

Group	Post- it	Comment
A	1	Extent of rock armour in defending coasts and impact on AONB landscape
A	2	loss of unique cultural events -- aspects of life due to population demographics
A	3	Conflicts between engery needs and landscape
A	4	New power pylons
A	5	Exodus of residents causing loss of customers
A	6	Heritage sites lost through flooding will casue a loss of inspiration
A	7	People being vulnerable to rising fuel and food prices
A	8	Lack of affordable housing to keep young people in the area
A	9	Affordable housing
A	10	Youth employment
A	11	Employment opportunities for young people
A	12	Lack of youth activities, crime stats risings as they have little else to do
A	13	Political indifference
A	14	The area gets lost in the national picture, just because it has a low permanant population
A	15	Hospital, lack of local facilities which will mean less locals and more holiday people.
A	16	Lack of recreational develoment as part of ICZM
A	17	Electricity generation -- what is really best for the area? Sizewell or windfarms?
A	18	Water management -- rain, drainage
A	19	Public transport -- older people's mobility dependant on a poor infrastructure
A	20	Loss of jobs associated with loss of recreation on estuaries
A	21	Increased disturbance to Orford Ness jeoperdizing its wild character
A	22	No specific cycling facilities in the area
A	23	If we don't work collectively we may lose quality of life
A	24	Reliance on only motor vehicle transporty -- need others
A	25	Greener transport cycle routes -- why is it so difficult to get people out of their cars
A	26	Loss of public transport links
A	27	NIMBYism as a drag on doing anything
A	28	Alde and Ore is at the frontline of climate change in the UK -- concerned the area may miss out on help or compnsation in the future is the community do not seem to be leading on reducing climate impact themselves
A	29	People are scared of change
A	30	Interrelationships with other coastal management zones
A	31	A risk that some local groups shout loudest -- priorities of visitors also valid
A	32	Prolonged conflict between different interest groups leading to stalemate rather than constructive solutions
A	33	Local priorities do not match up with national priorities = lack of funding
A	34	Continuing decline of farmland birds (agriculture)
A	35	Impact of intensive agriculture on AONB landscape
A	36	Cost associated with hold the line approach
A	37	Sectoral approach with Flood Risk Management by EA

- A 38 Lack of funding esp. government funding for Flood Risk Management
- A 39 Threat of loss of agricultural land
- A 40 Loss of agricultural land and food output as national food security is becoming increasingly important
- A 41 Threat of loss of grazing and wet marshes
- A 42 Potential loss of coast access as seawalls lost
- A 43 Land loss to sea is irreversible
- A 44 Apparent opportunism amongst nature conservation organisations to increase habitat at expense of farmland
- A 45 Snape Maltings will not be possible to protect from the sea -- loss of jobs will result.
- A 46 Ignorance of the flood risk therefore unfocused response
- A 47 Coastal erosion leading to habitat loss
- A 48 To inflect recommendation #11 of Lord Waverley's report of the great flood of '53, "the standard of flood defense is insufficient to withstand another flood of 1953 or a sealevel
- A 49 Loss of access due to coastal estuary change in my lifetime
- A 50 Property devalued within areas of risk
- A 51 Concern about the fate of those who lose home and compensation
- A 52 EA undemocratic quango -- lack of local empowerment
- A 53 Decision vs. uncertainty -- procrastination
- A 54 Security of infrastructure, flooding
- A 55 Flooding, people's houses at risk
- A 56 If Slaugden is breached what will be the extent of flooding -- does Aldeburgh become an island?
- A 57 Flooding, historic assets
- A 58 Flooding of roads -- access for staff and audience (Snape Maltings)
- A 59 Flooding -- effect of economy, environment, community
- A 60 Security of people's own spaces, flooding
- B 61 young people leaving and not returning (housing, education and work)
- B 62 Management of tourism between too much and not enough
- B 63 Holiday homes not compatible with refuse collection
- B 64 High number of second home owners reduces taxable income
- B 65 Need involvement of young people - this affects them and their future, how do we engage
- B 66 Lack of affordable housing
- B 67 Opportunities for young people to work
- B 68 Cost of housing for early careers, young families and low income
- B 69 Social AND health service provisions for the public versus holiday facilities
- B 70 Community ability to impact government/council plans
- B 71 Young people are not represented in local communities, PC or here!!
- B 72 Young people don't value what we consider 'special'
- B 73 Cost of living here! Too exclusive e.g. housing for young people and families
- B 74 Affordable housing - drain of younger people - retirement villages
- B 75 Access to services by older people
- B 76 Putting environment before people - balance is wrong

- B 77 How well understood is local nature and the mosaic of reserves?
- B 78 Wildlife sites to ESA's need to replace as water levels rise
- B 79 Special environmental areas - balance between restriction and access
- B 80 Maintenance of right of way - lack of funding and erosion on coast and estuaries
- B 81 Government policy on Bridleways ??
- B 82 Probable expansion of offshore windfarms; impacts = increased traffic and impact on local fisherman
- B 83 Feedback from any consultation - how communicated
- B 84 Access to villages; NIMBYISM; affordability; and local transport
- B 85 Local transport - lack of
- B 86 Increasing car usage due to lack of investment in public transport; resulting in clogging towns and villages
- B 87 Threat of overdevelopment of roads and housing
- B 88 Pressure on rural roads - large lorries
- B 89 Too many cars; traffic management is ruining what is special about the area I.e. landscape, peace and safety
- B 90 Heavy farm traffic - contractors have no respect for the area
- B 91 Saline contamination of farmland in event of breach at Slaughden
- B 92 Redundant farm buildings - actively removed to prevent residential conversion
- B 93 Realism - Plan must match funding
- B 94 Compensation level for homes and businesses in relation to flooding
- B 95 Problem is not climate change - concentrate on defending a surge
- B 96 Sewage and drainage - health, flooding unprotected sewage treatment plants - e.g. Benhill
- B 97 People have unrealistic expectations - you can't hold the line without raising taxes - who pays?
- C 98 Future of the estuary as Sea level rises and storms increase
- C 99 Potential loss of BBC World Service transmissions on medium wave from Orfordness due to flooding
- C 100 Sea defences; loss of farming land, habitat and underground water supply - create mud bath like Blythborough. EA wasting money in way they are conducting defence repair
- C 101 Communications - people in 5M contour area must be aware and know where to ask
- C 102 Reduced access for sailing and walking
- C 103 Balancing tourism and quality of life
- C 104 Rapid increase in ageing population bringing pressure on social and health services
- C 105 Balance of extra housing and effect on infrastructure and nature of the district
- C 106 Over development therefore adverse effect on the environment
- C 107 Effect of ageing population -- cost of support services and how it will effect community dynamics
- C 108 Impacts of increased tourism
- C 109 Local government reorganisation effects on coast
- C 110 Flooding will cause marsh area to be lost forever
- C 111 Effect of sea defenses further up the coast
- C 112 Pressure from tourism on unspoilt countryside
- C 113 Scientific fact vs. hearsay opinion

- C 114 Reserving landscape character
- C 115 Safeguarding important heritage sites
- C 116 Future of the coastline
- C 117 Conflict between conservation and environment legislation
- C 118 Contradictory legislation between the natural and historic environment
- C 119 Conflict with finance and legislation
- C 120 Lack of funding to maintain sea and river defenses
- C 121 Money for coastal erosion control measures
- C 122 Funding -- how?
- C 123 Lack of funding for protection of the coastline
- C 124 Who ultimately makes the decisions?
- C 125 Accountability -- who decides? Collective decision making
- C 126 Need ways to involve local people -- gather knowledge and make them feel listened to
- C 127 Seawalls - study of defence, guidance from national bodies and open-minded solutions
- D 128 Flooding in low lying coastal areas
- D 129 River wall defence; must be in good order, so look after them, don't wait until they are in dire straights
- D 130 Future water supplies - climate change, plan as necessary to maintain supply
- D 131 Sea level rise, coastal squeeze leading to loss of habitat
- D 132 Saltings - maintain and protect against erosion as they are our first line of defence and cheaper to protect
- D 133 Loss of designated of EU and national habitats and provision of compensatory habitats under habitats legislation
- D 134 Coastal and river defence to maintain AONB without it becoming water
- D 135 Salination of underground aquifers
- D 136 Maintenance of special areas, such as waterways and pathways and greater awareness of these areas
- D 137 Protect aquifers for RSPB reserves
- D 138 Money spent on sea defences diverts money spent on infrastructure
- D 139 Lack of investment in sea defences results in loss of businesses, homes and communities
- D 140 AONB: extra red-tape for businesses to start up in the area
- D 141 Safeguarding funding for protection and development of area
- D 142 Lack of young families in the area
- D 143 Rural ghetto - no employment prospects for youth
- D 144 Unsustainable demographics, lack of affordable housing, age differential
- D 145 Lack of investment in communication infrastructure; digital divide
- D 146 Economics - sea wall breach = loss of leisure and tourism
- D 147 Area issues are of low national priority
- D 148 Old population, unfashionable with youth and with high spending members of society
- D 149 Need governmental change
- D 150 Conflicting overlapping initiatives and directives
- D 151 Opportunities for new housing - maybe overturn some of the prescribed planning regulations - BLUE SKY thinking

- D 152 Schemes to involve residents more in understanding and knowledge about their local
153 Education - better understanding of local industries e.g. local skills and arts and crafts
- D 154 Poor educational facilities and spending; bad local government decisions and insufficient
central government spending
- D 155 Development of young people; increase learning and involvement in relevant activities
- D 156 Preservation rather than conservation - what we have now is a result of change
- D 157 Sustainability of historic settlements in relation to changing coastline
- D 158 Building development in unspoilt areas
- D 159 Future heritage in the area. Environment, historical landscapes, designated vs. non
designated assets. How to value this in ICZM process??
- E 160 Rising cost of housing
- E 161 No affordable housing for young couples
- E 162 Flooding loss of coastline and communications
- E 163 Concern is the age range 20-30 yrs leaving area
- E 164 Young people unable to afford housing
- E 165 Inadequate supply of unaffordable housing which will damage strong working
communities
- E 166 Unplanned approach to relocation as a result of flooding will lead to loss of vibrant
communities
- E 167 Defences falling into disrepair will cause damage to tourism industry
- E 168 Lack of jobs available for youngsters no jobs leads to no income to buy houses locally. I
have 3 university educated kids who cannot find jobs locally
- E 169 Strong ties Slaughden affecting sailing
- E 170 Carparking at busy times due to increased tourism
- E 171 More water in the river causing stronger tides affecting sailing
- E 172 Reduced diversity of landscape leading to reduced diversity of tourism affecting small
businesses
- E 173 Poor internet broad band service affects small business development
- E 174 Railway network to major cities needs improvement
- E 175 A12 development delays stops investment into the area
- E 176 Dangerous road between water tower and Hollesley village -- need a foot or cycle path to
link ends of village together
- E 177 Lack of reliable public transport causing carbon footprints
- E 178 Access to education at key training ages unsustainable demographic
- E 179 Need more doctors at local practice in Alderton as there is an ageing population with
greater needs
- E 180 Used to have 2 pubs in Hollesley now only one that is struggling to survive
- E 181 Flooding issues = loss of amenities
- E 182 Lose unique landscape if sea comes in - flooding
- E 183 Flooding will cause loss of heritage - needs to take into account loss of invaluable areas
- E 184 Opening of river Alde at Slaughden
- E 185 Loss of fields for farming
- E 186 Over emphasis on reclaiming habitats at the expense of productive farming
- E 187 Concern of the prospect of losing farmland to the sea and therefore not being able to
produce the food to sustain ourselves

- E 188 Breach at Slaugden will result in saline intrusion, loss of agricultural land and collapse of
safe sailing in river
- E 189 Local farms will be damaged by loss of land and loss of fresh water
- E 190 Are we surrendering land to benefit wildlife -- surely not needed as we have plenty of
space.
- E 191 Local landscape will be irrevocably damaged by loss or deliberate destruction of flood
defenses leading to vast areas of unattractive mudflats.
- E 192 Salination issues -- irreversible?
- E 193 Natural England ignoring EU Habitat Directive at precedence of all stakeholder interests.
Coastal squeeze purely NE concept for demanding educational habitat unknown
- E 194 EA forced by central government to spend large sums on consultants instead of
maintaining sea defenses
- E 195 Communication -- local communities must be included fully into the process
- E 196 Whatever local people want, lack of money for flood defenses will mean that no
maintenance or improvement is done
- E 197 Funding of projects in areas due to tight public spending
- E 198 Local knowledge not being listened to -- lived and worked on the river for 30 years and so
have a wealth of experience
- E 199 Concerned that not everyone knows about the problem -- information campaign very
important
- E 200 Concern that safety of all concerned be part of the discussions. Flooding can be very
destructive and sudden as well as long lasting
- E 201 Poor roads, unattractive to businesses leading to area stagnation
- G 202 Population balance, lack of age range and racial groups. How to keep young adults in
area and ease raising children
- G 203 Dogs Dogs, Dogs! Require registration and chipping
- G 204 Incomers want to keep landscape as it is today; local families willing to see changes for
sustainable communities
- G 205 Lack of public involvement; people feel they cannot do anything and they feel it is already
too late
- G 206 Develop local cycle route linking woodbridge and southwold
- G 207 Climate change requires new funding solution for defence
- G 208 Maintain coastal villages as living communities for all ages
- G 209 Flooding and infrastructure - A12 access and compensation for flooding
- G 210 Compensation for flooding may discourage adaptation to change
- G 211 Fence in bigger areas so that middle fencing can be removed giving sense of openness e.g.
new forest Dunwich
- G 212 Funding for public access to coast and countryside
- G 213 In view of low population density - where to get funding for flood defences
- G 214 Funding!
- G 215 Will defending land from flooding decrease areas for wildlife and birds; thereby losing
tourism assets
- G 216 Core access to communication - broadband
- G 217 Coastal access to public rights of way along coastline
- G 218 Impact of marine and coastal access bill on coastal access

- G 219 Loss of quality agricultural land. Also salinization of water
- G 220 Individual human rights - compensation for property loss due to erosion
- G 221 Micro Businesses more vulnerable to change due to lower reserve funds; however have benefit of flexibility AND innovation
- G 222 Economic impact of flooding and sea-level rise
- G 223 Coastal access - will the monitors be able to cope?
- G 224 Public transport
- G 225 Investment in transport. Bad transporty links can result in greater spatial economic disequilibrium
- G 226 water shortage, saltwater intrusion; implications for farmers, wildlife and people
- G 227 Communication is a major problem for all organisations
- G 228 Sizewell - decision on expansion and long-term safety issues
- G 229 Sizewell - potential as nuclear Island - Coast must be protected
- G 230 Flooding and infrastructure
- G 231 Management of tourism to spread load of visitors
- G 232 Rest of country should pay for local coastal defence
- G 233 Increase awareness of countryside and places to visit in conjunction with investment and infrastructure
- G 234 Growing tourism swamping sensitive locations
- G 235 Naturalness of area is under threat from those who want no change
- G 236 Pressure from urban growth in wider area
- G 237 Presence of large groups of underprivileged people with no opportunities to improve their lot e.g. Leiston
- G 238 Water shortage will result in competition for the resource
- G 239 Climate change mitigation measures should include renewable energies and access to public transport
- G 240 More public involvement
- G 241 Political resistance to change (people, industries, new energy)
- G 242 Realism about flooding and loss of property
- G 243 Must adapt to climate change, otherwise will miss opportunities
- G 244 Problem of managing people's expectations - get them to understand climate change as a reality
- G 245 Very often seen as wildlife vs. people. Balance must be struck between environment, society and economy
- G 246 Too much central government decision making because it ignores local opinion
- F 247 Loss of Havergate Island - Suffolk's only island
- F 248 Loss of saltmarsh on the estuary - coastal squeeze
- F

- F 249 Failure to maintain Snape sluice - uncontrolled flooding
- F 250 Failure to work with natural processes - where appropriate
- F 251 Habitat loss - AONB marshland area
- F 252 Growth of tourism economy will lead to erosion of essential environmental qualities
- F 253 Suspicion of and misunderstanding of managed re-alignment schemes - ignorance of possible benefits
- F 254 Flooding - my house is in the 'floodplain'
- F 255 Concerned about the river silting up and the impact on the natural beauty
- F 256 Flooding - rivers and coast, dredging of internal rivers
- F 257 Loss of sailing due to flooding
- F 258 Loss of property and businesses due to flooding
- F 259 Increasing water table leading to septic tank overflow, reduced drainage etc - pollution and expense
- F 260 Loss of property affects local economy, businesses - tourism
- F 261 Loss of land - livelihoods, habitat, pressure of population, transport, access and health
- F 262 Concern over loss of leisure opportunities
- F 263 Concern over safety
- F 264 Failure of the coastal sluice system due to sea level rise
- F 265 Imbalance of social makeup (retirement area) - need to keep local employment
- F 266 Lack of jobs for school leavers because young people move away
- F 267 Are becoming too elderly and middle class because it will lose the dynamism of youth
- F 268 Lack of affordable housing because local people can't stay here
- F 269 Flooding of houses and land - lack of compensation
- F 270 Lack of insurance and compensation
- F 271 lossing agricultural land and compensation
- F 272 Loss of land - agricultural - effect on local farmers, economy and employment
- F 273 Lack of viability of businesses e.g. pubs, postoffices, schools due partly to 2nd homes and demographic growth - ageing

- F 274 Economic loss to to flooding
- F 275 Employment opportunities - full time employment opportunities and supporting commercial industry
- F 276 Loss of potential public access - estuary routes, access for residents and visitors
- F 277 Lack of public transport because everyone uses cars (Woodbridge / Ipswich)
- F 278 Viability of public transport leadds to more cars and pollution
- F 279 Concern about traffic because of noise and pollution, impact on cyclists
- F 280 Accessability to health care
- F 281 Public transport for youth mobility
- F 282 Lack of fresh water for farminf, food and housing
- F 283 Too much irrigation from watertable leading to the loss of good quality water. Potential loss of water for plants
- F 284 Loss of agricultural land through the salination of aquifers
- F 285 Further intensification of agriculture - effects on water, soil, habitats, general environment
- F 286 Flooding - loss of land for feeding the country, rural persuits and loss of beauth
- F 287 Soil erosion due to praire farming e.g. Turf. Why changing ecology and road safety issues
- F 288 Affordability of protection
- F 289 Loss of ruralness - increase in development - more traffic and noise, loss of beauty
- F 290 Government bodies dictating, saturation point affecting the area, coastal erosion
- F 291 Government driven ' predict and provide' housing targets may impose more house building than the area can support (environmental capacity)
- F 292 Timescales of coastal defences and government contributions - cost of discussions not actions
- F 293 Priorities for action - who makes the final decisions?
- F 294 Loss of 'Suffolkness' - lack of affordable housing - encouragement to stay
- F 295 I am concerned about the area becoming totally middle class with outsiders - it won't be Suffolk, just another London suburb
- F 296 Concern that strongly held protectionist views will 'fossilise' the area and stifle its essential dynamism