Partnership / North East Coastal Group
Mark Ellis	Capita Property & Infrastructure (Coastal Strategy)
Jane Tingay	Capita Property & Infrastructure (Coastal Strategy and WFD Assessment)
Katie Jackson	Capita Property & Infrastructure (SEA)
Hannah Carruthers	Capita Property & Infrastructure (HRA)
Steena Nasapen-Watson	Environment Agency (EA)
Colin Godfrey	Natural England (NE)
Alan Hunter	Historic England (HE) – <i>formally English Heritage</i>

Name	Organisation
Emma Dixon-Lack	Marine Management Organisation (MMO)

Table 3.2: Consultation Group Two Members – Authority Stakeholders

Name	Organisation
Jackie Hunter / Derek Hilton-Brown	Biodiversity Officer, North Tyneside Council
Graham Clarke	Public Rights of Way Officer, North Tyneside Council
Phil Scott	Head of Environment and Leisure, North Tyneside Council
Paul Buie	Head of Business and Economic Development, North Tyneside Council
Felicity Shoosmith	Manager for Engagement, North Tyneside Council
Niall Cathie	Client Manager Property, North Tyneside Council
Steve Bishop	Senior Manager Arts Tourism and Heritage, North Tyneside Council
Peter Slegg	Planning Officer, North Tyneside Council
Jackie Palmer	Planning Manager, North Tyneside Council
Marcus Jackson	Area Officer Seafront, North Tyneside Council
Mark Newlands	Client Manager Highways and Infrastructure, North Tyneside Council
Ian Lillie	Development Team Leader, North Tyneside Council
Frances Lowes	Senior Manager Regeneration, North Tyneside Council
Jacqueline Laughton	Strategic Manager Policy and Partnership, North Tyneside Council
Ian McCaffrey	Conservation Officer, North Tyneside Council
Paul Green	Senior Manager Strategic, North Tyneside Council
N/A – General	South Tyneside Council
N/A - General	Northumberland County Council
Cllr Sarah Day	Councillor, Tynemouth
Cllr Jean McLaughlin	Councillor, Tynemouth
Cllr David Lilly	Councillor, Tynemouth
Cllr Kenneth Barrie	Councillor, Cullercoats
Cllr George Westwater	Councillor, Cullercoats
Cllr Shirley Mortimer	Councillor, Cullercoats
Cllr Pamela Brooks	Councillor, Whitley Bay
Cllr John O'Shea	Councillor, Whitley Bay
Cllr Margaret Hall	Councillor, Whitley Bay

Name	Organisation
Cllr Sandra Graham	Councillor, Whitley Bay
Cllr Judith Wallace	Councillor, St Mary's
Cllr Pam McIntyre	Councillor, St Mary's
Cllr Ed Hodson	Councillor, St Mary's
Cllr Eddie Darke	Councillor, Longbenton
Cllr Frank Lott	Councillor, Riverside
Cllr Alison Austin	Councillor, Monkseaton North
Cllr Leslie Miller	Councillor, Monkseaton North
Cllr Paul Mason	Councillor, Monkseaton North
Cllr Brian Burdis	Northumbria Regional Flood and Coastal Committee
Cllr John Harrison	Lead Member for Environment
Cllr Norma Redfearn	Elected Mayor

Table 3.3: Consultation Group Three Members – Interested Organisations

Organisation	Organisation
DEFRA	Northumbria Tourist Board
Department of Communities and Local Government	Panama Swimming Club
Department for Culture, Media and Sport	Sunderland Rambling Club
Department of Energy and Climate Change	Northumbria Ramblers
Department for Transport	Royal Northumberland Yacht Club
Port of Tyne Authority	Sport England North
Port of Blyth Authority	Sustrans
RLNI North East	Tynemouth Rowing Club
Country Landowners Association	Tynemouth Canoe Wave and Ski Club
The Crown Estate	Friends of Tynemouth Outdoor Pool
The National Trust	Sea Cadets
Lord Hastings Trustees	Tynemouth Village Society
The Northumberland Estates	BT Group PLC
Tynemouth Volunteer Life Brigade	Trinity House Lighthouse Service
Cullercoats Fishermen Association	The Maritime and Coastguard Agency
National Federation of Fishermen's Organisation	Northern Powergrid

Organisation	Organisation
North Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation	Northumbrian Water
Northumberland Inshore Fisheries and Conservation	Northern Gas Networks
Durham Wildlife Trust	Dove Marine Laboratory
Northumberland Wildlife Trust	University of Durham
RSPB	Newcastle University
Marine Conservation Society	University of Northumbria
Northumberland and Tyneside Bird Club	University of Sunderland
Council for the Protection of Rural England	Red Seal Rescue
Whitley Bay Big Local	Northumbria Police
Whitley Bay Chamber of Trade	Cyclists Touring Club

3.2 Methods for Engagement

3.2.1 The approach to consultation and level of engagement adopted differed for each of the stakeholder groups identified and their members to account for those consultees which wished to become actively involved in the options development and those which only wished to be kept informed. To encourage a wide range of stakeholder involvement a number of different methods for engagement were proposed.

Letters / Emails

3.2.2 In February 2014, formal notification letters advising people of the intention to review the Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy were issued to members of the stakeholder groups one, two and three. The organisations contacted were identified as having an expected interest in the coast and some had previous involvement in the development of the higher level Shoreline Management Plan 2. The notification letters provided background information on the purpose of the Coastal Strategy along with a list of key objectives for the review. A proforma was also enclosed inviting consultees to choose how they wished to be involved going forward and whether they had any comments to share at this stage. A copy of the letter issued to consultees is provided in **Annex A** and comments received in response are provided in **Annex B**.

3.2.3 Formal letters and email were also issued to consultation groups one, two and three inviting members to attend the first and second public consultation events (see below).

Public Consultation Events

- 3.2.4 Two public consultation events were held during the Strategy's development; the first to provide background information and a forward programme for the review and the second to provide information on the option development process and the shortlist of alternatives being considered.
- 3.2.5 The first 'drop-in' public consultation event took place in St Oswin's Church Hall, Tynemouth on the 16th April 2014 between 12.30 and 7pm. An advertisement was placed in the local press a week beforehand inviting members of the public to attend (see **Annex A**). The purpose of the event was to inform interested parties that the Coastal Strategy was in the process of being reviewed, to identify any data or local knowledge which may contribute to the plan, and to invite feedback on key issues or concerns they had in relation to the management of the coast.
- 3.2.6 Exhibition boards were displayed throughout the event providing information on the findings of the last strategy in relation to the key issues, along with a forward programme for the review (See **Annex C**). In addition, a presentation was delivered by a member of the project team to attendees (See **Annex D**).
- 3.2.7 The second 'drop-in' public consultation event was held on the 27th November 2014 between 1pm and 6pm, at the Cullercoats Community Centre, Belle Vue Street, Cullercoats. In addition to the advert placed in the local press a week beforehand (see **Annex A**), emails were sent to those on the communication list (See **Annex A**), a flyer drop was carried out on neighbouring streets and posters were placed in shop/cafe windows on the sea front (See **Annex A**).
- 3.2.8 Exhibition boards were used to present information on the short list of options being put forward for each Policy Unit (see **Annex C**) and comments sheets were made available for those wishing to provide feedback in writing.

Stakeholder Inception Meeting/ Workshop

- 3.2.9 An inception meeting for key members of the stakeholder groups one and two was held on 5th June 2014. The meeting provided an introduction to the project, covering its aims, objectives and a programme of tasks going forward. It also provided an opportunity for stakeholders to raise and discuss key issues in relation to management of the coast.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report

- 3.2.10 EU Directive 2001/42/EC (the 'SEA Directive') provides guidance on the requirements for consultation with regard to the SEA. The Directive identifies a need for environmental authorities to be consulted on the scope and level of detail included in the SEA. An SEA Scoping Report forms the basis of this consultation and was issued to consultation groups one and two on 25th June 2014.
- 3.2.11 Consultation on this document ran for 5 weeks from 25th June to 30th July 2014 and feedback was requested with regard to; any relevant plans and programmes, the environmental baseline information identified, the main issues and risks identified, the opportunities and constraints, the

proposed SEA objectives and the assessment methodology (SEA framework).

- 3.2.12 Feedback from the consultees can be found in Technical Report 5 – Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Report and is not duplicated in Annex B to this report.

Circulation of Draft Documents

- 3.2.13 The draft Coastal Strategy (incorporating all technical reports and appendices) will be circulated to all stakeholder groups in September 2016 and comments will be welcomed throughout the 5 week consultation period. Recommendations and feedback from this process will be used to finalise the Strategy before formal adoption of the policies by Council Members (expected October/November 2016).

Coastal Strategy Webpage

- 3.2.14 A dedicated page within North Tyneside Council's website was set up as a platform for hosting useful information with regard to the Coastal Strategy, including the various draft technical reports for download during the consultation period. The site was used as the principle form of communication for stakeholder group four members where specific contact details (email and postal addresses) were not provided.

3.3 Information Needs for Stakeholder Groups

- 3.3.1 A summary of the information requirements, engagement methods used, their frequency and recipients is provided in Table 3.4, below.

Table 3.4: Summary of information needs for the stakeholder groups

Information	Date	Engagement Method/s	Recipient	Frequency
Notification of the Coastal Strategy Review – aims and objectives of the project, and intended programme	February 2014	Notification Letters via Post/ Email	Group One Group Two Group Three	Once
	April 2014	Public Consultation Event	All groups	Once
Notification of public consultation events	April and November 2014	Invitation Letters via Post/ Email	Group One Group Two Group Three	Twice, two weeks prior to the event
	April and November 2014	Local press	All groups	Twice, one week prior to the event
	April and November 2014	Flyer drops / posters	Group Four	Twice, two weeks prior to the event

Information	Date	Engagement Method/s	Recipient	Frequency
Scoping for the SEA	June 2014	Report via Post/ Email	Group One Group Two	Once
Shortlisted management options	November 2014	Public Consultation Event	All groups	Once
Draft Coastal Strategy Technical Reports (excluding TR9)	August 2016	Reports via Post/ Email	Group One	Once
	August 2016	Website	All groups	Once
Draft SEA Environmental Report (TR9)	August 2016	Report via Post/ Email	Group One	Once
	August 2016	Website	All groups	Once
Final Coastal Strategy Technical Reports	October 2016	Report via Post/ Email	Group One	Once
	October 2016	Website	All groups	Once

4. Summary of Comments Received

- 4.1.1 This section provides a concise synopsis of the key points arising from public and stakeholder engagement.
- 4.1.2 All comments received during the course of the Strategy's development have been collated and reviewed to establish common 'themes' with regard to the scope of the Coastal Strategy, potential sources of data and the key issues/risks along the stretch of coastline. These themes are presented below whilst copies of the original public/stakeholder comments received are provided in **Annex B**.

4.2 Scope of the Strategy

- 4.2.1 A synopsis of comments received in relation to the scope of the Coastal Strategy is provided in Table 4.1 below, along with a reference to where in the document these factors will be addressed.

Table 4.1: Summary of comments in relation to the scope of the Coastal Strategy

Item	Comment	Document Reference
S01	<p>Built heritage to be considered including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the conservation area covering the coastline at Cullercoats Listed Buildings- Cliff House, Clifford's Fort Scheduled Ancient Monuments (the Priory) buildings/places on NTC's Local Register. 	<p><i>Technical Report (TR) 5 – SEA Environmental Report.</i> The existing built heritage is detailed in the environmental baseline and objectives of the Strategy are assessed to ensure there are no unnecessary losses, or harm caused to historic assets.</p> <p><i>Technical Report (TR) 6 – Options and Economic Assessment.</i> The built heritage will be considered during options development</p>
S02	<p>Relevant plans and policies to be reviewed including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Tyneside Local Plan (draft) NTC Local Development Framework (Core Strategy and Area Action Plans) Newcastle and North Tyneside Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) The Coastal Regeneration Strategy 	<p><i>Technical Report (TR) 5 – SEA Environmental Report.</i> A review of relevant plans and policies including those highlighted has been conducted to ensure policies of the Strategy conform.</p> <p><i>Technical Report (TR) 6 – Options and Economic Assessment.</i> Plans and policies will be considered during options development</p>

Item	Comment	Document Reference
S03	<p>A consideration of ongoing/proposed/completed regeneration projects along the coast including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tynemouth Outdoor Pool • Works to Central Promenade • New launch ramp at the Haven • Enhancement to the dunes at Longsands • Spanish City refurbishment • Enhancements to the National Cycle Network (NCN) on the coast • Causeway at St Mary's Island • Other projects identified in the Whitley Bay Masterplan 	<p><i>Technical Report (TR) 5 – SEA Environmental Report.</i> A review of relevant plans and policies will help to identify some of the regeneration projects on the coast and ensure that the options put forward do not conflict with these other proposals.</p> <p><i>Technical Report (TR) 6 – Options and Economic Assessment.</i> Regeneration projects will be considered during options development.</p>
S04	<p>International, national and local environmental conservation designations to be considered including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPAs • SSSIs • Proposed Marine Conservation Zone • Local Wildlife sites • BAP species and habitats 	<p><i>Technical Report (TR) 5 – SEA Environmental Report.</i> Relevant environmental conservation designations are detailed in the environmental baseline and objectives of the Strategy are assessed to ensure there are no adverse impacts.</p> <p><i>Appendix A: Habitat Regulations Assessment.</i> This assessment considers potential impacts on European Natura Sites.</p> <p><i>Technical Report (TR) 6 – Options and Economic Assessment.</i> Conservation designations will be considered during options development.</p>
S05	<p>Best practice guidelines should be followed in relation to the historic environment when developing the Strategy and conducting the SEA.</p>	<p><i>Technical Report (TR) 5 – SEA Environmental Report.</i> Details which guidance has been followed in preparing and conducting the assessment</p> <p><i>Technical Report (TR) 2 – Background.</i> Best practice guidelines followed in the development of the Strategy will be listed</p>
S06	<p>Possible funding opportunities to be explored – Central Government, Utility Companies, Local Businesses and Stakeholders , Lottery Fund, European Maritime Fisheries Fund.</p>	<p><i>Technical Report (TR) 6 – Options Development and Economic Assessment.</i> Possible funding opportunities will be considered as part of the economic assessment.</p>
S07	<p>A consideration of the effects of Combined Sewer Overflows on Brierdene and the small stream north of St Mary's in the WFD assessment</p>	<p><i>Appendix B: Water Framework Directive Assessment.</i></p>

Item	Comment	Document Reference
S08	Opportunities for the England Coastal Path in line with requirements set out in the Marine and Coastal Act, 2009	<p><i>Technical Report (TR) 5 – SEA Environmental Report.</i> Current access provision will be detailed in the environmental baseline and the objectives of the Strategy are assessed to ensure new opportunities have been considered.</p> <p><i>Technical Report (TR) 6 – Options and Economic Assessment.</i> Access provision will be considered when developing options.</p>
S09	Opportunities for access and recreation should be explored.	<p><i>Technical Report (TR) 5 – SEA Environmental Report.</i> Current access and recreation provision will be detailed in the environmental baseline and the objectives of the Strategy are assessed to ensure new opportunities have been considered.</p> <p><i>Technical Report (TR) 6 – Options and Economic Assessment.</i> Access provision will be considered when developing options.</p>
S10	Erosion rates should be included within the Strategy documentation as this will enable North Tyneside Council to demonstrate to the public where the issues are along the coast.	<i>Technical Report (TR) 3 – Coastal Processes.</i> Erosion rates along the coast line will be calculated as part of a review of coastal processes.
S11	The review should include an assessment of the current condition of the defences with estimate costs for any works. The collected data should be compatible with the Council's asset management system	<i>Technical Report (TR) 4– Existing Defences and Historical Expenditure.</i> Details on the current condition of defences will be detailed.
S11	Local cultural assets including the outdoor pool should be included in the environmental baseline	<i>Technical Report (TR) 5 – SEA Environmental Report.</i> The local heritage register will be included in the environmental baseline. This register collates assets voted by the public as being historically and culturally important.
S12	Scales of significance should be clearly defined in the SEA	<i>Technical Report (TR) 5 – SEA Environmental Report.</i> Scales of significance used when assessing each of the topic specific objectives will be defined in the SEA Environmental Report.

Item	Comment	Document Reference
S13	Funding is a major risk to the success of the Strategy. Funding streams should be investigated and options should be creative. The programme of potential schemes should extend further into the future to give time to incorporate the preferred options into development plans.	<i>Technical Report (TR) 6 – Options and Economic Assessment.</i> Funding opportunities will be considered as part of the economic assessment.
S14	The proposed Marine Conservation Zone between Coquet and St Mary's should be incorporated in the environmental baseline.	<i>Technical Report (TR) 5 – SEA Environmental Report.</i> The proposed MCZ will be referenced in the environmental baseline and considered when developing the SEA objectives.
S15	Consider other options for limiting erosion i.e. by tackling drainage issues (the Links)	<i>Technical Report (TR) 6 – Options and Economic Assessment.</i> The options development process will focus on coastal defence structures however if there is a clear link to other management opportunities, this will be highlighted.

4.3 Sources of Data

4.3.1 Possible sources of data highlighted by stakeholders and the public are summarised in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Summary of possible sources of data highlighted through stakeholder and public engagement

Item	Comment	Action Required
D01	North Tyneside Local Register of built heritage	Received – March 2014
D02	Historic Environment Record, Listed Buildings and SAMs	Received – March 2014, (supplied by Historic England and NTC)
D03	Statutory and local sites for nature conservation via 'Nature on the Map' and MAgiC	Received – March 2014 (supplied by Natural England and NTC)
D04	Big Sea Project at the Dove Marine Laboratory (North East Environmental Records Centre)	This detailed dataset is considered to be more appropriate for use in informing project level developments (including EIA) and has therefore not been used at a strategic level.
D05	Film evidence of the tidal surge at Cullercoats on 5/12/13	Received (supplied by NTC)
D06	General information on the status of regeneration projects along the coast.	NTC Regeneration team to provide as appropriate.

4.4 Issues and Risks

4.4.1 A summary of the key issues and risks for consideration along the coastline is provided in Table 4.3 below, along with the actions required to address these issues in the Strategy document.

Table 4.3: Summary of the key issues and risks highlighted through stakeholder and public engagement

Item	Comment	Action Required
R01	Erosion of boulder clay cliffs at the northern end of Whitley Sands threatening Briar Dene car park, the eastern side of the mini golf course and protected species (Marsh Orchids).	Erosion rates will be assessed as part of the Strategy review and appropriate protection measures will be considered during options development
R02	Erosion of the boulder clay cliffs behind the existing sea defence wall at the northern end of Whitley Sands beach.	Erosion rates will be assessed as part of the Strategy review and appropriate protection measures will be considered during options development
R03	Annual loss of sand from Whitley Sands beach with a build up of rocks and shingle at the southern end	Sediment transport will be assessed as part of the Strategy review and appropriate protection measures will be considered during options development
R04	A need to prevent further damage to the northern corner of Prior's Haven Beach threatening Tynemouth Sailing Club building, the car park and beach access	Erosion rates will be assessed as part of the Strategy review and appropriate protection measures will be considered during options development
R05	Protection of the dune system at Tynemouth Longsands as an important form of natural coastal defence including a consideration of changes to the beach cleaning regimes.	Erosion rates will be assessed as part of the Strategy review and appropriate protection measures will be considered during options development
R06	Loss of intertidal habitats (mudflats/saltmarsh) along the coast/estuary	Coastal squeeze will be considered during assessment of coastal processes
R07	The Southern Promenade (Whitley Bay) is unused and dilapidated.	Not a flood or erosion issue unless the structure needs maintenance to retain its function as flood and/or erosion protection
R08	Corroding and dangerous handrails on the promenade south of St Mary's Island	Not a flood or erosion issue and will not be included in the Strategy, but will be noted by NTC as a safety issue
R08	Corroding and dangerous handrails on the promenade adjacent to the Links.	Not a flood or erosion issue and will not be included in the Strategy, but will be noted by NTC as a safety issue
R09	Combined Sewer Overflows outputting significant amounts of sewage via Brierdene (Whitley Sands) and the small stream north of St Mary's Island.	Not a flood or erosion issue unless the volume is for example affecting beach levels. Will be investigated and discussed with sewerage authority

Item	Comment	Action Required
R10	Low level construction of the 'Brae' (hard standing northern end of Cullercoats harbour) / high level of sands in the harbour putting boats at risk from big tides and sea level rise.	Will be assessed as part of coastal processes and if appropriate options will be considered for protection
R11	Steps on the 'Brae' in Cullercoats harbour unsuitable for those using it to store/manoeuvre boats. A level hard-standing would be more suitable	Will be assessed as part of coastal processes and if appropriate options will be considered for protection
R11	A large drop at the end of the slip way next to the Dove Marine Laboratory, Cullercoats harbour causing damage to boats/trailers when used.	Will be assessed as part of coastal processes and if appropriate options will be considered for protection
R12	Erosion (landslip) on the Priory headland adjacent to King Edward's Bay, Tynemouth.	Will be assessed as part of coastal processes and if appropriate protection measures will be considered during options appraisal
R13	Future of the Tynemouth Outdoor Pool – a need to transform the existing eyesore.	Aesthetics not considered as part of Strategy review – only its function as erosion defence
R14	Sewage outfalls removed from Whitley Sands in 1995 have affected the stability of sediment movement along this stretch of coastline.	Will be assessed as far as possible
R15	The small boat yard located on north Whitley Sands is in an area of no active intervention. It has been repaired but as erosion takes place this is not sustainable (and contrary to current policy)	Will be assessed and appropriate protection measures considered



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Public Consultation and
Stakeholder Involvement
August 2016

4/ Summary of Comments
Received

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August 2016

Annex A

Annex A

Correspondence Issued to Consultees

A.1 Notification Letter



Working in partnership with
CAPITA

North Tyneside Council

Consultee Ref: «Ref»

24/02/2014

«Title» «Initial» «Surname»
«Position»
«Organisation_Name»
«Address_Line1»
«Address_Line2»
«Address_Line3»
«Address_Line5»
«Postcode»

Dear «NoName»«Title»«Surname»,

Notification of Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Capita Property and Infrastructure Ltd (CPI) are working in partnership with North Tyneside Council (NTC) to review and develop a long term Coastal Strategy for 10km of coastline between Hartley Cove and the River Tyne at Tynemouth (please see attached plan, ref Figure 1).

The previous Coastal Strategy Plan, published in 2007, made a number of recommendations for managing the coastline. These are summarised briefly below:

- Hartley Cove to St Mary's Lighthouse (MU 44) - Selectively Hold the Line;
- St Mary's Lighthouse to Whitley Sands (MU 45) - Selectively Hold the Line;
- Whitley Sands to Whitley Bay (MU 46) - Hold the Line;
- Cullercoats to Tynemouth North Pier (MU 47) - Selectively Hold the Line; and,
- Tynemouth North Pier to Fish Quay (MU 48) - Selectively Hold the Line.

Since the Strategy's initial publication, a revised Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2) setting out the action plan for the implementation of the recommended policies has been published and a number of schemes have been completed or identified. The aim now is to develop a revised Coastal Strategy Plan which sets out long term, sustainable solutions for the management of the coastline whilst incorporating a number of changes to legislation since the original Strategy was published.

The Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Strategy Review objectives are:

- To review and update the 2007 Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Strategy;
- To set out a forward plan for the management of the coastline;
- To consider future risk associated with coastal erosion and management of the coast;
- To evaluate and recommend long term sustainable solutions for individual project areas to fulfil the policies in the SMP2;
- To take into account the social, environmental and economic components of sustainability;
- To produce a strategy and proposed programme of works from which:
 - Subsequent Project Appraisal Reports can be quickly and easily progressed based on sound business cases made within the strategy.

The Capita Building , Kingmoor Business Park, Carlisle, Cumbria CA6 4SJ
Tel 01228 673000 Fax 01228 673111 www.capitas.co.uk/infrastructure

- The location, standard and timing of solutions will be optimised.
- The integrity and coherence of the environmentally protected sites will be ensured.
- Potential sources of partnerships will be identified.

A **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** will be prepared alongside the Strategy and will provide a systematic and comprehensive approach to evaluating the environmental impacts of the Strategy. It will provide an overview at a strategic level to identify:

- key environmental issues associated with the proposed coastal defence management options;
- key environmental objectives;
- the views of the consultees, ensuring they are taken into account when developing the strategy;
- impacts associated with construction and operation of the strategy;
- appropriate mitigation measures and measures for enhancement where appropriate;
- proposal for environmental monitoring of the strategy.

A **Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)** will be undertaken to judge the likely significant effects of the proposed strategy on Natura 2000 sites (internationally important sites for nature conservation).

A **Water Framework Directive (WFD) Assessment** will be undertaken to ensure that as a result of activities all water bodies maintain good chemical and ecological status. The objectives of the WFD are to:

- ensure the strategy does not cause deterioration in any element of water body classification;
- ensure the strategy does not prevent WFD objectives being reached in any water body;
- ensure that where possible the strategy contributes to the delivery of the WFD objectives.

Existing data will be supplemented with field data and modelling studies and any feedback from consultation will be an important source of additional information.

The current consultation process is being undertaken at the commencement of the project and as part of the initial stages of the scoping study. At this stage of the project specific management options have not been identified.

We would be interested in receiving any comments which you may like to make in connection with the development of the Hartley Cove to River Tyne Coastal Strategy Plan. We are interested to hear specific comments on particular issues (e.g. nature conservation, recreation, fisheries) as well as more general comments on strategy options.

Whether or not you wish to comment we would appreciate it if you could return the enclosed *pro forma* by **Monday 24th March 2014**.

Please direct any correspondence to the following:

Post: The Capita Building, Kingmoor Business Park, Carlisle, Cumbria, CA6 4SJ
Email: ntccoastalstrategy@capita.co.uk

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,



Katie Jackson
Environmental Consultant
for Capita Property and Infrastructure Ltd



Consultee Ref: COM050

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy

Name:

Organisation:

Address:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Tel No:

Email:

I/we do not wish to comment

I/we wish to comment at this stage and will be submitting a response by **Monday 24th March 2014**

I/we do not wish to comment at this stage but would like to be kept informed of progress and may wish to comment once the options have been progressed further.

Please return this form, by **Monday 24th March 2014** to:

Post: The Capita Building, Kingmoor Business Park, Carlisle, Cumbria, CA6 4SJ

Email: ntccoastalstrategy@capita.co.uk

A.2 Invitations to the Public Consultation Events



Working in partnership with
CAPITA
North Tyneside Council
Consultee Ref: COM060

03/04/2014

Cllr Sandra Graham
Quadrant
The Silverlink North
Cobalt Business Park
North Tyneside
NE27 0BY

Dear CllrGraham,

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review – Public Consultation Event

Capita Property and Infrastructure Ltd (CPI) are working in partnership with North Tyneside Council (NTC) to review and develop a long term Coastal Strategy for 10km of coastline between Hartley Cove and the River Tyne at Tynemouth.

A public exhibition detailing proposals is being held on **Wednesday 16th April 2014** from **12.30pm – 7pm** at **Our Lady & St Oswin's Church, Tynemouth, NE30 4BX.**

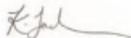
The project team will be available to discuss any aspects of the strategy during the drop in event and welcome comments from the community. There will also be two short presentations held at 1pm and 6pm.

For any further information, or to confirm your attendance at the event, please direct any correspondence to the following:

Post: The Capita Building, Kingmoor Business Park, Carlisle, Cumbria, CA6 4SJ
Email: ntccoastalstrategy@capita.co.uk
Tel: 01228 673245

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,



Katie Jackson
Environmental Consultant
for Capita Property and Infrastructure Ltd

The Capita Building , Kingmoor Business Park, Carlisle, Cumbria CA6 4SJ
Tel 01228 673000 Fax 01228 673111 www.capitas.co.uk/infrastructure

Dear Sirs,

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy – Second Public Consultation Event (short list of options) and Central Promenade Redevelopment – Public Consultation Event

North Tyneside Council and partners Capita Property & Infrastructure Ltd invite you to the second public consultation event for the Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy review. The event will detail key findings of the review so far, along with a short list of policy options for the future defence management of North Tyneside's coast.

Alongside information on the Coastal Strategy review, we will be presenting the Council's proposals to redevelop Whitley Bay's Central Promenade. Constructed in the 1930s, the Central Promenade forms an important part of Whitley Bay's coastal defence provision however structural assessments undertaken as part of the previous Coastal Strategy suggest the structure is now approaching the end of its effective life.

A public exhibition detailing proposals is being held at:

Cullercoats Community Centre, Belle Vue St, Cullercoats, North Shields, NE30 4QX

on **27th November 2014** between **1pm and 6pm**.

Please note due to another booking at the venue at 6pm, last entry will be at 5.45pm.

The project team will be on hand to talk to members of public during the drop in event and answer any questions you may have.

A second public consultation event for the Central Promenade Redevelopment will be held in December.

Kind regards,

Peter Woods (Project Manager)

A.3 Local Press Adverts for the Public Consultation Events

**Council of the Borough of North Tyneside
Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal
Strategy Review
Public Consultation Event**

Share your views on plans to review and develop a long term, sustainable Coastal Defence Strategy for managing North Tyneside's coastline.

A public exhibition detailing proposals is being held at:
Our Lady & St Oswin's Church, Tynemouth, NE30 4BX
On 16th April 2014 between 12.30pm and 7.00pm

The project team from North Tyneside Council and partners Capita Property and Infrastructure Ltd will be on hand to talk to members of the public during the drop in event and welcome comments from the community. There will also be two short presentations held at 1pm and 6pm.

For further information, or to confirm attendance at the event, please contact Hannah Carruthers on telephone number 01228 673245 or email ntccoastalstrategy@capita.co.uk

**Council of the Borough of North Tyneside
Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy
and
Central Promenade Redevelopment
Public Consultation Event**

A public exhibition detailing proposals is being held at:

Cullercoats Community Centre, Belle Vue St, Cullercoats, North Shields, NE30 4QX
On 27th November 2014 between 1.00pm and 6.00pm

Project teams from North Tyneside Council and partners Capita Property and Infrastructure Ltd will be on hand to talk to members of the public during the drop in event and welcome comments on the proposals.

A second public consultation event for the Central Promenade Redevelopment will be held in early December.

For further information please contact Peter Woods on 0191 6436114 or peter.woods2@capita.co.uk

A.4 Poster for the Public Consultation Event

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy and Central Promenade Redevelopment

Public Consultation Event

North Tyneside Council invites you to share your views on proposals to demolish and reconstruct the Central Promenade in Whitley Bay.

Your comments are also welcomed on plans to review and develop a long term, sustainable Coastal Defence Strategy for managing North Tyneside's coastline.

A public exhibition detailing proposals is being held at:

**Cullercoats Community Centre, Belle Vue St,
Cullercoats, North Shields, NE30 4QX**

On 27th November 2014 between 1.00pm and 6.00pm

Project teams from North Tyneside Council and partners Capita Property and Infrastructure Ltd will be on hand to talk to members of the public during the drop in event.

For further information please contact Peter Woods on 0191 6436114 or peter.woods2@capita.co.uk

Annex B

Comments Received

B.1 Notification Letter and First Public Consultation Event

B.1.1 A list of all comments received from initial consultation activities is provided in Table B.1 below along with a description of how these points have been considered in the development of the Coastal Strategy.

Table B.1 Summary of comments received from initial consultation activities

Comment	Response
We are concerned to ensure that full account is taken of opportunities for the route of the England Coast Path along this section of the coast. Survey work is due to start 2014/5.	Access will be considered within the scope of the Strategy along with requirements set out in the Marine and Coastal Act, 2009.
From a built heritage viewpoint there have been a number of significant changes along the coastline since 2007 including the designation of a new conservation area covering much of the coastline at Cullercoats. We have had a number of new listed buildings added in the period including the lighthouse and cottage [on] St Mary's Island. Our Local Register has been brought into being since 2007 also. This covers certain buildings and places with a coastal focus.	Conservation areas and listed buildings (including North Tyneside Council's Local Register) have been incorporated into the environmental baseline for the Strategy. See Technical Report 9: Environmental Report
<p>North Tyneside's coast is one of the most popular places in the borough but is also one of the key regeneration areas of the borough. It is crucial that it needs to be managed so that in the future it is still a beautiful place to come and visit but also meeting the needs of visitors in the twenty-first century.</p> <p>The North Tyneside Local Plan is currently being prepared and contains coastal specific policies. The document has recently been subject to public consultation (November 2013) and can be found on the Council website.</p> <p>The North Tyneside Council Local Plan: Consultation draft (November 2013) was informed by a sustainability appraisal and habitat regulations assessment. We can provide the comments we received from the statutory consultees if that would be helpful?</p> <p>Prior to the Local Plan the Council was pursuing a Local development Framework composing of a Core Strategy and Area Action Plans. There was an Area Action Plan being prepared for the Coast and this along with associated documents can again be found on the Council website.</p> <p>There have been many regeneration projects over the years that I have listed below and should inform the Coastal Strategy but I'm sure</p>	<p>The Draft Local Plan and its policies will be considered within the scope of the Strategy and will be used to develop objectives for the SEA. See Technical Report 9: Environmental Report.</p> <p>Regeneration projects (ongoing and proposed) will be considered when developing management</p>

Comment	Response
<p>that colleagues in the regeneration team will provide further details if required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing water recreation at the coast and the conflicts of jet skis and other users. Potential new launch ramp at the Haven, Tynemouth. • Regeneration of Tynemouth open air pool – many ideas discussed over the years but this is principally a key sea defence. • Enhancement of the wildlife habitat of the dunes at Longsands • New pier at Cullercoats harbour but continued recreational pressures • Spanish City refurbishment and regeneration, Watts slope cafe and toilets, potential land train serving Spanish City, promenade improvements and landscaping. • Rockcliffe promenade improvements. • Future use of the boatyard south of St Marys Island. • Recreation provision on the Links with it being designated as managed realignment. • Future recreational and tourism opportunities at St Marys Island/headland. • Enhancing the national cycle network running along the coast. <p>I would be keen to be kept informed in the preparation of this document as I have worked on planning policy matters covering this area for a few years and have a keen interest in the coastal area.</p>	<p>options. A representation from NTC's Regeneration Team has been added to the list of consultees.</p>
<p><u>Environmental Issues</u></p> <p>Consideration of International and National designations along the coast and their associated legislation. For Example:-</p> <p><u>International Sites</u> - Northumbria Coast Ramsar Site and Special Protection Area (SPA) – protected by the 'Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010'</p> <p><u>National Sites</u> - Northumberland Shore Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and the Tynemouth to Seaton Sluice geological SSSI – protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)</p> <p>Ensuring that potential environmental issues along the coast/estuary are identified within the document, for example:-</p> <p>Impacts of coastal processes or projects on the geological features of the Tynemouth to Seaton Sluice SSSI or the habitats (rocky foreshore areas and high tide roosting habitats) used by the qualifying bird species of the Northumbria Coast SPA.</p> <p>Protection of the Dune system at Tynemouth Longsands (an important natural coastal defence)</p> <p>Erosion of boulder clay along the cliffs at the coast</p> <p>Loss of, or impacts on, intertidal habitats (mudflats/saltmarsh) along coast/estuary</p> <p>Consideration of invasive species along the coast (in particular Japanese Knotweed)</p>	<p>International and national environmental conservation designations have been incorporated into the Strategy's environmental baseline. See Technical Report 9: Environmental Report</p> <p>The Strategy will include an assessment on the potential consequences of the management options proposed including 'do nothing' and 'do something' scenarios. Impacts on designated site will be considered in the SEA.</p> <p>The impacts of invasive species will be considered in detail at scheme/project level and do not</p>

Comment	Response
<p><u>Links to Plans/Projects</u> The following Council Plans and projects should be considered within the document:-</p> <p><u>Plans</u> The Local Plan (& associated Area Action Plans) Newcastle & North Tyneside Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Coastal Regeneration Strategy</p> <p><u>Projects/Potential Projects</u> Tynemouth Outdoor Pool Works to promenades (southern and central proms) Sand dune regeneration project (Tynemouth Longsands) Causeway at St Mary's Island</p> <p><u>Other Considerations</u> Consideration needs to be given to the installation of groynes at Whitley Bay beach to prevent the annual loss of sand from the beach due to the longshore drift under moderate to heavy sea conditions. Sand loss from the beach has been an increasing problem over the years since the old outfall pipes situated opposite Ocean View and Watts Slope were removed in 2006 after the new interceptor sewer works were completed. Consideration needs to be given to works to prevent further damage in the future to the northern corner of the Haven beach during moderate to heavy south easterly sea conditions which are threatening Tynemouth Sailing clubs building, car park and beach access facilities.</p>	<p>fall within the scope of the Strategy.</p> <p>A review of relevant policies and plans, including those listed, will be carried out during development of the Strategy to ensure proposals conform.</p> <p>The Strategy will be updated to reflect schemes/projects already completed or proposed.</p> <p>Coastal processes (including the movement of sand due to longshore drift) will be analysed as part of the Strategy. See Technical Report 3: Coastal Processes. Options to manage these processes appropriately will be considered in the options development.</p>
<p>It is a number of years since English Heritage commented on the Shoreline Management Plan for this area. Since then we have produced generic guidance which is available on-line. I would in the first instance direct you to this as a means of helping to ensure that the Strategy Review takes appropriate account of the historic environment.</p> <p>http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/content/publications/publicationsNew/guidelines-standards/coastal-defence-and-the-historic-environment/coastaldefenceeh.pdf</p> <p>Any examination of the Historic Environment Record for the area would show that along this stretch of coastline there are a number of designated heritage assets by, and with very close association with, the sea.</p> <p>Foremost amongst these is the <i>Iron Age and Romano-British settlements, monasteries, site of lighthouse, cross, motte, enclosure and artillery castles and later coastal defences</i> on the headland at Tynemouth – a scheduled ancient monument. Elsewhere can be</p>	<p>Best practice guidance will be referred to during the preparation of the Strategy.</p> <p>The Strategy will consider international and national designations when developing the environmental baseline. Find-spots detailed within the HER will also be considered however not in a significant amount of detail as this will be dealt with at scheme/project level.</p>

Comment	Response
<p>found, amongst other assets, Cliff House – grade II* listed, Clifford’s Fort – grade II* listed and a scheduled ancient monument, and lighthouses, a radio station, lifeboat house, watch house, cottage and watch club house, and pier, all grade II listed. Not within the study area, but in close association to the north are WWI defences at Hartley – grade II* listed. Any coastal strategy should, in order for it to be sustainable (and to be in conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework) seek to avoid any unnecessary or unjustified loss of, or harm to, the significance and historic value of the heritage assets impacted upon by proposed actions – including their settings.</p> <p>In your consultation document you make reference to the intention to prepare a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Coastal Strategy. English Heritage has also produced guidance on the preparation of <i>SEA, sustainability appraisals and the historic environment</i>. It can be found at –</p> <p>http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/content/publications/publicationsNew/guidelines-standards/strategic-environ-assessment-sustainability-appraisal-historic-environment/SA_SEA_final.pdf</p>	<p>Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed buildings, including those highlighted will be referenced within the environmental baseline for the Strategy. See Technical Report 9: Environmental Report.</p> <p>A review of relevant policies and plans, including those listed, will be carried out during development of the Strategy to ensure proposals conform.</p> <p>Best practice guidance will be referred to during the SEA.</p>
<p>Having recently returned from a holiday in Australia I have been catching up with what has been happening back at home in Whitley Bay. On reading recent editions of the Whitley Bay Guardian I came across a Public Notice regarding the Coastal Strategy Review. The Public Notice invites me to contact you which is the purpose of this e-mail. I would very much like to contribute to this Review and be kept in touch with the processes and progress and in particular with regard to that section of coastline between St Marys Island and Cullercoats Bay. My interest in this project is because I live just off this section of coastline on Monkseaton Drive and between myself and my wife we walk this area almost every day and I feel we have a positive contribution to make to finding solutions to the problems.</p> <p>Over the last couple of years there has been an increase in the rate at which these 10m high boulder clay cliffs have been eroding to the extent that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the north end of the Whitley Bay beach, a gap caused by erosion has developed between the sea defence wall and its abutment to the boulder clay cliffs. There is a limited amount of work planned to relieve this particular state of affairs which is due to start here soon. However this work is only a temporary solution and will only tackle one small aspect of a much larger problem. <p>Along this section of coastline the Briardene car park and the Links mini golf course are also under threat.</p>	<p>The consultee has been added to Stakeholder Group Four.</p> <p>This has been highlighted as an issue. Recommendations for management will be put forward in the Strategy.</p>

Comment	Response
<p>2. The edge of the boulder clay cliff is approximately five feet away from the north east corner of the Briar Dene car park and it and the rest of the east end of this park could fall away onto the beach at any time as there is a small stream running from under the car park down the cliff onto the beach (note: this water saturation of the cliff helps to fluidise the boulder clay speeding up its flow rate down onto the beach).</p> <p>3. The whole of the eastern side of the mini golf course is being eroded away at a much faster rate than in previous years and soon there will have to be a course redesign to move the course tees away from the edge of the cliffs, or put out of commission altogether.</p> <p>4. Along these cliffs there are a number of areas on the cliff slopes where Marsh Orchids have previously become established. These areas are fast disappearing as the rate of soil erosion is faster than the seeding and re-establishment of these orchid colonies.</p> <p>I believe this Coastal Strategy Review should also factor in future development opportunities for Whitley Bay as a seaside resort (European and/or commercial funding provision and/or investment) plus the general state of ugliness (and lack of maintenance) of the shoreline area.</p> <p>Other shoreline problems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a large unused and dilapidated area of promenade in front of the High Point Hotel. 2. There has been a major build-up of rocks + shingle and loss of sand cover over the beach in the area between the skate park and the southern end of Whitley Bay beach. 3. There are derelict rooms/shop bays under the upper promenade in front of the Royal Hotel which I understand are to be filled in and the fronts grassed over(!!??). 4. The two long sections of promenade, one along the Whitley Bay sea front to the Briar Burn and the other from the north end of the Whitley Bay beach to St Marys Island, both have sections of ancient handrails which are corroding away such that they are most unsightly and are becoming a danger to anyone who might lean on them. There are part sections of these handrails in the St Marys Island section that have been renewed where cars have crashed through them. There has been no attempt to improve the outlook for visitors to the town. 5. There are three shelters on the promenade, two north and one south of the Rendezvous Café which are dilapidated and unsightly. 6. There are two long beach hut plinths on the promenade north of the Rendezvous Café which are dilapidated and unsightly. 	<p>This has been highlighted as an issue. Recommendations for management will be put forward in the Strategy</p> <p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of current rates of erosion, including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p> <p>The presence of international and national protected habitats and species will be incorporated into the environmental baseline where existing data supports their existence. Locally important species and habitats will also be considered where appropriate.</p> <p>It is not within the scope of the strategy to consider improvements to the public realm.</p> <p>Coastal processes will be assessed.</p> <p>Proposals for the central promenade were put forward in the previous Coastal Strategy document and have been taken forward as a project to be implemented in 2014/15.</p> <p>The corrosion of hand rails has been raised as an issue for the Council's maintenance team.</p> <p>The condition of the shelters and beach hut plinths are being considered by the Council's Regeneration team. They do not fall within the scope of the strategy.</p>

Comment	Response
<p>At the northern end of the Whitley Bay Promenade there is a concrete ramp down onto the beach and on its western side there is a high grass bank which leads along to the Briar Burn stream which runs across the beach to the sea. This high grass bank has been 'reinforced' along its base with large rocks which have been in place for as long as I can remember. This section of grass bank, presumably part of the original boulder clay cliff, has not suffered any measurable erosion that I am aware of whilst I have lived here (about 40 years).</p> <p>Recent improvements to the South Shields promenade area show what can be done with a proper application to appropriate design and locating funding opportunities. Why can this not be done for North Tyneside?</p> <p>Solutions to the problems: For points 1 to 3 -- The boulder clay cliffs need to be protected by either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Extending the present Whitley Bay promenade (maybe not quite as wide as the present one) northwards to meet up with the sea wall at the north end of the beach. or b) Installing a rock protection shield along and up the base of the boulder clay cliff similar to that installed on the grass bank by the west side of the promenade ramp onto the beach. <p>It is important for Whitley Bay as a holiday destination to have its adjacent coastline, as its main attraction, in a fit state to attract both day visitors and those wishing to stay for longer. At the present time the state of this coastline, particularly that section between the Briar Burn outflow to the sea and the northern end of the beach is in danger of being continually eroded away, destroying the viability of the mini golf course amongst many other considerations. We are told that there has never been sufficient funds available locally to address this problem in any fashion. I am sure there must be some available funding 'out there' to protect these cliffs coupled with improving the outlook for the promenade and beach which would revive Whitley Bay's prospects of becoming a successful holiday destination again. The funds could/should come from Central Government funding for seaside resorts, Northumbrian Water, European grants, coastal protection grants and the lottery fund to name but a few sources.</p> <p>One further requirement for Whitley Bay to become the successful holiday destination again is for the beach in front of the promenade to be in a presentable state. This is not so at present as the most important stretch of the beach between the skate park and the beach's southern end is piled high with rocks and shingle and visitors</p>	<p>The Coastal Strategy will consider opportunities for partnership funding and grants.</p> <p>The Coastal Strategy will appraise a range of options to ensure that the most cost effective, socially and environmentally acceptable methods for managing risk are put forward.</p> <p>The Coastal Strategy will consider opportunities for partnership funding and grants.</p> <p>Coastal processes will be assessed.</p>

Comment	Response
<p>are not be able to use this area to sit on. These heaps of rocks and shingle are too high for any depth of sand to accumulate there. If these rocks and shingle were to be removed and replaced with sand then a major advantage would be gained for the town.</p> <p>I trust that an acceptable solution can be found that will address the ever faster erosion of our boulder clay cliffs and that this solution could be part of a wider goal of improving Whitley Bay's prospects as a visitor destination.</p>	
<p>Will you please note that we would like to be involved and consulted with regard to all proposals for improvement plans for the Tynemouth Haven area.</p> <p>We, along with the Sailing Club, Sea Scouts and Red Seal Rescue groups have previously been involved in discussions with NTC about proposals for the Haven area and we request that this continues in the future.</p>	<p>The consultee has been added to Stakeholder Group Three.</p> <p>All consultees noted have been added to Stakeholder Group Three.</p>
<p>I can confirm that Natural England has no detailed comments to make at this stage but welcomes the objective of the Review to produce a strategy and proposed programme of work in which <i>'The integrity and coherence of the environmentally protected sites will be ensured'</i> and the intention to undertake a SEA, HRA and WFD Assessment. We would however wish to provide further comment/input as the options are progressed.</p> <p>For further information on statutory sites for nature conservation which may be relevant to the Strategy we recommend that you look on the website Nature on the Map (www.natureonthemap.org.uk). This site enables web users to search for information about English wildlife sites and habitats on an interactive map. You might also find it helpful to look at the Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) Project website (http://magic.defra.gov.uk/), which collates information from Defra, Natural England, Environment Agency, Forestry Commission and English Heritage. Natural England's website, www.naturalengland.org.uk, also provides information on SSSIs that can be downloaded. The following provides a link to relevant European Site conservation objectives (http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designations/sac/northeast.aspx).</p>	<p>The consultee has been added to Stakeholder Group One.</p> <p>International and national environmental conservation designations have been incorporated into the Strategy's environmental baseline. See Technical Report 9: Environmental Report</p>
<p>Low level of sand at front of Bray No protection from North Pier Raise level of Bray offrose 1.6m Cellar Flooded Dove Marine MMO European Fisheries Grant for harbour improvement Rock armour to pier too close – move forward Sand in harbour South Pier is excessive no toe on pier?</p>	<p>The Coastal Strategy will appraise a range of options to ensure that the most cost effective, socially and environmentally acceptable methods for managing risk are put forward.</p>

Comment	Response
	<p>The Coastal Strategy will consider opportunities for partnership funding and grants.</p>
<p>We would like to see some improvements made at Cullercoats harbour for the boat standage area on the north side (The Brae) If not possible in this scheme, we would like it considered in the future. Risk of flooding and damage to the boats that have to lie there in bad weather.</p>	<p>The Coastal Strategy will appraise a range of options to ensure that the most cost effective, socially and environmentally acceptable methods for managing risk are put forward.</p>
<p>Needs to be enhanced, protected. It's what the public come and envy – look at South Tyneside. We also must protect a coastline, which we love.</p>	<p>The Coastal Strategy will appraise a range of options to ensure that the most cost effective, socially and environmentally acceptable methods for managing risk are put forward.</p>
<p>The Strategy is important and needs to be publicised, and to keep residents in the picture. I am very interested in the proposals.</p>	<p>A report outlining the consultation approach to be adopted during development of the Strategy has been produced.</p>
<p>All as expected as per the SPM2. Comments as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of Erosion – Data could be made more public and public data gathering could assist i.e.: photo logging. • Environmental data – Big Sea Project based at Dove Marine has used Citizen Science to gather data and for ongoing monitoring – it resides at NE Env. Records Centre (Eric NE) • Beach Cleaning <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Removes dune building materials 2. Is it consented – it removes food for coastal birds – the feature for which the area is designated 3. Selective litter removal (seasonal) could reduce the need for expensive dune restoration • Invasive Species – Japanese knotweed is established and spreading • Urgent imperative to prevent development on undefended coast ie: W Bay mini golf • What is sediment input from River Tyne? • CSO'S – Those that flow to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brierdene 2. Small stream to north of St Mary's <p>actually input significant sewage waste into the coast. Brierdene was in WFD and has been removed by EA despite failing due to heavy pollution from former mine workings /agriculture/CSO's.</p>	<p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of current rates of erosion, including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p> <p>The impacts of invasive species will be considered in detail at scheme/project level and do not fall within the scope of the Strategy.</p>

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeology – erosion is impacting on this especially regards WW2 features (Rapid Assessment undertaken by English Heritage) • Data missing = <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coquet to St Mary's is a proposed Marine Conservation Zone (as such covered as pEMS therefore Habs Directive) 2. River Tyne is Local Wildlife Site 3. Data at ERIC NE (Hancock Museum) <p>Tynemouth Cliffs – impact area for breeding Kittiwakes – a key BAP species Any reclamation should enhance biodiversity No repeat of dreadful works done @ Cullercoats harbour</p>	<p>The proposed MCZ from Coquet to St Mary's, LBAP species/habitats and Local Wildlife sites will be incorporated into the Strategy's environmental baseline. The presence of international and national protected habitats and species will be incorporated into the environmental baseline where existing data supports their existence. Locally important species and habitats will also be considered where appropriate.</p>
<p>Would like to see renovation (NOT DEMOLITION!) of Tynemouth outdoor pool.</p>	<p>Regeneration projects (ongoing and proposed) will be considered when developing management options.</p>
<p>What about the coast and why spend money on it. Leave it wild for more adventure at coast. Maybe free car parking for holiday visitors? – a little more access over looking wild areas for disabled etc – Montersign Beach Building</p>	<p>The Coastal Strategy will appraise a range of options to ensure that the most cost effective, socially and environmentally acceptable methods for managing risk are put forward.</p>
<p>Access at Southern Promenade should be maintained to allow fishermen to access the foreshore.</p> <p>Sand on Whitley Sands low - affected by building of Trinity Road.</p> <p>Sands in Cullercoats Harbour very high – never been seen before.</p> <p>Need more maintenance of all coastal structures</p> <p>Reinstatement of groynes on Whitley Sands (Pipes).</p>	<p>Access will be considered within the scope of the Strategy for a range of user groups including fishermen.</p> <p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of current rates of erosion, including past and future trends and other coastal processes. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p>
<p>I would just like to ensure the Port of Tyne are involved with any reviews.</p>	<p>The consultee has been added to Stakeholder Group Three.</p>
<p>Cullercoats Harbour – “The Brae” – the hard standing next to the RLNI Lifeboat House is in serious need of upgrading just to “hold the line”. During periods of bad weather, commercial fishing boats have</p>	<p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of the risks,</p>

Comment	Response
<p>for centuries been hauled up onto the Brae for safety. The Brae is now becoming increasingly unsafe due to its very low height and construction. It is awash during spring tides and heavy seas more and more frequently. Every time these events combine, the fishing boats have to be moved off the Brae and up the steep bank onto the main road, and when caught out there have been many incidents of severe damage to boats and equipment.</p> <p>The hassle and effort involved in having to haul these heavy boats up and down, to and from the boat park is enormous and completely unnecessary. The treat to safety of the boats is growing steadily due to the increasing frequency of tidal surges, extreme weather patterns and rising sea levels. Cullercoats Fishermen Association has for over 30 years repeatedly asked North Tyneside Council to resolve this problem and have also provided information on available grant assistance, all to no avail.</p> <p>Sea conditions can and do change suddenly, unexpectedly and there have been many instances of boats, on their trailers, being trapped on the Brae and unable to be moved at high water during heavy seas and spring tides and have then had to be anchored by ropes and chains to tractors to avoid being wrecked.</p> <p>The slipways and Brae in Cullercoats were not entered for consideration into the SMP2 consultation by North Tyneside Council prior to 2009 (MU 47-P26-PU26.2) although all other Councils had mentioned the need to protect their launching, boat storage and berthing facilities on their own coastlines. There have been no improvements to safety and operational facilities in Cullercoats for over 60 years!</p> <p>Please bear in mind that the RNLI Lifeboat House is considered at risk and therefore is notified by the Environment Agency when flooding is imminent, and that the Brae is even lower than the Lifeboat House!</p> <p>Can you please refer, for more details, to the information supplied by Cullercoats Fishermens Association at the Coastal Strategy Review Presentation of 16.4.14 held in Tynemouth Village. Our film evidence of the tidal surge of 5.12.13 in relatively calm conditions, is in the possession of Jane Allison of NTC Regeneration Team.</p> <p>The "European Fisheries Fund" grants information we supplied, we think, will have from this or next year, the title chnges to the "European Maritime Fisheries Fund". The MMO should be able to provide details.</p> <p>Could you please supply names and contact details of your officers who were present on 16.4.14 for future correspondence.</p> <p>We hope and pray this time our requests will be acted upon to sustain the safety and viability of the fishing fleet and the long historic heritage of fishing in Cullercoats. We look forward to your reply.</p>	<p>including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p>
<p>Cullercoats Harbour needs sea defences from the rising spring tides and big seas that pound the harbour. We need the Brae raised and</p>	<p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of the risks,</p>

Comment	Response
<p>levelled for safety, to manoeuvre our fishing boats and protect them from worsening weather conditions and rising sea levels.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extend slipway by Dove Marine 2. CCTV required (vandals and weather) 3. Parapet wall around Brae required <p>Approx 60 years since the last improvements. Cullercoats Fisherman's Association has requested for over 30 years to improve defences.</p>	<p>including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p>
<p>Brae awash in big seas and tides. Damage to boats in past. Sea levels rising. Parapet wall around Brae required. Around Dove Marine extend slipway. Someone to turn up at meeting not like Marcus Johnson who did not turn up but Councillors did. CCTV required. 60 years since last improvements. Steps bust bearing etc on tractor wheels etc,</p>	<p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of the risks, including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p>
<p>The Brae should be raised to the 2nd level. Big tides to keep the boats safe. Avoiding the boats to be hauled up to boat park and disrupting traffic in doing so. The slip way next to Dove Marine to be levelled at the bottom, big drop when sands shift. Install CCTV to protect boats and RNLI Station against vandals. Over the years there has been very little done to protect the fishing boats that are left at the harbour.</p>	<p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of the risks, including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p>
<p>When planning Strategy regarding Cullercoats Harbour it must be remembered that Cullercoats Harbour is a working harbour used by Fishermen who work in harmony with holiday makers but use the harbour 12 months of the year. They require access to the beach and moorings and hard stand adjacent to the Lifeboat House. This must be taken into consideration. In the past the Council have treated fishermen (from the Village) as if they don't exist. Also Cullercoats Harbour is not a safe place for launching. Ski jets damage has been done to fishing boats on the moorings and near accidents with swimming youngsters. Steps should be taken to ban them before a serious accident occurs and someone is badly injured or worse still killed.</p>	<p>The Strategy will endeavour to take all stakeholder views into account through a robust consultation methodology.</p> <p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of the risks, including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p>
<p>In relation to your partnership working Capita and NTC, regarding the Coast Strategy Hartley Cove to the River Tyne I would like to submit the following points:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is now some 60 years since any safety improvements have been made to the Harbour. This is a working harbour and these are business operating from this harbour. Cullercoats Fishermen's Association have requested various improvements for the safety of the fishermen and the knock on effect that this will have to all harbour users for over 30 years. All to no avail. 	<p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of the risks, including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p>

Comment	Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The brae at Cullercoats should be levelled. At present damage is caused to the tractors, the boats and their trailers/wheels when having to manoeuvre up and down the brae. • There should be a parapet wall added to deflect the force of the waves and seas. • The slip which runs across the entrance to the Dove Marine Laboratory should be extended – at present this comes to an abrupt stop and there is a considerable drop – again causing damage to boats/wheels and tractors. • There has been considerable vandalism caused to boats/tractors/wheels when parked on the braw. There has also been considerable and repeated vandalism done to the Dove Marine Laboratory and RNLI Lifeboat house. The only way to deter or detect the people who carry this out is to install CCTV which must be monitored by the Gatehouse at NTC. Much of this damage is caused because they are down the hill and out of sight of any passing police or locals who may report the damage. The police have been called on numerous occasions. • The changes in weather/seas/tides means that the boats are not safe to be left on the brae as it is. In particularly bad weather the boats have to be taken up the hill to the boat park. This is becoming a more frequent requirement. • These fishermen need their livelihoods preserved. 	
<p>Re Works at Cullercoats Harbour The following points should be noted when considering the Coastal Strategy Hartley Cove to the River Tyne:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The brae at Cullercoats should be levelled to improve the safety for the fishermen and their boats • This will help to compensate for the rising tides, worsening weather conditions, big seas/storm surges/spring tides. • Boats have to be moved up to the boat park in bad weather conditions. • The slip way at the Dove Marine Laboratory needs to be extended as there is a considerable 'drop'. • It is over 60 years since any improvements have been made and Cullercoats Fishermens Association have been asking for improvements for over 30 years. 	<p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of the risks, including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p>
<p>As a full time working fisherman from Cullercoats Harbour for thirty odd years, over the last ten years or so there has been concern over rising sea levels spring tides, it badly needs lifting. The steps have always been a big problem for the trailers and tractors turning, the brae being levelled would mean better and safer hauling up of the boats, with more room for another couple of boats. We've been trying for a long time to try and get CCTV installed down the harbour which would be a benefit for everybody down there RLNI, Dove Marine, and</p>	<p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of the risks, including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p>

Comment	Response
<p>ourselves. The Cullercoats Fishermans Association have been asking for these improvements for many years.</p>	
<p>Brae is awash in big seas and spring tides – needs levelling off – steps of brae damage bearings on tractor wheels and trailer wheels. There has been a lot of damage to boats by vandals over a lot of years, costing fishermen for repairs. CCVT footage would be of great use for RNLI, fisherman, Dove Marine Lab and icecream hut etc. If brae was levelled off boats would not have to be hauled up to boat park in bad weather conditions, also a parapet wall around brae would be of good use. It is approx 60 years since any improvements were made, the CFA have been asking for improvements for over 30 years. An extended slipway by Dove Marine would be useful</p>	<p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of the risks, including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p>
<p>Would like to see present sea defences held and improvements made to recreation (sea sports) helping tourism and the economy through specific initiatives – that help these aims in addition to sea defences e.g swimming pool, selected access points for sailing boats e.g. Haven , and surfing e.g. Black Middens, River Tyne and Hartley Cove, as well as surfing/RLNI centre, Long Sands</p>	<p>The Strategy will take into account the social, environmental and economic components of sustainability. The impacts on access and recreation will be considered within the scope of the Strategy (as part of the SEA) along with any relevant plans and programmes which set adopted policies for the coastal area.</p>
<p>The main issues are the landslip under the Priory (KE Bay side) which needs reinforcing where necessary, preserving the existing ‘supports’ at KE Bay (landslip from 1910!) and under the priory headland and the pool. TCAMS contains proposals for the pool areas – these depend on funding of course, but a lido-type thing must be appropriate, and either a pool or a flattened area for other activities. The principles about providing support could apply on other parts of the coastal strip, but I am less familiar with those.</p>	<p>This has been highlighted as an issue. Recommendations for management will be put forward in the Strategy.</p> <p>The Coastal Strategy will consider opportunities for partnership funding and grants.</p>
<p>As a resident of Tynemouth and a member of the Friends of Tynemouth Outdoor Pool I am concerned that the Strategy supports the refurbishment and re-opening of the outdoor pool. This proposal not only maintains the pools existing function as a sea defence but aims to provide a sustainable community resource, transforming the existing eyesore!</p>	<p>Regeneration projects (ongoing and proposed) will be considered when developing management options.</p>
<p>I welcome the opportunity to express my views and comments as follows. I have been a working commercial fisherman on this stretch of coast for some 45 years and feel well qualified to make recommendations. Firstly being a descendant of the fishing community of old Cullercoats it saddens me greatly to see how the needs of fishermen have been ignored for many decades. While it appears that Cullercoats is now in the last throes of its former fishing glory I can tell you that many Cullercoats fishermen work from nearby deep water harbours Tyne/Blyth and at any one time we all decide to</p>	<p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of the risks, including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p>

Comment	Response
<p>base at Cullercoats this just simply would be impossible for the simple fact that our amenities have been lost to such an extent that no more than 3 boats could now operate because of the stepping of the North Brae. It would not only be impractical but dangerous for any more to try and negotiate the obstacles of stepping. These steps were put in there initially without question to deter the fishermen from using their traditional boat apron. I personally worked my boat from Cullercoats for some years during the 70s + 80s and after one near disaster on the steps with our tractor I decided to abandon my village. I personally met with Council officials of that time who were without any sympathy for our traditional rights which were forwarded to us by the Duke of Northumberland when he sold the Harbour and surrounds to Tynemouth Borough Council. There has been a most recent battle for those left fishing there that sums it all up, the Council wanted to place more restrictions on the fisherman's Brae that would have effectively reduced the maximum fishing effort to 2 boats!!</p> <p>Allow the fishing heritage to flourish again in Cullercoats, flatten the Brae and restore our rights as the Dukes Charter* intended.</p> <p>*Dukes Charter is available to be viewed. The Charter was drawn up at the point of sale by the Duke to T.B.C.</p> <p>(See attached photo of our harbour 'as it was')</p>	
<p>I supplement my husband's concerns by saying the Brae needs flattening and raising to take into account rising water levels, allow a fishing fleet again to exist, damage to boat carriages and tractors, safety and above all to restore our harbour back to being fishing friendly. Our Fishermen's Association have tried for 30 years for this restoration. It is 60 years+ since the then Tynemouth Borough Council made the Brae stepped to deter the fishing.</p>	<p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of the risks, including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p>

B.2 Stakeholder Inception Workshop

- B.2.1 Attendees of the stakeholder inception workshop on 5th June 2014 were divided into two groups and asked to refer to several discussion guidance questions. Key points arising from these discussions and their associated actions are summarised in Table B.2 below.

Table B.2 Summary of comments received from the Stakeholder Inception Workshop

Comment	Response
<p>Friends of Tynemouth Outdoor Pool have had preferred developer status for the past year. The EIA is still ongoing but currently there is very little activity from them possibly due to lack of funding.</p>	<p>Project team to take into account these proposals when preparing the Strategy's options and NTC regeneration team to keep the project team up to date with any progress made.</p>

Comment	Response
Central Promenade is progressing – currently at design stage with construction expected April 2015.	Project team to take into account when preparing the Strategy's options.
Southern Promenade has partially failed and will be progressed through emergency funding from the Environment Agency.	Project team to take into account when preparing the Strategy's options.
Coastal Strategy options are likely to mirror those set out in the SMP2.	Project team will reassess the management options however initial assessments indicate that the overall policy for each management area is unlikely to change from SMP2.
Erosion rates are to be included in the strategy documentation as this is useful for NTC to show the public when issues arise.	To include within the scope of the Strategy.
Confirmed that the review will include an assessment of current defences with estimate costs for any works.	To include within the scope of the Strategy.
Where local issues are raised it would be useful to forward this information to the regeneration team. Similarly they will provide any information they have collected.	Project team will provide an update in the form of the consultation report.
EH advised that any cultural asset including the outdoor pool was to be considered in baseline assessment in the SEA and that the scale of significance must be clearly defined.	The SEA scoping report will include key undesignated heritage assets in its environmental baseline
It is important to manage the expectations of the public from an early stage. Set out what we will and will not be considering and why.	The project team will respond to all comments within the consultation report. Where issues have not been taken forward a reason for not doing so will be provided.
Issues remain over the fishermen's comments regarding the brae. If this is not going to be considered there has to be a reason why.	The project team will consider this issue further to determine whether it falls within the scope of the Strategy.
The sewage outfalls commented in the photo were removed in 1995. It is felt that these outfalls provide stability to the sediment on Whitley Bay. The council feels that there is an opportunity for groyne protection.	The project team will consider this option when developing the Strategy.
Funding was seen as a major risk to the strategy and there was a need to look at other funding streams not just the EA and be a bit more creative around funding of the projects.	More 'creative' funding solutions will be considered by the project team.
Natural England said that there is currently a proposal under consultation to create a marine Conservation Zone between Coquet Island and St Mary's Island, Whitley Bay.	The proposed MCZ will be detailed in the SEA scoping report environmental baseline.
Masterplan for development of Whitley Bay indicates that the biggest issue along the coast is the public access to the coast. This has been a historical issue.	The current provision for access and recreation will be considered within the environmental baseline. Any options proposed will be assessed against objectives for access and recreation to ensure there are no detrimental impacts.

Comment	Response
Funding of potential schemes was seen as a major problem and it was suggested that the programme of potential schemes should extend further into the future to give potential funders more time to incorporate the preferred options into their plans.	The project team will consider this issue further when developing the programme of potential schemes.
The small boatyard located on north Whitley Sands is in an area of no active intervention. It has been repaired in recent years but as erosion takes place this is not sustainable (and contrary to the current policy).	The project team will discuss this issue further with NTC Property team.
There is a need to look at other options for limiting erosion, for example by tackling drainage problems on the Links.	The project team will consider this during the options development stage.
Website to be made available and to include draft documents for consultation.	A page on NTCs website will be used to host information and documents in relation to the Strategy.

B.3 Second Public Consultation Event

B.3.1 A list of all comments received from the second public consultation event is provided in Table B.3 below along with a description of how these points have been considered in the development of the Coastal Strategy.

Table B.3 Summary of comments received from the second Public Consultation Event

Comment	Response
<p>I believe that the following sections should be maintained: 4,5,7,9,11,15</p> <p>Are there no plans for the Spanish Battery (Freestone Point)?</p> <p>I would like to be kept informed of progress.</p>	<p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of the risks, including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis.</p> <p>The consultee has been added to Stakeholder Group Four.</p>
<p>Joining up the north promenade with the sea wall south from St Mary's lighthouse would be an obvious solution to the erosion of the golf course which will continue until more land is cost.</p> <p>It would also provide an attraction for walkers in the same way that the riverside walk from North Shields to Tynemouth does.</p> <p>When the sea wall was constructed from St Mary's Island that was regarded as phase one. Phase two was filling the gap down to the North promenade.</p>	<p>A review of baseline data and modelling will help to gain an understanding of the risks, including past and future trends. Recommendations for management will be put forward on this basis</p> <p>Access will be considered within the scope of the Strategy.</p>
<p>Could you please make arrangements to provide Councillor Harrison with a hard copy of the strategy</p>	<p>A hard copy of the draft and final Strategy document will be made available for viewing at North</p>

Comment	Response
	Tyneside Councils Silverlink offices.

B.4 Supplementary Information

B.4.1 Supplementary information provided by stakeholders and members of the public (i.e. photographs) and taken account during preparation of the Strategy is shown below.



Cullercoats Harbour – historical photograph showing boats stored on the Brae.



Tynemouth Longsands – historical photograph showing the former sewage outfalls

News Article – possible funding opportunities

FISHING NEWS 22ND AUG 2014

Funds boost for Rye harbour

Rye Harbour in East Sussex has secured a grant to upgrade the harbours moorings.

The Rye Harbour project will cost £228,000 and it is hoped will be completed by March 2015, reports **John Periam**.

The project will be funded from two sources. The European Fisheries Fund will provide £112,000 and the remainder will come from The Environment Agency (EA).

A small, but popular port for the region's fishermen, it also provides a haven for other boats working in the Channel if the weather should take a turn for the worse.

The project is to replace the old chain moorings with modern pontoon moorings. And will be welcomed by many that use this port on a regular basis.

"The activity at Harbour of Rye is vital to the region's economy, and supports more than 150 jobs in the local area.

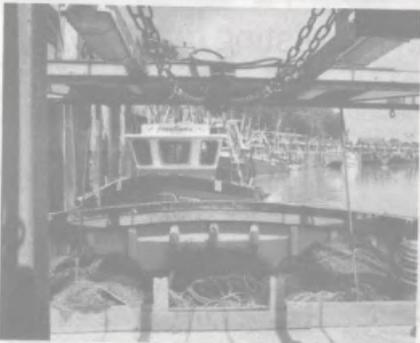
The Environment Agency saw this improvement programme as a crucial investment in the future of the harbour and town," commented Rye Harbour-Master James Bateman.

In 1990 major improvements were made costing over £5 million which resulted in a new quay – Simmonds Quay, named after the popular fisherman Ronnie Simmonds who has done so much for the fishing industry on this stretch of the coast.

"I still have major concerns regarding discards," added Ronnie told *Fishing News*.

"However, we here at Rye will keep fighting for improvements to the region's fishing industry.

"It is encouraging to see that the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) has shown willing to provide financial support for these new moorings.



EFF funds are to be used to upgrade moorings at Rye Harbour

"I would like to add a 'thank you' to the Environment Agency for their continued support and also to our excellent Harbour Master James who is always there to help out when needed," Ronnie commented.

Currently some 30 boats fish from Rye and the harbour also hosts the popular scallop festival, now in its 12th year.

The Rye fishing community is also pleased to have a very supportive local MP, Amber Rudd, who campaigns very strongly for the fishermen and the fishing communities of Hastings as well as Rye.



Working in partnership with
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Public Consultation and
Stakeholder Involvement
August 2016

Annex C

Annex C

Public Consultation Event Boards

C.1 First Public Consultation Event Display Boards

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

01 | Welcome

Welcome to the First Public Consultation Event for the Hartley Cove to River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

The **Coastal Strategy** is a non-statutory document providing a high level basis for decision making on the long term management of the coastline between Hartley Cove and the River Tyne.

The review appraises a range of coastal defence options to determine the most socially and environmentally acceptable and cost effective method of managing risks such as flooding, erosion and sea level rise.

The first Coastal Strategy for the coastline was published in 2007. Since this initial publication, a revised Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2) has been published and a number of schemes have been completed or identified. The aim now is to develop a revised Coastal Strategy which sets out long term, sustainable solutions for the management of the coastline whilst incorporating a number of changes to legislation since the original Strategy was published.

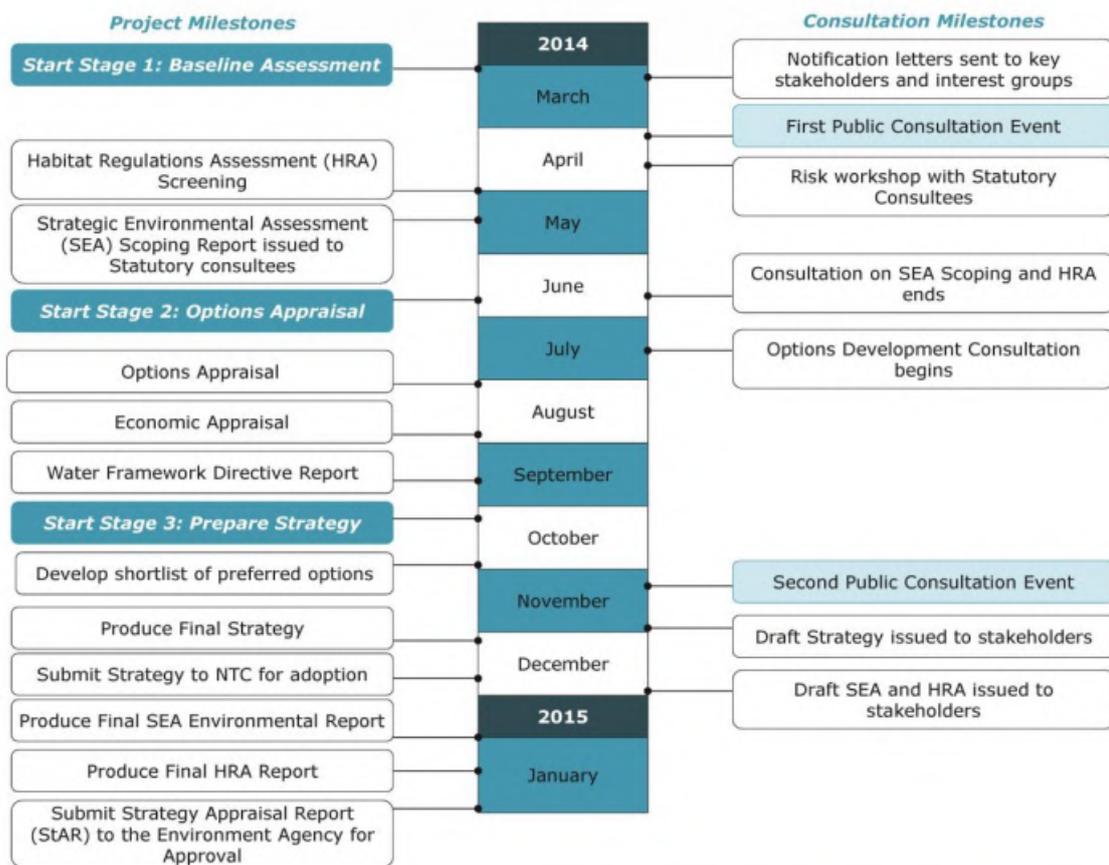
Coastal Defence Planning Framework



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

02 | Programme



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

03 | Coastal Strategy Study Area

The Coastal Strategy covers approximately 10km of coastline between Hartley Cove and the River Tyne at Tynemouth.

The coastal plain supports a wide range of needs and interests. Commercial assets such as the Port of Tyne support the regional economy while local businesses and opportunities for tourism and recreation help to support the local economy. There are also a diverse range of natural environments along the shoreline, many of which are of local, national and international importance because of their unique or rare habitat and geological interest. This is recognised by a number of formally designated and protected sites along the coast.



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

04 | Hartley Cove to St Mary's Lighthouse

Management Unit 44 is made up of hard cliffs which act as an anchor for softer structures to the north and south.

- North of St Mary's Island is eroding at 0.3 m/year.
- Southern boundary of the Management Unit acts as a boundary for long shore sediment transport.
- The wave direction changes from northerly to north-easterly towards the coastline. The majority of waves are up to 0.5m high.



Environmental and Historical Considerations

- Tynemouth to Seaton Sluice Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (Geological)
- Northumberland Shore SSSI (Ecological)
- Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar Site
- St Mary's Island Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
- St Mary's Island Lighthouse Grade II Listed Building
- Off-road Cycle Route 1 and various Public Rights of Way



Preferred Strategic Option: Selectively Hold the Line

Preferred Policy

- Allow coastline to retreat where undefended.
- Repair identified defects in existing structures and continue to maintain structures.
- Maintain access points.
- Protect existing structures against outflanking by small-scale works.

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

05 | St Mary's Lighthouse to Whitley Sands

Management Unit 45 is made up of hard cliffs and open beaches. This unit provides recreational facilities.



- Limited amount of sediment able to enter due to St Mary's Island. Transported sediment remains within Whitley Bay.
- The wave direction changes from northerly to north-easterly towards the coastline. The majority of waves are up to 0.5m high.



Environmental and Historical Considerations

- Tynemouth to Seaton Sluice Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (Geological)
- Northumberland Shore SSSI (Ecological)
- Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar Site
- St Mary's Island Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
- Grade II and II* Listed Buildings at Whitley Bay Crematorium
- Off-road Cycle Route 1 and various Public Rights of Way

Preferred Strategic Option: Selectively Hold the Line

Preferred Policy

- Allow coastline to retreat where undefended.
- Repair identified defects in existing structures and continue to maintain structures.
- Maintain access points.
- Protect existing structures against outflanking by small-scale works.

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

06 | Whitley Sands to Whitley Bay

Management Unit 46 is made up of open beaches and hard cliffs. This management unit is protected by a range of defences.

- Limited amount of sediment able to enter due to St Mary's Island. Sediment tends to remain within Whitley Bay & Long Sands.
- The wave direction changes from northerly to north-easterly towards the coastline. The majority of waves are up to 0.5m high.

Environmental and Historical Considerations

- Tynemouth to Seaton Sluice Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (Geological)
- Northumberland Shore SSSI (Ecological)
- Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar Site
- Various Grade II Listed Buildings including Spanish City



Preferred Strategic Option: Hold the Line

Preferred Policy

- Repair identified defects in existing structures and continue to maintain structures
- Maintain access points
- Undertake improvement works where economically justified
- Operate shoreline, beach level and structure monitoring system

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

07 | Cullercoats to Tynemouth North Pier

Management Unit 47 is made up of mainly open beaches including Long Sands where there is no existing protection.



- Limited amount of sediment able to enter due to St Mary's Island. Sediment tends to remain within Whitley Bay & Long Sands.
- North Pier acts a barrier to sediment, allowing limited sediment to enter Tyne estuary.
- Cullercoat North and South Piers provide calm water within the Harbour, providing protection to the Dove Marine Laboratory and southern part of the harbour.



Environmental and Historical Considerations

- Tynemouth to Seaton Sluice Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (Geological)
- Northumberland Shore SSSI (Ecological)
- Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar Site
- Church of St George Grade I Listed Building and Cliff House Grade II* Listed Building
- Scheduled Ancient Monument; Tynemouth Castle and Priory

Preferred Strategic Option: Selectively Hold the Line

Preferred Policy

- Allow coastline to retreat where undefended.
- Repair identified defects in existing structures and continue to maintain structures.
- Maintain access points.
- Undertake improvement works where economically justified or strategically important for regeneration or where works offer key environmental enhancement

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

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08 | Tynemouth North Pier to Fish Quay

Management Unit 48 contains recreational and residential areas of Tynemouth, SSSI habitats, the lighthouse, and museum.

- The navigation channel is dredged annually, removing approximately 30,000 m³.
- The Tyne (North & South) Piers reflect wave energy, and provide protection to the inner harbour and surrounding areas. Wave energy is diffracted onto area where land use is less critical.
- Historical flood events have been recorded within the Fish Quay area.



Environmental and Historical Considerations

- Northumberland Shore SSSI (Ecological)
- Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar Site
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Tynemouth Castle and Priory and Clifford's Fort
- Various Grade II and II* Listed Buildings including Clifford's Fort and Collingwood Monument



Preferred Strategic Option: Selectively Hold the Line

Preferred Policy

- Allow coastline to retreat where undefended.
- Repair identified defects in existing structures and continue to maintain structures Maintain access points
- Undertake improvement works where economically justified or strategically important for regeneration
- Operate shoreline, beach level and structure monitoring system
- Continue to operate existing flood warning system

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

09 | Environmental Assessments

Environmental Assessments will be conducted to gain an understanding of any possible impacts the Coastal Strategy may have on the environment.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) ensures that the potential environmental impacts of a strategy are considered from the earliest stage. It ensures that any significant negative impacts are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated and monitored.

The SEA will culminate in the production of an **Environmental Report** and will identify:

- the key environmental issues associated with the proposed coastal defence management options;
- the key environmental objectives;
- the views of any consultees, ensuring they are taken into account when developing the Strategy;
- any impacts associated with construction and operation of the Strategy;
- appropriate mitigation measures and enhancement measures where appropriate; and
- proposals for environmental monitoring of the Strategy

Water Framework Directive (WFD)

The **Water Framework Directive** requires all water bodies to have both good chemical and ecological status.

Activities or schemes that affect water bodies have the potential to change these conditions; therefore an assessment is required to ensure there is no deterioration in water quality status as result of the proposed strategy.



Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)

Habitat Regulations Assessment considers the impacts of proposals upon Natura 2000 sites. These are European sites which are designated for their important habitats or species.

The screening process of the HRA will identify whether the proposed strategy has the potential to significantly affect a Natura 2000 site.

If significant effects cannot be ruled out a second stage Appropriate Assessment will be undertaken to determine the extent of effects and identify potential mitigation measures or alternative proposals.



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August 2016

Annex C

C.2 Second Public Consultation Event Display Boards

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

01 | Welcome

Welcome to the Second Public Consultation Event for the Hartley Cove to River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

The **Coastal Strategy** is a non-statutory document providing a high level basis for decision making on the long term management of the coastline between Hartley Cove and the River Tyne.

The review appraises a range of coastal defence options to determine the most socially and environmentally acceptable and cost effective method of managing risks such as flooding, erosion and sea level rise.

The first Coastal Strategy for the coastline was published in 2007. Since this initial publication, a revised Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2) has been published and a number of schemes have been completed or identified. The aim now is to develop a revised Coastal Strategy which sets out long term, sustainable solutions for the management of the coastline whilst incorporating a number of changes to legislation since the original Strategy was published.

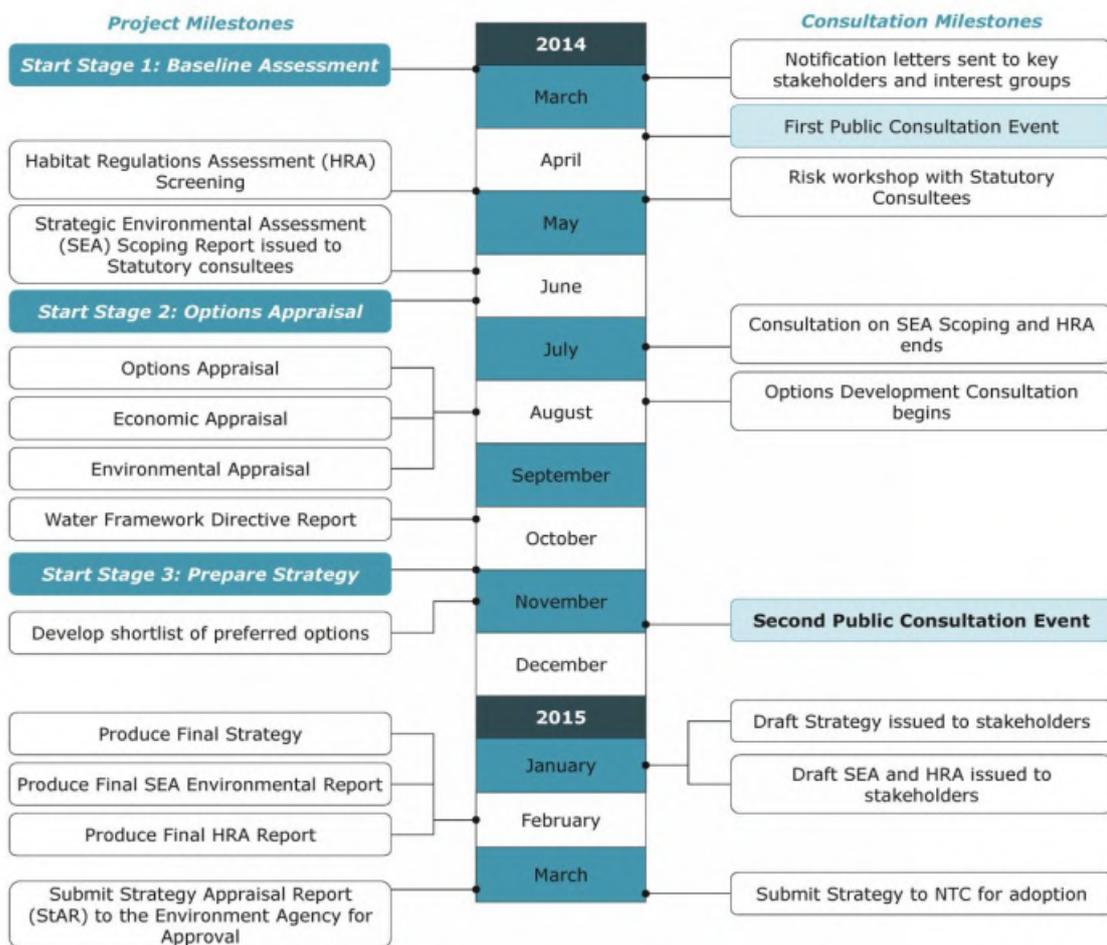
Coastal Defence Planning Framework



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

02 | Programme



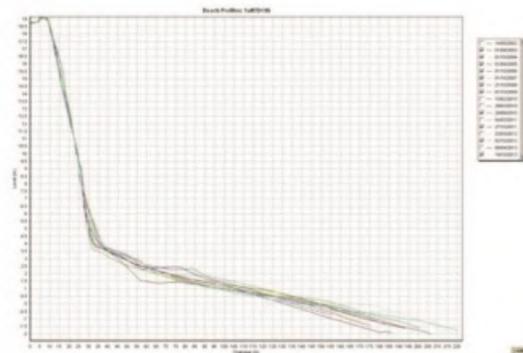
Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

03 | Coastal Processes

Due to delays in obtaining some datasets the coastal process and erosion rates assessments have not been finalised at this time. However, some initial conclusions are shown below.

Topographic surveys have been undertaken since 2002 to produce beach profiles at a series of locations in Whitley Sands, Cullercoats Bay, Tynemouth Longsands and King Edward's Bay. These have been plotted and analysed to help gain an understanding of changes in beach levels and volumes. The figure (right) shows a time series plot of a profile from Tynemouth Longsands and shows how the beach levels change cyclically and within a relatively small overall envelope.



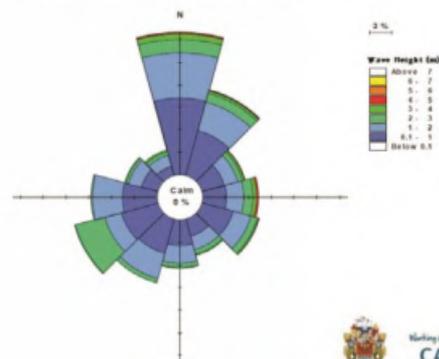
Predicted tide levels at North Shields

Return Periods (years)	Sunderland Coastal Monitoring (Scott Wilson 2003)	EA CFB Study (2011)	NTSLF (2014)
1	-	3.2	3.16
2	-	3.27	3.25
5	3.32	3.38	3.37
10	3.38	3.46	3.46
20	3.44	3.55	-
25	-	3.58	3.55
50	3.51	3.67	-
75	-	3.72	3.67
100	3.57	3.76	-
150	-	3.82	3.76
200	3.62	3.87	-
250	3.64	3.9	3.85
300	-	3.92	3.91
500	-	4	-
1000	3.79	4.11	3.97

Waves and water levels have been assessed to gain an understanding of the conditions that occur along the NTC frontage. The table shows a comparison of extreme predicted water levels at North Shields that have been derived from coastal monitoring data and extracted from other reports. This information can be used along with predictions of expected sea level rise to help understand how coastal processes will change and how the coastline will evolve in future.

Wave Height Rose for Offshore Wave Climate (UKMO, 2007)

The offshore wave climate has been assessed from monitoring data to analyse the height, direction and number of waves that occur offshore and how these will effect flood risk and future erosion of the coastline.



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

04 | Key Issues and Opportunities

We have developed an understanding of the key issues and opportunities along the coast through consultation with statutory bodies, local authorities, interest groups and the public.

Risk of flooding and/or erosion

Several properties and assets are at risk of flooding and/or erosion. These include:

- the boat house, miniature golf course and car park north of Brierdene Burn;
- the Dove Marine Laboratory, the Lifeboat Station and the 'Brae' in Cullercoats Bay;
- the cafe on Tynemouth Longsands; and
- residential and commercial properties in the Fish Quay Area.

Recreation

The coast provides numerous opportunities for recreation and makes an important contribution to the economy and the health and wellbeing of local communities.

Access to the coast should be maintained and improved where possible and consideration should be given to the development of the new Coastal Path.

The needs of a wide variety of users should be taken into account i.e. walkers, surfers, canoeists, kayakers, sailors, anglers.

Nature Conservation

There are a diverse range of natural environments along the coast, many of which are recognised for their local, national and international importance through statutory and non-statutory designations. These sites need to be protected.

The Northumbria Coast SPA consists of discrete sections of rocky shore which support internationally important numbers of wintering birds. Some of this habitat is at risk of being lost due to the effects of 'coastal squeeze'.

Heritage Conservation

The built heritage of North Tyneside should be protected. Assets include:

- Tynemouth Castle and Priory (a Scheduled Ancient Monument);
- numerous Grade I, II* and II Listed buildings; and
- local cultural assets such as, the Tynemouth Open Air Pool, the Lions Head Fountain, the Dove Marine Laboratory and Tynemouth Sailing Club Hut.

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

05 | Options Development

Policy Unit 1: Hartley Cove to Curry's Point

This unit consists of undefended cliffs with a rock shore platform. The only structure is a set of steps at Hartley Cove which provide access to the beach and a view of the exposed coal measures (Tynemouth to Seaton Sluice SSSI). Within this unit there are no properties deemed to be at risk of erosion within the Strategy's timeframe however, sections of a Public Rights of Way and National Cycleway may be lost. Erosion rates are low and mainly occur due to slumping of the softer cliff material.



Options shortlisted for PU 1

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	No further works will be carried out on the existing structures, they will be left to deteriorate and fall into the sea. The rest of the PU would be allowed to retreat naturally.
1. Do Minimum	Reactive repair of the existing structures (steps providing access to the beach). The rest of the PU would be allowed to retreat naturally.



Policy Unit 2: Curry's Point to Trinity Road car park (including St Mary's Island)

Assets at risk within this unit include properties on St Mary's Island and the car park located on Trinity Road. Defences exist on the landward end of the causeway to St Mary's Island, around the island and southwards from the causeway to the end of Trinity Road car park.

Options shortlisted for PU 2

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	No further works would be carried out. Existing defence structures would be allowed to deteriorate and fall into the sea.
1. Do Minimum	Reactive repair carried out on the existing structures when they are damaged or breached.
2. Maintain	Planned annual inspections of the existing structures with repair works carried out as the need is identified.
3. Sustain	The height of the sea wall is raised to counteract the effects of sea level rise.
4. Managed-Realignment	Not retained for the shortlist.



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

06 | Options Development



Policy Unit 3: Trinity Road car park to Briardene Burn

This unit is characterised by undefended soft cliffs which are actively eroding. Continuing erosion would eventually threaten the car park at Briardene Burn as well as the golf course. The only other asset at risk in this unit is the boatyard at the top of the beach which would be vulnerable to flooding and erosion in the future.



Options shortlisted for PU 3

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	Allow the coast to evolve naturally.
1. Improve	Construction of a seawall. <i>Not retained for the shortlist.</i>
2. Managed Realignment	The car park and boat house would be moved back. Defences at the northern and southern end of the unit would be managed as the cliffs are allowed to erode.

Policy Unit 4: Briardene Burn to Table Rocks

This unit is almost entirely defended and provides protection to the urbanised area of Whitley Bay. Defences include a rock revetment on the southern side of Briardene Burn and the Northern and Central Promenades. Other assets protected include recreational open space (Whitley Links), the A193 and the main sewer that serves Whitley Bay.



Options shortlisted for PU 4

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	No further works would be undertaken and the defences would be left to deteriorate and fail over time, the coast would then evolve naturally.
1. Do Minimum	Reactive repair carried out on the existing structures as they are damaged or breached.
2. Maintain	Planned annual inspections of the existing structures with repair works carried out as the need is identified.
3. Sustain	The height of the existing structures would be increased to counteract the effects of sea level rise.
4. Improve	Additional defence structures will be introduced, potentially new Groynes on Whitley Sands to limit the extent of sediment movement.
5. Managed Realignment	<i>Not retained for the shortlist.</i>



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

07 | Options Development

Policy Unit 5: Table Rocks to Brown's Point

The northern section of Brown's Bay consists of rock cliffs which are protected by the substantial rock platform of Table Rocks. Brown's Bay has two sections of seawall that are in fair condition and protect the coastal road (Windsor Crescent) and properties inland.



Options shortlisted for PU 5

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	No further works would be undertaken and the defences would be left to deteriorate and fail over time, the coast would then evolve naturally.
1. Do Minimum	Reactive repair carried out on the existing structures as they are damaged or breached.
2. Maintain	Planned annual inspections of the existing structures with repair works carried out as the need is identified.
3. Managed-Realignment	<i>Not retained for the shortlist.</i>



Policy Unit 6: Brown's Point

Brown's Point consists of hard rocky cliffs and is undefended. Occasional rock falls occur but there are no assets at risk on the cliff top.

Options shortlisted for PU 6

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	No works would be undertaken and the coast would be left to evolve naturally.
1. Improve	Rock armour placed at toe. <i>Not retained for the shortlist.</i>

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

08 | Options Development



Policy Unit 7: Cullercoats Bay

The northern section of this unit is defended by sea walls which extend from Brown's Point to the north pier. There are low concrete walls around the lifeboat station and a stepped concrete apron, known as the Brae, adjacent to the Lifeboat Station and the access ramp. There are concrete walls around the Dove Marine Laboratory and then undefended cliffs leading to further sea walls that continue round the bay to the South Pier. The Dove Marine Laboratory, Lifeboat Station and Brae currently fall within the EA's flood risk zone (>0.5% annual probability).

Options shortlisted for PU 7

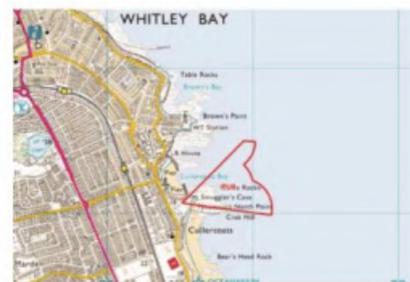
Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	No further works would be undertaken and the defences would be left to deteriorate and fail over time, the coast would then evolve naturally.
1. Do Minimum	Reactive repair carried out on the existing structures as they are damaged or breached.
2. Maintain	Planned annual inspections of the existing structures with repair works carried out as the need is identified.
3. Sustain	Raise the level of the Brae and/or the level of the piers.
4. Managed-Realignment	Not retained for the shortlist.

Policy Unit 8: Tynemouth North Point

Tynemouth North Point consists of hard cliffs with caves and an arch formation. The unit is entirely undefended.

Options shortlisted for PU 8

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	No works would be undertaken and the coast would be left to evolve naturally.
1. Improve	Rock armour placed at toe. Not retained for the shortlist.



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

09 | Options Development

Policy Unit 9: Tynemouth Longsands

The north of the unit is defended by a masonry wall which leads onto a Promenade and access ramp to the beach. The central section is undefended sand dunes that are presently managed to improve their condition and prevent further erosion of the dune system. A second vehicular access ramp is located at the southern end of the unit and leads to a beach side cafe and the Tynemouth Canoe Club boat house. A sea wall extends to the southern end of the unit and includes the Tynemouth Pool.



Options shortlisted for PU 9

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	No further works would be undertaken and the defences would be left to deteriorate and fail over time, the coast would then evolve naturally.
1. Do Minimum	Reactive repair carried out on the existing structures as they are damaged or breached.
2. Maintain	Planned annual inspections of the existing structures with repair works carried out as the need is identified.
3. Sustain	Raise the level of the sea walls and/or create an offshore reef to provide protection to the dunes.
4-Managed-Realignment	Demolition of the pool and replacement with a sea wall. Relocation of the cafe and Canoe Club building. <i>Not retained for the shortlist.</i>



Policy Unit 10: Sharpness Point

This unit is made up of hard cliffs that are undefended. The cliffs are highly fractured and experience regular rock falls and slippage. There are access steps to the beach which are heavily abraded.

Options shortlisted for PU 10

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	No further works will be carried out on the existing structures (steps), they will be left to deteriorate and fall into the sea. The rest of the PU would be allowed to retreat naturally.
1. Do Minimum	Reactive repair of the existing structures (steps providing access to the beach). The rest of the PU would be allowed to retreat naturally.
2-Improve	Rock armour placed at toe. <i>Not retained for the shortlist.</i>

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

10 | Options Development



Policy Unit 11: Tynemouth Shortsands (King Edward's Bay)

King Edward's Bay is protected by a number of sea walls forming a promenade around the bay. Above the defences are slopes and cliffs. The coastal road (Sea Banks) runs along the top of the cliff and would be the main asset at risk.



Options shortlisted for PU 11

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	No further works would be undertaken and the defences would be left to deteriorate and fail over time, the coast would then evolve naturally.
1. Do Minimum	Reactive repair carried out on the existing structures as they are damaged or breached.
2. Maintain	Planned annual inspections of the existing structures with repair works carried out as the need is identified.
3-Managed-Realignment	<i>Not retained for the shortlist.</i>

Policy Unit 12: Tynemouth Headland

Tynemouth Headland consists of rock cliffs that are fractured and suffers from regular rockfalls. Tynemouth Priory and Castle (a Scheduled Ancient Monument) sits above the cliffs and some cliff stabilisation work has been undertaken to manage erosion of the headland.



Options shortlisted for PU 12

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	No further works will be carried out on the existing structures (cliff stabilisation works), they will be left to deteriorate and fall into the sea. The rest of the PU would be allowed to retreat naturally.
1. Do Minimum	Reactive repair carried out on the existing cliff stabilisation structures as they are damaged.
3-Improve	Rock armour placed at toe or more cliff stabilisation buttresses put in place. <i>Not retained for the shortlist.</i>



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

11 | Options Development

Policy Unit 13: Tynemouth North Pier

Tynemouth North Pier is approximately 1.7km long and provides shelter to the mouth of the Tyne. The structure is in good condition and while it does not protect any assets it does provide protection to areas up river. The unit extends beyond the pier into a small bay known as Prior's Haven and covers a small revetment which runs alongside the access track to the North Pier.



Options shortlisted for PU 13

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	No further works would be undertaken and the defences would be left to deteriorate and fail over time, the coast would then evolve naturally.
1. Do Minimum	Reactive repair carried out on the existing cliff defence structures as they are damaged.
2. Maintain	Planned annual inspections of the existing structures with repair works carried out as the need is identified.
3. Sustain	Raise crest levels of the Pier to prevent overtopping. <i>Not retained for the shortlist.</i>



Policy Unit 14: Prior's Haven

Prior's Haven contains a small sandy beach and is backed by undefended coastal slopes. Some of the slopes show signs of slippage. Within the bay and located on the beach is the Tynemouth Sailing Club boathouse.

Options shortlisted for PU 14

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	Allow the coast to evolve naturally.
1. Improve	Rock armour placed at toe. <i>Not retained for the shortlist.</i>

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

12 | Options Development

Policy Unit 15: Tynemouth(The Flatts)

This unit covers the coastline from the headland south of Prior's Haven into the mouth of the River Tyne and up to the quays at Fish Quay. The defences on the headland are in poor condition. Other structures include sea walls, a rock revetment and the quays. Commercial assets located around Fish Quay are currently at risk of flooding.



Options shortlisted for PU 15

Possible Options	Description
0. Do Nothing (baseline)	No further works would be undertaken and the defences would be left to deteriorate and fail over time, the coast would then evolve naturally.
1. Do Minimum	Reactive repair carried out on the existing cliff defence structures as they are damaged.
2. Maintain	Planned annual inspections of the existing structures with repair works carried out as the need is identified.
3. Sustain	Raise the level of the quay and other defences as sea levels rise.
4. Improve	Raise the level of the quay now to reduce flooding.
5. Managed-Realignment	<i>Not retained for the shortlist.</i>



Thank you for attending this public consultation event.

For further information, or if you would like to comment on proposals for the Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review please speak to a member of the project team here today.

Alternatively you can fill in a feedback form and return it by:

Email

ntccoastalstrategy@capita.co.uk

Post

The Environment Team, The Capita Building, Kingmoor Business Park, Carlisle, CA6 4SJ



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Stakeholder Involvement
August 2016

Annex C

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Stakeholder Involvement
August 2016

Annex D

Annex D

Consultation Presentations

D.1 First Public Consultation Event Presentation



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Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review
Public Consultation Event
16th April 2014



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review
Public Consultation Event

Welcome to the first Public Consultation Event for the
Hartley Cove to River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

- What is the Coastal Strategy?
- What key issues have been identified?
- What are the current recommendations?
- Why does the Coastal Strategy need to be reviewed?
- What are the objectives of the review?
- What are the outcomes of the review?
- What is the programme?
- How can I get involved?



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review
Public Consultation Event

What is the Coastal Strategy?

- The **first** Coastal Strategy for the 10km stretch coastline between Hartley Cove and the River Tyne was published in **2007**.
- A high level document which provided a **framework for decision making** in relation to the long term management of the coastline.
- Identified how decisions should be put into action.
- The strategy appraised a range of **coastal defence options** to determine the most **beneficial** and **cost effective** method of managing risks such as **coastal flooding, erosion** and **sea level rise**.



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review
Public Consultation Event



What **key issues** were identified?

- Significant lengths of coastal defences in a poor state of repair
- Frequent flooding in the Fish Quay area

and what were the **recommendations**?

- Selectively hold the line / hold the line
- Refurbish the ramp and causeway to St Mary's Island
- Install rock armouring at the southern end of Trinity Road sea wall
- Improvements to the Central and Southern Promenades
- Repairs to Cullercoats North and South Piers
- Demolish Tynemouth Outdoor Pool and construct a new sea wall/revetment

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review
Public Consultation Event

Why does the Coastal Strategy need to be reviewed?

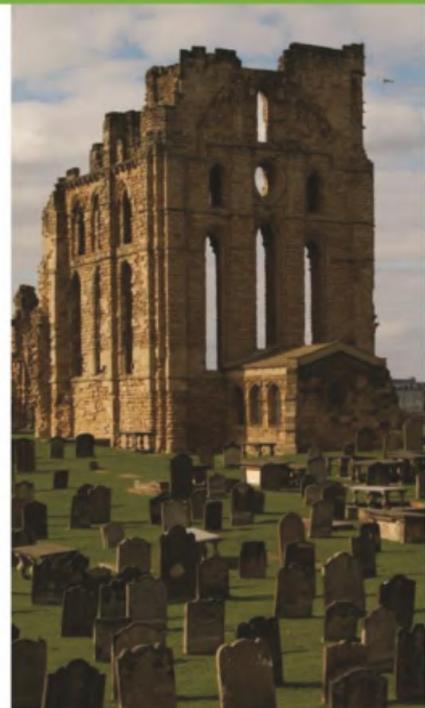
- The Northumberland and North Tyneside **Shoreline Management Plan 2 (SMP2)** was published in 2009, replacing the previous SMP.
- A number of schemes identified in the first Coastal Strategy have now been **completed** or are in the process of being completed.
- Important changes to **legislation** i.e. The Water Framework Directive
- **New studies/reports** published and availability of **new datasets**



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review
Public Consultation Event

What are the objectives of the review?

- To review and update the 2007 Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy
- To set out a forward plan for the management of the coastline
- To consider future risk associated with coastal erosion and management of the coast
- To evaluate and recommend long term sustainable solutions for individual project areas to fulfil the policies in the SMP2
- To take into account the social, environmental and economic components of sustainability
- To produce a strategy and proposed programme of works from which:
 - Subsequent Project Appraisal Reports can be quickly and easily progressed
 - The location, standard and timing of solutions will be optimised
 - The integrity and coherence of environmentally protected sites will be ensured
 - Potential partnership funding will be identified



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

What are the **outcomes** of the review?

- A revised **Coastal Strategy** document with technical appendices:
 - Coastline Evolution and Sediment Transport
 - Waves and Water Levels
 - Flood Events and Historical Expenditure
 - Existing Defences
 - Options Appraisal
 - Economic Assessment
 - Monitoring
 - Risk Assessment and Health and Safety Assessment
- An **Environmental Report** summarising findings of the **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** process
- A report summarising information relevant to the **Water Framework Directive**
- A **Habitat Regulations Assessment** screening report



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Public Consultation Event

What is the **programme**?

Stage 1: Baseline Assessment March – June 2014	Stage 2: Options Appraisal June - October 2014	Stage 3: Strategy Preparation October 2014– January 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification letters sent to 85+ key stakeholders and interest groups • First Public Consultation Event hosted • Risk workshop with Statutory Consultees • Collation of baseline datasets and site surveys • Screening for HRA • Scoping for SEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Options development and consultation begins • Options Appraisal • Economic Appraisal • WFD report produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferred options shortlisted • Second Public Consultation Event hosted • Draft Strategy document produced and circulated to stakeholders • Draft SEA and HRA reports produced and circulated to stakeholders • Final Strategy, SEA and HRA documents produced • Strategy adopted by NTC • Strategy Appraisal Report (StAR) submitted to the EA for approval

Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review
Public Consultation Event

How can I get involved?

- We will be actively undertaking **consultation** with **statutory bodies, stakeholders** and the **public** throughout the project to ensure all available information is taken into account
- We value **local knowledge** and **ideas**. Share your comments via the following:



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Public Consultation Events

- Talk to us today
- Fill in a feed back form
- Post your ideas on the board
- Next event will be in **November 2014** – Options Development

Post

Environment Team
The Capita Building
Kingmoor Business Park
Carlisle
CA6 4SJ

Email

ntccoastalstrategy@capita.co.uk

Thank you!



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August 2016

Annex D

D.2 Stakeholder Inception Workshop



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Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

Stakeholder Inception Workshop

5th June 2014



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review
Stakeholder Inception Workshop

Welcome to the Stakeholder Inception Workshop for the
Hartley Cove to River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review

- Part One -

- Introductions - Roles and responsibilities of the project team and stakeholders
- Objectives of the workshop
- What is the Coastal Strategy? – Objectives and scope
- Comments from initial consultation exercises

- Part Two -

- Coastal Processes - Review of existing information, additional data required
- Environmental Assessments - SEA, HRA, WFD
- Project Schedule - Key milestones, stakeholder meetings/ consultation events

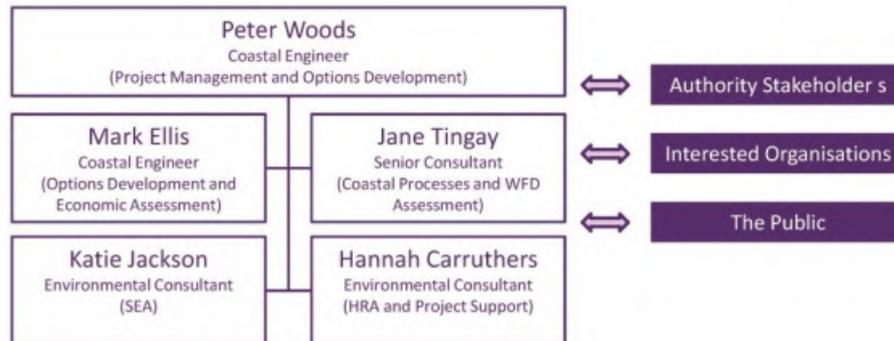
- Part Three -

GROUP DISCUSSION



Hartley Cove to the River Tyne Coastal Strategy Review
Stakeholder Inception Workshop

Introducing the **Project Team**



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Stakeholder Inception Workshop

Roles and Responsibilities - Stakeholders

Authority Stakeholders

Interested Organisations

The Public

- To get involved in the project
- To support the project and set aside some time to help
- Work with us to identify a preferred set of management options
- Be part of the decision making process when it comes to selecting the best management options
- Provide a check to ensure that the various management options chosen fit will with other initiatives on or near the coast



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Stakeholder Inception Workshop

Workshop objectives

- To introduce the project
- To inform you of the time scales and where we are now
- To explain why we need to review
- To share feedback from the initial consultation exercises
- To get your initial views on what should be included in the Strategy



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What is the Coastal Strategy?

- The **first** Coastal Strategy for the 10km stretch coastline between Hartley Cove and the River Tyne was published in **2007**.
- A Coastal Strategy provides a **framework for decision making** in relation to the long term management of the coastline.
- The strategy appraises a range of **coastal defence options** to determine the most **beneficial** and **cost effective** method of managing risks such as **coastal flooding, erosion** and **sea level rise**.



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The need for **review**

North Tyneside Council needs a Coastal Strategy to be up to date and meet the requirement of the EA.

- Coastal Strategy is a **live** document and needs to be kept up to date
- Improved understanding of **Coastal Processes**.
- Changes in Legislation (**Flood Water and Management Act 2010 & Water Framework Directive**)
- Update guidance on Climate Change & Sea Level Rise.
- Environment Agency new **Strategic Overview Role**.
- Improvement of defences along the coast.
- Change in **local community** needs and views.

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The **objectives** of the review

- Key Objectives
 - To examine the **Coastal Processes** in detail.
 - Confirm and re-assess the original Coastal Strategy Management Units & SMP Policy Options.
 - Identify appropriate schemes to meeting the **economic, environmental and social criteria**.
- To set out a forward plan for the management of the coastline
- To consider future risk associated with coastal erosion and management of the coast
- To produce a strategy and proposed programme of works from which:
 - Subsequent Project Appraisal Reports can be quickly and easily progressed
 - The location, standard and timing of solutions will be optimised
 - The integrity and coherence of environmentally protected sites will be ensured
 - Potential partnership funding will be identified

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What are the **outcomes** of the review?

- A revised **Coastal Strategy** document with technical appendices:
 - Coastal Processes (including Coastline Evolution and Sediment Transport, Waves and Water Levels, & Flood Events)
 - Existing Defences and Historical Expenditure
 - Options Appraisal
 - Economic Assessment
 - Monitoring
 - Risk Assessment and Health and Safety Assessment
- An **Environmental Report** summarising findings of the **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** process
- A report summarising information relevant to the **Water Framework Directive**
- A **Habitat Regulations Assessment** screening report



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Summary of initial **Consultation Responses**

- Consultation plays an **integral role**
- TR 9: Public Consultation and Stakeholder Involvement (see handout) details **the strategy for engagement** (S.3) and summarises the **comments received** so far (S.4).
- Details how comments will be taken forward if relevant. If, not relevant why not?
- Stakeholders split into **4x groups**: Project management, authority stakeholders, interested organisations and the public. The method and timing of engagement will differ for each.
- Comments collated from initial consultation exercises and summarised into **3x themes**: scope, data, issues/risk



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Summary of initial Consultation Responses

Scope	Data	Issues/ Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built heritage • Relevant plans and policies • Ongoing/proposed/completed projects • Environmental Conservation designations • Best practice guidelines to be followed • Funding opportunities to be explored • Opportunities for access and recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTC Local Register of built heritage • Comments from the Local Plan • Big Sea Project • Film evidence – tidal surge at Cullercoats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion of Cliff – N. Whitley Sands (Briar Dene car park) • Net loss of sand – Whitley Sands • Damage at Prior's Haven • Protection of the dunes, Tynemouth Longsands • Poor condition of existing defences, Southern and Central Promenade • Low level construction of the 'Brae' Cullercoats • Slipway, Cullercoats • Erosion, Priory headland • Tynemouth Outdoor Pool



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Break for Lunch

Coming up...

- Part Two -

- Coastal Processes - Review of existing information, additional data required
- Environmental Assessments - SEA, HRA, WFD
- Project Schedule - Key milestones, stakeholder meetings/ consultation events

- Part Three -

GROUP DISCUSSION



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Understanding the Coastal Processes

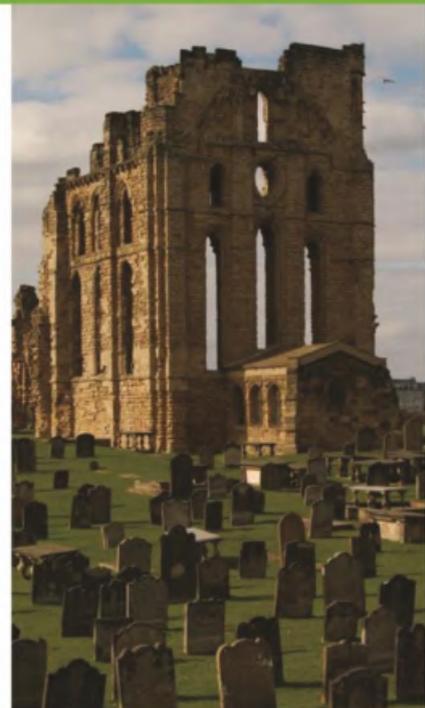
- Coastal Evolution and Sediment Transport
 - Cell 1 Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme.
- Water Level
 - North Shields Tide Gauge (NTSLF Class A)
 - National Coastal Flood Boundary Conditions Study (Environment Agency)
- Wave Climate
 - Offshore Wave Data
 - UKMO Global Wave Model – WaveWatch III
 - Tyne Tees Wave Buoy (Deployed 2006)
 - Nearshore Wave Data
 - Newbiggins Wave Rider Buoy
 - Whitby Wave Rider Buoy



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A Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Coastal Strategy

- **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** ensures that any potential impacts on the environment as a result of the Strategy's proposals are considered from the earliest stage.
- A tool – ensures impacts are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated and monitored
- The SEA will culminate in the production of an **Environmental Report** and will identify:
 - The key environmental issues and objectives
 - The views of consultees
 - Mitigation and enhancement measures where appropriate
 - Proposals for monitoring



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A Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Coastal Strategy

Stage A Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and the scope	Stage B Develop and refine the alternatives and assess the effects	Stage C Prepare the Environmental Report	Stage D Consult on the Draft Plan and Environmental Report	Stage E Monitoring the effects of implementing the Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify relevant plans and programmes Collect environmental baseline data Identify the key problems Develop the SEA Objectives Consult on the scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test the SEA objectives against the Strategies objectives Develop alternatives Predict the effects and evaluate Propose mitigation Propose measures for monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare the Draft Environmental Report Prepare the Draft Non-Technical Summary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult on the draft report with stakeholders and the public Re-assess any significant changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop aims and methods for monitoring Respond to adverse effects

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The SEA and Consultation

- Stage A culminates with the production of a **scoping report**. A basis for formal consultation with environmental authorities.
 - Relevant plans/programmes, baseline environmental conditions, summary of consultation undertaken, key issues, SEA objectives, methodology for assessment and next steps
- The Scoping Report is currently in **draft**
- Once finalised, the report will be open to consultation for **5 weeks** (estimated 16th June to 21st July 2014).
- Stage D involves consultation of the **draft Environmental Report**
- The draft Environmental Report will be made available to consultees along with the Draft Strategy – estimated **November/December 2014**



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The Habitats Regulations Assessment

- From the European Directive on the 'Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild fauna and Flora', referred to as the 'Habitats Directive'
- The HRA identifies and addresses any potential significant effects on European Sites as a result of the strategy.
- Is a 4 stage process:
 - **Screening**
 - **Appropriate Assessment**
 - **Alternative Options**
 - **Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest**
- Product is the HRA report and "significant effect matrices" which will be available for consultation alongside the SEA Environmental Report.



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The Water Framework Directive Assessment

- The Water Framework Directive is a European directive which aims to protect and improve the water environment.
- All flood and coastal erosion risk management activity are required to comply with the WFD. This includes the Coastal Strategy.

WFD Assessment involves four steps:

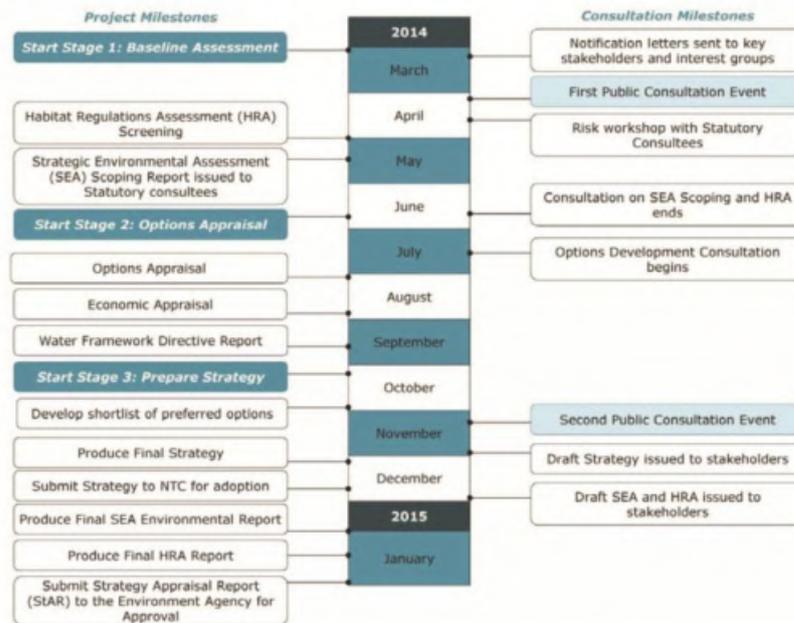
- Step 1** – Baseline Data Collection
- Step 2** – Define WFD Features and Issues
- Step 3** – Assess Options against WFD Objective
- Step 4** – Complete WFD Summary Statement where necessary

The WFD Assessment should ensure that:

- No deterioration to the classification status of water bodies as a result of Coastal Strategy Options.
- The 2009 Northumbria River Basin Management Plan and the updates which are currently being developed should be considered in the assessment.
- Coastal Strategy Options should not prevent water bodies meeting their long term objectives.
- Coastal Strategy Option should seek to improve water bodies over time.

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The Project Schedule



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Key Milestones of the Project

Stage 1: Baseline Assessment March – June 2014	Stage 2: Options Appraisal June - October 2014	Stage 3: Strategy Preparation October 2014– January 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification letters sent to 85+ key stakeholders and interest groups First Public Consultation Event hosted Risk workshop with Statutory Consultees Collation of baseline datasets and site surveys Screening for HRA Scoping for SEA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options development and consultation begins Options Appraisal Economic Appraisal WFD report produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferred options shortlisted Second Public Consultation Event hosted Draft Strategy document produced and circulated to stakeholders Draft SEA and HRA reports produced and circulated to stakeholders Final Strategy, SEA and HRA documents produced Strategy adopted by NTC Strategy Appraisal Report (StAR) submitted to the EA for approval

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Comfort Break

Coming up...

- Part Three -

GROUP DISCUSSION



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Questions for discussion

- Q1: What plans and policies are of relevance to the Coastal Strategy?
- Q2: Are there any issues, opportunities and constraints that need to be considered?
- Q3: What are the potential sources of data?
- Q4: What do you think are the main risks to the Strategy?
- Q5: How do you see potential funding partners being identified and engaged?

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How can I get involved?

- We will be actively undertaking **consultation** with **statutory bodies, stakeholders** and the **public** throughout the project to ensure all available information is taken into account
- We value **local knowledge** and **ideas**. Share your comments via the following:



North Tyneside Council

Working in partnership with
CAPITA

Stakeholder Workshops

- Talk to us today
- Fill in a feed back form
- Next public drop in event will be in **November 2014**
– Options Development

Post

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