

Appendix I: Glossary



GLOSSARY

AAP or Area Action Plan A form of Development Plan Document or DPD, which sets out proposals and policies for the development of a specific area.

Action zones The framework developed in this Green Infrastructure Strategy for organising and articulating the proposed Green Infrastructure Network and component projects, and for assessing functional GI provision and need. Action zones are based on distribution and assessment of common character and green infrastructure assets.

AOD Above Ordnance Datum (sea level).

Ancient woodland Woods that are believed to have been continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 AD.

ANGSt Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards – a four level spatial typology advocated by Natural England to evaluate provision of accessible (semi) natural greenspace, such as nature reserves, parks and gardens, allotments and amenity greenspace. The intention was for the model to be applied primarily to urban areas and settlements originally although the standard has since become a widely accepted provision standard. The standard applies to spatial elements and not linear features such as paths and rights of way.

BAP Biodiversity Action Plan Countywide plans identifying priority habitats and targets for enhancement/habitat creation.

Blue infrastructure This term is sometimes used to describe riverine and coastal environments with a green infrastructure network.

Capital costs Cost for investment activities e.g. implementation of projects (including construction and enabling, clearance and demolition or remediation works).

Characteristic A distinctive element of the landscape that contributes to landscape character for instance a particular hedgerow pattern or sense of tranquillity.

Climate change adaptation The ability of a place to adapt to both extreme weather events and long term changes to climate patterns.

Coppice A traditional form of woodland management where trees are cut regularly on a cycle to promote growth from their bases.

Ecological network Identification of key wildlife corridors and opportunities for connectivity/strategic links in implementing/delivering BAP targets, and to assist in reversing habitat fragmentation.

Ecosystem services The essential services and benefits that are derived from a fully functioning natural environment, including the management of basic resources such as water, and the sequestration of carbon.

Eco-towns The essential services and benefits that are derived from a fully functioning natural environment, including the management of basic resources such as water, and the sequestration of carbon.

European Landscape Convention (ELC) This seeks to protect landscapes in law, with consideration given to landscape from the earliest stages in the planning process. The UK became a signatory to the Convention in February 2006 (ratified in November 2006).

Functional floodplain Floodplain that can fulfil a wide range of green infrastructure objectives, including passive/informal recreation, greenspace and parkland, in addition to flood storage and flood risk management.

Genius loci The essential character of a location or the 'spirit of the place', a term defined by the 18th Century English poet Alexander Pope.

Geodiversity Geological diversity – the varied range of rocks, minerals and topographic characteristics/ landform, together with the processes instrumental in forming these features over geological time. The various components of our geological heritage can give insights into past climates, earlier environments and the development of life on earth.

GI Commonly used acronym for Green infrastructure.

Green corridors Tracts of undeveloped land in otherwise predominantly urban space, which may be of variable width but sufficient to encourage biodiversity, the movement of wildlife, enhancement and restoration of landscape character and connectivity. Green corridors may also, where desirable and possible, incorporate 'green transport links', encourage leisure use and 'green exercise'. A Green Infrastructure Strategy often establishes the principle of both multi functional green corridors and where there may be appropriate opportunities for green transport links. The precise disposition and composition of uses and functions supported by corridors will necessarily be a matter for more detailed site investigation, site planning and design, e.g. that a GI Strategy establishes strategic first principles only.

Green exercise Physical activity in the presence of nature

Greenprint A landscape and environment led approach to spatial planning, where such assets are considered from the first, to guide growth and as part of advance mitigation for such change.

Greenspace A key component of a green infrastructure network, often classified within the typology devised by Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17): Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation.

Greenspace strategies These evaluate publicly accessible open space provision within these typologies at the local authority scale, noting issues in relation to condition, quality and access, often to inform a strategy and action plan that sets out future management and regeneration policies.

Green infrastructure Defined in Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12): Local Spatial Planning as a 'network of multi-functional green space, both new and existing, both rural and urban, which supports the natural and ecological processes and is integral to the health and quality of life of sustainable communities'. This is the definition used in this GI Strategy. A more detailed definition is provided by Natural England in their Green Infrastructure Guidance:
Green infrastructure is essentially a life support system and an approach to sustainable landuse and landscape planning covering many aspects of our physical and cultural environment (landscape character and sense of place, historic environment, nature conservation and habitat, ecosystems and flood risk management, for example).

Green infrastructure study A report which assimilates baseline information for green infrastructure for a given location, e.g. local standards, initiatives and establishment of environmental character. Such a study may go as far as investigating deficiency and need based on projected growth, and identifying opportunities.

Green infrastructure strategy Building on the green infrastructure study approach, developing a GI hierarchy and identification/prioritisation/phasing of projects through an Action Plan or Implementation Strategy (usually developed after the completion of the Strategy and which often provides information on capital and revenue costs, management needs, funding streams and delivery partners, although this varies with the scale of the strategy). Also sometimes referred to as a Green Infrastructure Plan, and often forming -evidence base for SPD/ AAP.

Green transport links Off-road, non-vehicular routes supporting cycling, riding and walking

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) Identification of landscape change and evolution through time depth analysis.

Implementation plan This often forms part of a Green Infrastructure Strategy, and identifies funding streams and partners to deliver green infrastructure projects. In some cases capital and revenue cost estimates are provided, together with outline phasing. Implementation plans can also form stand alone documents and are sometimes called Action Plans, Business Plans or Intervention Plans.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) These aggregate a number of indicators of social, economic and housing deprivation, into a single deprivation 'score' for a discrete area (local authority wards are often used).

Landscape character The distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements that occurs consistently in a particular landscape and how these are perceived. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.

Landscape character areas Single unique areas that are the discrete geographical area of a particular landscape type.

Landscape character types Distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogenous in character. They are generic in nature in that they may occur in different areas in different parts of the country, but share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, vegetation, historic land use and settlement pattern.

Linear routes Green infrastructure proposals/projects which relate to provision of access and connections which are primarily for people. Such routes may either be **strategic linear routes**, that is cross district links or forming part of a wider GI network, or **local linear routes**, that is linking sites and features at district level.

LNR Local Nature Reserves.

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) Multi-agency, non-statutory partnerships, which match local authority boundaries. They bring together different components of the public, private, community and voluntary sectors, allowing different initiatives and services to support one another with the aim of more effective joint working.

LSOAs Local Super Output Areas – a geographic unit for the collection and publication of small area statistical data, at the local authority scale. The Indices of Deprivation use such units. Landscape '...an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors' (source: European Landscape Convention or ELC).

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) A process for classifying the landscape into areas of like or common character, based on physical and human influences. The assessment describes the physical, cultural and perceptual character of the landscape before separately evaluating that landscape, often in terms of important or sensitive features. LCAs often identify strategic objectives in respect of landscape planning, design and management, which can be equally applicable to GI.

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) Multi-agency, non-statutory partnerships, which match local authority boundaries. They bring together different components of the public, private, community and voluntary sectors, allowing different initiatives and services to support one another with the aim of more effective joint working.

Multifunctionality The ability to provide multiple or 'cross cutting' functions, by integrating different activities and land usage, on individual sites and across a whole green infrastructure network.

Natura 2000 sites Sites of pan European nature conservation importance, e.g. Special Protection Areas (SPA – birds) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC- habitats)

NNR National Nature Reserves.

Non spatial green infrastructure projects Green infrastructure projects which are of an interpretative, academic or conceptual nature e.g. thematic or educational initiatives or those associated with advocacy or promotion of the green infrastructure concept. Projects which do not involve capital works to deliver.

Peri urban The transition between rural and urban landscapes, or the interface between landscape and townscape. Sometimes also referred to as the urban-rural fringe, and by Nan Fairbrother as the 'green-urban' environment.

Place-making Recognition of the specific qualities and local distinctiveness of a place, and ensuring that plans, policies and proposals respond accordingly.

RAMSAR Sites Wetlands of international importance. **SAMs/SMRs** Scheduled (Ancient) Monuments or sites/features on the Sites and Monuments Record.

Revenue costs Costs associated with ongoing management and maintenance of green infrastructure.

Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) A statutory responsibility introduced by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000. Now subsumed within Local Transport Plans.

SINC Site of importance for nature conservation – a local nature conservation designation.

Spatial green infrastructure projects Green infrastructure projects which have a spatial expression/footprint. Often capital works projects although they can also cover land management initiatives and revenue (management) activity.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS or SUDS) Formerly called Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. An approach to managing rainfall and run off in developments, with a view to replicating natural drainage. SuDS also aim to control pollution, re charge ground water, control flooding, and often provide landscape and environmental enhancement.

SSSIs Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Designated under the Wildlife and Conservation Act 1981, as amended, for their outstanding interest in respect of flora, fauna, geology and or limnology.

Sustainable Drainage Systems or SuDS (Formerly called Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems). An approach to managing rainfall and run off in developments, with a view to replicating natural drainage. SuDS also aim to control pollution, re charge ground water, control flooding, and often provide landscape and environmental enhancement.

Appendix 2: Stakeholder Workshops (1 and 2)



COLCHESTER BOROUGH GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

Report of Initial Stakeholder Workshop

**Prepared for Colchester Borough Council
by
Land Use Consultants**

December 2010



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APPENDICES

1. List of organisations participating
2. Workshop agenda
3. Presentation slides
4. Notes of group discussions

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Land Use Consultants (LUC) is currently developing a Borough-wide Green Infrastructure Strategy on behalf of Colchester Borough Council (CBC). The work is taking place in three stages:
1. Review of existing data.
 2. Analysis and preparation of the Strategy.
 3. Formulation of an Action Plan.
- 1.2 As part of Stage 1, a stakeholder workshop was held to draw on the local knowledge and expertise of a range of organisations and individuals to help inform the content of the Strategy.

OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

- 1.3 The purpose of the workshop was to engage with stakeholders at an early in the development of the Green Infrastructure Strategy to:
- Validate the evidence base.
 - Help to develop the overall vision.
 - Understand local issues and opportunities.
 - Consider how opportunities might be delivered.

WORKSHOP FORMAT

Venue

- 1.4 The workshop was held at the Old Library in Colchester town centre.

Participants

- 1.5 A range of organisations and individuals were invited to the workshop, with the aim being to draw together knowledge and information on a wide range of GI functions and places within the Borough. A list of participants is provided in **Appendix 1**. For the purposes of discussions, participants were pre-allocated into groups, each with a mix of interests and backgrounds.

Role of CBC and LUC

- 1.6 The workshop format was developed by LUC and agreed with the Council. The event was chaired by CBC and group activities led by LUC. Group discussions were facilitated jointly between CBC and LUC.

Agenda

- 1.7 The workshop agenda is included in **Appendix 2**. Following a short introduction, LUC presented information on the purpose and objectives of the Green Infrastructure Strategy, some of the key issues in the Borough and the purpose and format of the group discussions. This presentation is included in **Appendix 3**.

- I.8 The purpose of the first group discussion was for stakeholders to validate the evidence gathered to date. This involved a 'carousel exercise', whereby stakeholders were divided into groups and were asked to provide feedback on mapped information in relation to four topic areas – access and recreation, biodiversity, place and character and cultural heritage.
- I.9 The purpose of the second group discussion was for stakeholder to provide input to the GI Strategy, specifically the overall vision, issues and opportunities and delivery.
- I.10 Each group then reported their priority issues to a plenary session and this was followed by a short presentation on next steps.

NOTES FROM GROUP DISCUSSIONS

- I.11 These have been written up and are provided in **Appendix 4**. Mapped information from the workshop will also be used to inform the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

ADDITIONAL FEEDBACK RECEIVED

- I.12 A limited amount of additional written feedback was provided. The main points can be summarised as follows:
- The workshop event was good/very good.
 - There is agreement with the approach being taken by the GI Strategy, whilst recognising that it is early days and the crucial test is how the results are presented.
 - There is a need to ensure the Green Infrastructure Strategy addresses the full range of potential functions.
 - There is a need to involve key delivery partners in the next meeting e.g. EA, EWT, RSPB, AONB team, Colne Valley Project.
 - The Council needs to be committed to protecting existing green spaces from development e.g. the Moors, and acknowledge their value to the local community and wildlife.
 - Offers of help in providing local knowledge and help with delivery e.g. Moors Movement, Parish Councils, members, Higher Level Stewardship and the suggestion of a GI group to co-ordinate delivery.

NEXT STEPS

- I.13 Information and feedback gained from the workshop will be used to help develop the Green Infrastructure Strategy. A further workshop event will be held in January/February 2011, focussing on delivery.

Appendix I

List of organisations participating

List of organisations participating in initial stakeholder workshop

Colchester Borough Council – a range of departments represented

Colchester Green Links and Open Spaces

Colchester Natural History Museum

Essex County Council

Land Use Consultants

Love Myland

Myland Parish Council

Natural England

Moors Movement

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Stanway Parish Council

Walk Colchester

Appendix 2

Workshop agenda

COLCHESTER BOROUGH GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE WORKSHOP

MONDAY 22ND NOVEMBER 2010

Purpose: This is an initial workshop at the outset of Colchester Borough Green Infrastructure Strategy. The purpose is to ensure early engagement of local stakeholders to help focus and direct the work.

AGENDA

10.00-10.15am	Arrival and coffee	
10.15-10.20am	Introduction and welcome	CBC (Chair)
10.20-10.40am	Setting the scene: Colchester Borough Green Infrastructure: Presentation	LUC
10.40am	Set up for carousel exercise	
10.45-11.25am	Carousel exercise: Validating the evidence base - existing Green Infrastructure assets	LUC led + 2 CBC facilitators
11.25am	Move into breakout workshops Refreshments available during workshop sessions	
11.30am-12.30pm	Workshop discussion 'break-out' groups <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Visioning- Key issues and opportunities- Implementation and delivery	2 LUC facilitators 2 CBC facilitators
12.30-12.45pm	Summary and feedback	All – Each group to give 2-3 main points
12.45 – 12.50	Next steps	LUC
12.50pm	Chair close and thanks	CBC (chair)

Appendix 3

Presentation slides

Colchester Borough Green Infrastructure Strategy



Initial stakeholder workshop

Land Use Consultants

22nd November 2010



Presentation structure

- What is Green Infrastructure?
- Purpose and scope of the Green Infrastructure Strategy
- Key issues for Colchester Borough
- Breakout sessions
- Next steps



What is Green Infrastructure (GI)?

Some definitions:

Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12):

“... a **network** of **multi-functional** greenspace...
... both new and existing...
... both rural and urban...
...which supports the natural and ecological processes...
... and is integral to the **health** and **quality of life** of sustainable communities...”



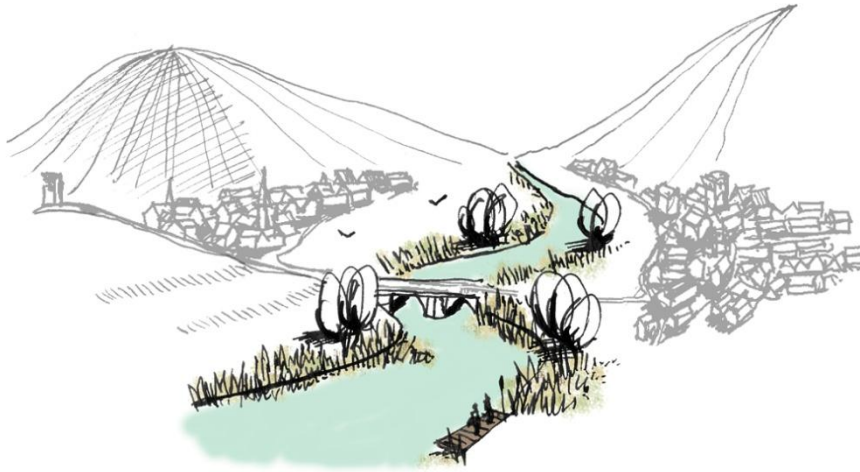
What is Green Infrastructure (GI)?

Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA):

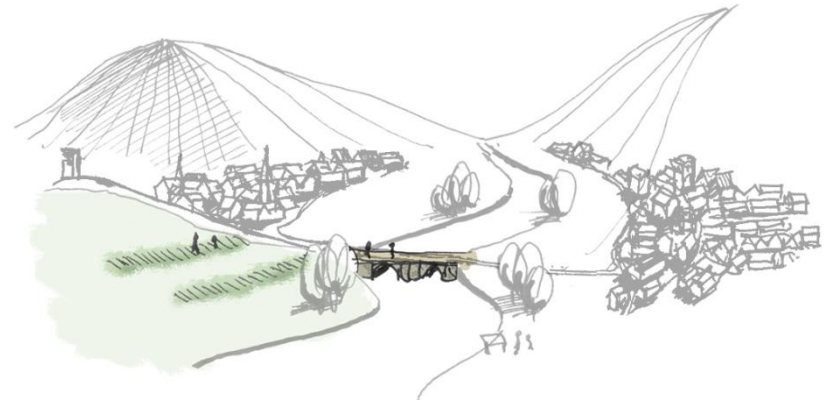
‘Green infrastructure (GI) refers to a **strategically planned** and **managed** network of green spaces and other environmental features vital to the **sustainability** of any urban area’



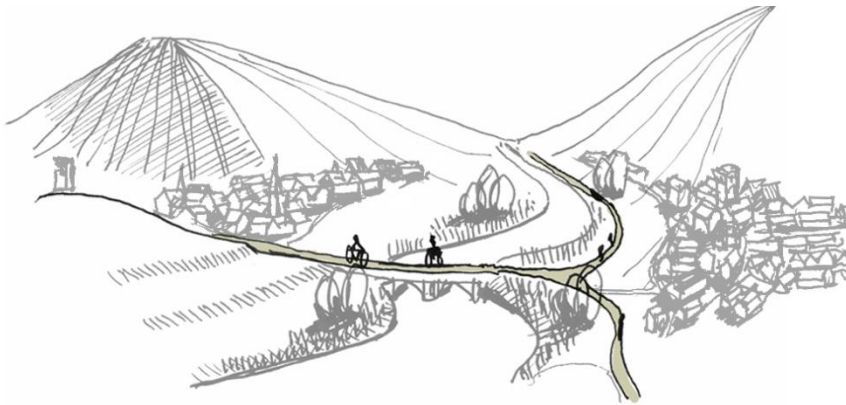
Multi-functionality



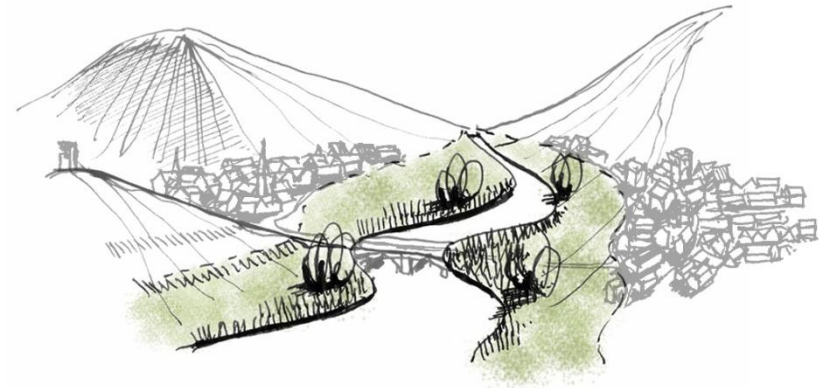
Habitat provision and access to nature



Landscape setting and context



Access, recreation and health



Flood attenuation and water resource management

Place-making

- Quality and management of neighbourhoods, streets and parks **directly relate** to civic pride, community and civic values, and **identity**
- Understanding of place and character is **crucial** to **plan-making** for **sustainable development**
- **GI plays a key role** – recommendations/projects to respond to place



Purpose and Scope of Colchester Borough GI Strategy

- To cover the period to 2025
- To consider all types of GI and potential to provide multiple functions
- Borough-wide Strategy with 'Greenprint' for growth areas
- To include an action plan prioritising GI projects



Colchester - GI and future growth

- Shared objectives of the Haven Gateway Growth Point
- Colchester's Local Development Framework:
 - 19,000 additional dwellings to be provided 2001 – 2023
 - Additional employment, community facilities and open space
 - Protection and enhancement of network of green links
 - Development that supports the natural environment
- **Green Infrastructure provision is a MUST HAVE, as important as other forms of infrastructure**
- **Opportunity to develop a 'greenprint' for new development to enhance character and quality of place**

Colchester – a rich and varied environment



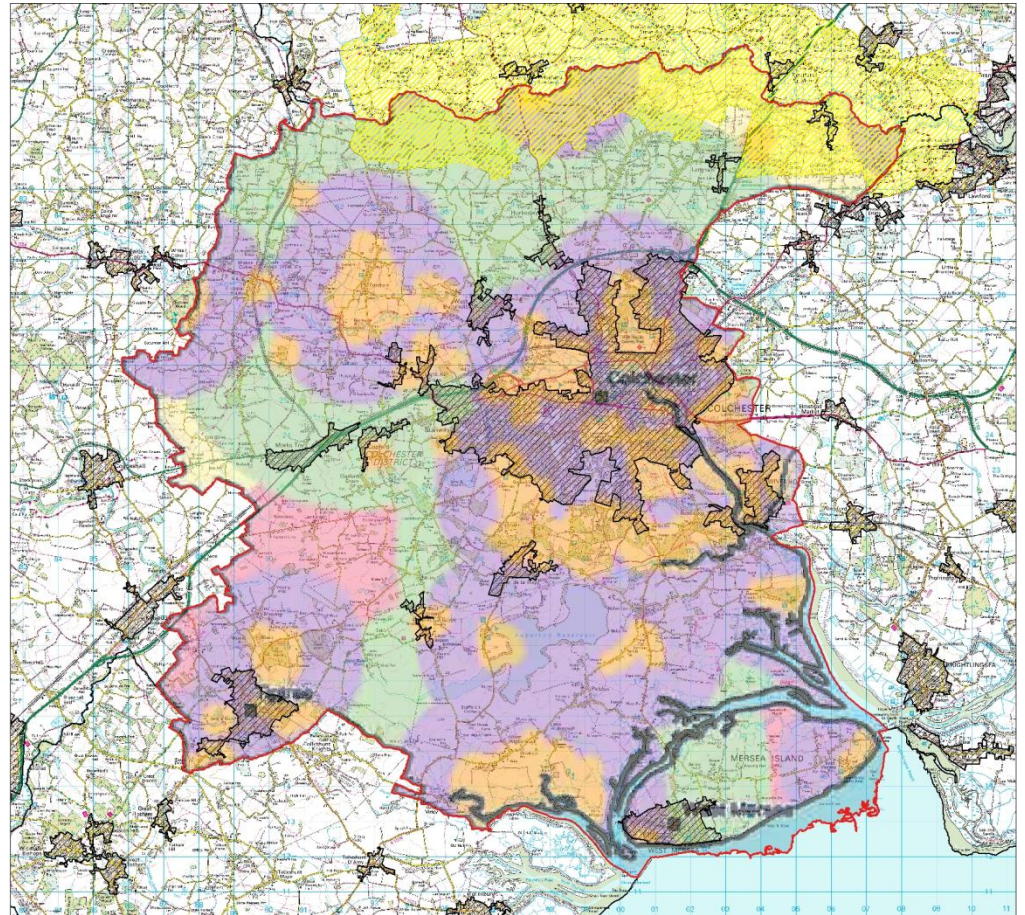
Evidence on Existing Green Infrastructure Provision

- PPG17 household survey suggests an **adequate number** of parks and gardens
- Parks and Greenspaces Strategy found **high levels of satisfaction with the quality** of parks and green spaces
- Analysis of Accessible Natural Greenspace (ANG) suggests **above average provision** when compared to the rest of Essex



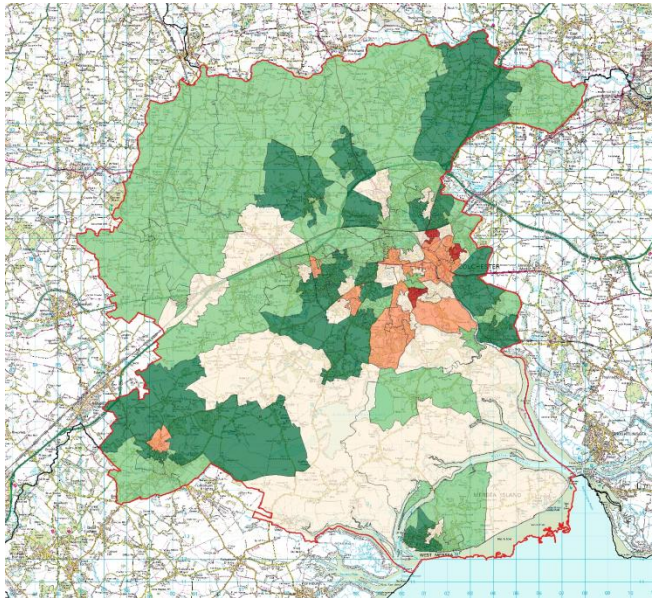
Some challenges

- All ANG Standards met for only 19% of households
- Insufficient supply of teenage facilities
- A12 presents major barrier to wider countryside to the north
- Visitor pressure on nature conservation sites and landscapes



Some challenges

- Traffic congestion within Colchester and on rural lanes
- Multiple deprivation concentrated in Colchester e.g. Hythe, Garrison
- Effects of climate change e.g. flood risk, water resources



Existing GI Initiatives

For example...

- Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Strategy
- Living Landscapes (Essex Wildlife Trust)
- Cycle Colchester Partnership
- Themed routes through Colchester e.g. 'Town to Sea'
- Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Project
- Expansion of Abberton Reservoir

- **We are keen to hear more and about other initiatives**
- **Green Infrastructure Strategy will help to build upon and co-ordinate existing initiatives and rather than duplicate effort**

Challenges of Delivery

- Some funding sources remain e.g. Heritage Lottery Fund
- Developer contributions
- Opportunities through new planning system and Natural Environment White Paper
- Neighbourhood groups and 'Big Society Bank'
- Kent, Greater Essex and East Sussex Local Enterprise Partnership
- Opportunities to pool resources with adjoining authorities?



Any questions?

Break-out sessions

Breakout session 1 - carousel

Purpose: To validate the evidence base

Format: 4 groups, 4 subject areas; 10 minutes at each station

Consider the following:

- Have we identified the existing assets correctly? Are there more which should be shown?
- Is any data missing?
- Can you provide further information?

Breakout session 2

Purpose: To begin to develop the GI Strategy

Format: 4 groups, each one to think Borough-wide; up to one hour

Consider the following:

- Overall vision
- Key Issues and opportunities
- Delivery

Next steps

- Second workshop, focussing on delivery Jan/Feb 2011
- Draft strategy for public consultation April 2011
- Other opportunities to input.....CBC
- Delivery through Core Strategy and development briefs
- Feedback forms

Appendix 4

Notes of group discussions

SESSION 1: DATA AND EVIDENCE VALIDATION

Access and Recreation

- There is a need to publicise the Dykes system west of Colchester.
- Green Corridors include High Woods to the northern rural area and the link to coastal Colchester from the town centre. Heritage is an important theme.
- East – west green corridor and cycle routes would be good - through town and beyond (in addition to north-south)
- A green link must be green! Green corridors are needed.
- Links through the Hythe are important.
- Traffic is a barrier to access at Stanway.
- There are no teenage facilities and nothing for young people.
- It is difficult to cross the river at Wivenhoe.
- The sea walls include permissive routes.
- The circular route round Abberton Reservoir is nearly complete and may be open.
- In general access is poor – there is little knowledge about green spaces, poor parking and signage.
- There is a perception that there is no sport, recreation, or children's facilities in North Colchester.
- People do not want Mile End playing fields to north of A12.
- The connectivity of existing routes needs improving.
- There needs to be better promotion of existing routes.
- There is an opportunity for a cycle route from Wivenhoe to Brightlingsea, but a bridge is needed at Alresford Creek. This would give a second route to Brightlingsea.
- There is an opportunity for a cycle route from the Sustrans route on The Moors – near the railway bridge – into town using the footpath, across Brook St, Childwell Alley to Priory St. The current route in Castle Park does not take people to school/work in the town centre.
- There's room on the Moors for a kick around area for young people in the corner between the housing estates – Timber/Hill and the private estate. There is a need to label The Moors on CBC maps as well as the leaflet about the town to sea trail.
- Along the river near the Spinnaker Pub there is a green wild area behind the wall which needs protecting and extending.
- From mapped information:

- There is no public accessibility to any open space or recreational facilities within all of north Colchester.
- There is a lack of accessibility to public, lack of areas for general public at Highwoods.
- The A12 must allow people and wildlife to have access across it.
- All recreation in north Colchester is used and managed as a 'borough wide facility' – there is nothing for local residents.
- There is a need for cycle routes east, west and south of Colchester.
- There is a need for access to and through green leisure areas.
- There is a need to clarify what is meant by 'green links' and 'green routes' – they should not just be cycle/footpaths.
- What is the Colne Valley project status?
- Potential for a link from Cymbeline Meadows to Hilly fields.
- Potential for a circular walk – to be a rural and historical legacy route.
- There is poor access to Highwoods from the northeast – there are routes but a lack of parking. Access is possible at Squirrels Field – off Mill Road.
- People want a system of routes through the North Growth Area.
- The River Stour should be used for river access.
- Boxing Day round the parish walk – Mile End.
- The Moors is an important site. Paxman's Factory made submarines here and a Sustrans cycle route goes through the site.
- The Stour Valley Path and Stour Valley Cycleway is a major route which is very well used. There are also regional routes and the Essex Way.
- Higher Level Stewardship is increasingly being used to open permissive paths.
- The only way across railway North to South is under the railway route which is not very user friendly.
- There is a disconnection between certain routes (along the roads, e.g. Hythe).
- Myland Community Garden, Bergholt Rd Recreation Area.
- The Hythe Corridor.
- There is a need for links across Remembrance Avenue enabling walking trails/circuit incorporating both Cymbeline Meadows and Hilly Fields.
- There is a need for footpath access across Cymbeline Meadows to be opened up to wheelchair users (at present it stops at the picnic area).
- There is a need for a cycle route to the rest of Colchester by:

1. Separating commuter cycling to transport links.
2. Creating recreational cycle routes through green areas.
 - Old quarry areas are used for recreation.
 - Bypass route was marked on the map.
 - The Heathlands; include children's play area up to age of 12 and Natural green link to Gryme's Dyke.
 - Combe Field/Church Lane – Green burial site planned here.
 - Stanway: a youth garden at Villa Road – between CP and Tollgate East – is starting soon (funding has been secured).
 - The Dykes should be used as access routes from the suburbs into countryside e.g. Gryme's Dyke (Stanway to Roman River Valley).
 - There is a lack of public transport to nature reserves in general e.g. RSPB and EWT one.
 - Need for river access at the River Colne.
 - Importance of Estuary/coastal access – watercraft.

Place and Character

- North Colchester still has a particularly rural feel – Mile End and Nayland Road.
- The area contains the oldest rose farm in the country.
- The character of the area around Severalls is parkland.
- Green areas in North Colchester are like a green lung – a mini greenbelt and ‘breathing space’.
- Footpaths at North Colchester are cut off by the A12.
- The Golf course at North Colchester is private land. Footpaths run through but cannot be accessed and no dogs are allowed.
- Key sources of data include historic landscape characterisation and regional landscape character assessment. Character needs to come through.
- Views looking north from north Colchester are important to character – can these be retained?
- The marshes have restricted access.
- There is a need for separation between settlements to maintain identity.
- The water meadows including Moatfarm Dyke/Lexden, are an important area.
- ‘The Moors’ area is important – a ‘Green Oasis’. But ownership is problem for sourcing funding.
- Town to sea trail.
- Colne and Roman River – have wide open views and important for wildlife.
- Riverside walk through Colchester – has the opportunity been lost as a result of development up to the edge of the river?
- Shoreline management plan contains information on managed re-alignment, for the area to revert to what it was.
- Development has come too close to the rivers e.g. in town. Ipswich and Chelmsford are better examples.
- Access & aspects are important at hilly fields going west – view across the valley.
- Potential for circular walks around whole town? See Chelmsford.
- Tiptree Heath – potential for more healthland creation?
- Abberton Reservoir – potential for improvements to access and wildlife.

Biodiversity and Nature Conservation

- Brownfield sites include:
 - Sidings at Hythe Station.
 - Cowbray Centre.
 - Stanway.
 - Railway embankments.
- Roman River Valley Conservation Zone (a CNHS/EWT project).
- Colne Valley project.
- Need to include GIS layers of Ancient Woodland – Natural England can provide.
- Are LNRs underneath the LWS?
- Map does not include sites that are in stewardship schemes - information may be available from NE.
- Protected verges are important.
- Registered commons and greens (ECC).
- Mineral workings need to be included.
- Woodland inventory is a Forestry Commission available GIS layer.
- Blue infrastructure links – river valley infrastructure.
- Trunk road embankments.
- Town to sea trail – leaflet to include 'The Moors' (& name).
- EWT – Living Landscapes – does not include the 'Moors'.
- Bus route through Moors? Would divide and affect SSSI.
- Look at routes linking churches – historic infrastructure.

Cultural Heritage

- Significant facades: Can all main routes/vistas maintain a quality of architecture to reflect history of area (Roman, Edwardian).
- Important sites/areas include:
 1. Tubswick.
 - Listed (partially burnt),
 - Up for demolition – Myland PC against demolition.
 2. Gosbecks – CBC owned (burial site) – size good; multifunctional.
 3. Hillyfields & Circus (4): both good size. CBC ownerships – scope to improve multifunctionality.
 5. Colchester Historic Characterisation work – check GIS data.
 6. Gryme Dykes – Lexden. SAM – good links in Stanway.
 7. Local List – keen Myland Special Interest.
 8. Roman River provides excellent routes South Colchester, but private ownership restricts access in places. This is being looked at through the 'Living Landscapes' project.
 9. Old Crucible type of workhouse. London Road – Rosemary Alnhome, St Albrights Church.
 10. Bourne Valley – cemetery – Distillery pond.
 11. Not CA but good concentration of listed buildings. Boxted – Pre-Roman – historic? South to Colchester is there more to discover?
 12. New mounds at University Research PK site.
 13. Rowhedge – industrial heritage of interest.
 14. Wivenhoe Park – publicly accessible.
 15. Wivenhoe – local list work underway. Paul Thompson: oral history.
 16. Copford Church.
 17. Mersea Heritage Trail
 18. Nr. Small bridge – archaeological dig.
 19. Highwoods – ancient woodland and medieval hunting forest.
 20. Ancient hedgerows – source of data.
 21. Urban archaeology – database. Contact Martin Witiers.
 22. Tiptree Heath.
 23. Wivenhoe – archaeological feature – Bev to provide details to LUC
 24. WW2 – pill boxes – borough.
 25. Old Hall – ancient landscape, marshes.
 26. Bullock Wood – oldest plantation (SSSI).

27. Severalls – important.

- Opportunity for a small museum or signs about the heritage linked to the Moors – e.g. sail-making, dying, herbs used on Moors.
- The history of Colchester needs to be brought alive at all sites with public access.
- Accessibility is very important.

SESSION 2: GI STRATEGY – VISION, ISSUES/ OPPORTUNITIES, DELIVERY

Red Group

Vision:

- Vision should require exemplar development – of the highest standards.
- Colchester as the oldest town in Britain.
- Architecture quality should reflect the culture of being oldest town – need to celebrate this.
- Need to avoid North Colchester becoming another suburb going south.
- Wildlife corridors should be continuous and meaningful.
- Need to include Green Belt to the north; pressures to south are different.
- GI should be the bones of the whole thing.
- Climate change, including renewable, is a central component.
- Need to draw on the Core Strategy and Haven Gateway visions.
- River corridors should be 10m wide at least.

Issues & Opportunities:

- Need to avoid restricting access where this is unnecessary (young people; Woodland Trust land East Bergholt is an example of good access).
- Mitigation of damage to coastal habitats (now or after monitoring?).
- De-centralised energy – composting, SRC?
- Spaces are being lost.
- Should be for the benefit of existing communities.
- Balancing lakes (habitat, recreation, food management) in North Colchester.
- Transport – cycle paths.

Delivery:

- Work towards a long term 2060 vision with Strategy periodically reviewed?
- Actual delivery from developers of open space.
- Robust and informed negotiations.
- Status of GI strategy – should be an SPD.

- Partnerships – PPP only way to go (Haven Gateway Partnership).
- Neighbourhood management vehicle is needed.

Blue Group

Vision:

- What is special?
- Significance of semi natural greenspaces being within reach of urban areas.
- Underappreciated.

Issues and Opportunities:

- Need for more publicity about what is good and how to use it; managing access, encourage access on foot. 'Honey pot areas'.
- Need to enhance, protect and consolidate green spaces.
- Need to create links.
- Benefits health – mental, physical, education, awareness, understanding.
- Promote the lesser known sites.
- Managing visitor pressure/numbers – Highwoods, Gosbecks Archaeological Park.
- Green links – masterplanning 'beyond the development site'.
- More access to Roman River Valley – Gamson, Stanway – creates opportunities.
- Pressure in the urban centre and need to improve connectivity.
- Opportunity for more creativity in design.
- Avoid green deserts – introduce biodiversity.
- ANGSt – do not take account of Rights of Way.
- Misuse – Middlewick Ranges, Friday Woods - occasional public access – fires etc. Irresponsible dog ownership (provide accepted dog fouling areas).
- Need to find a better way marking of footpaths.
- There is a mismatch between where opportunities lie and deficiencies.
- Need for improved access across the A12.

Delivery:

- Integrated vision for Tiptree to consider growth in context of ANGSt deficiency.
- Need for closer liaison with Maldon DC on opportunities.
- Section 106 developer contributions – can it be used for GI? Does it have to be used within xx m of development?
- Challenge of creating new footpaths or improving existing routes.

- Big Society - maintenance, guided walks.
- Reduce over-maintenance.
- Fewer green deserts.
- HLF money to improve access.
- 'Walk Colchester' site and destinations.

Green Group

- Focus on joining up existing places.
- Resurrect Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Strategy for North Colchester (April 2008).
- Joined-up walking/cycling routes along green corridors to enable people to access work/schools/shopping/bus stops/train stations/hospital throughout Colchester.
- People who use/live along routes can help maintain/look after them. Designed from pedestrians'/cyclists' point of view so that they are the shortest way and follow contours etc.
- Genuinely walkable town.
- Getting people to green areas.
- Routes for recreation and routes for access (e.g. work).
- Quality of life.
- Access to services.
- Choice: Want to be able to choose how to move.
- It would be good to build on the 'Safe walks to schools' campaign – this has been run for 15 years (I think by walk Colchester). Linked to the use of alleyways for routes to schools – not always well maintained but people use them. A network of safe routes to schools would be desirable.
- Good access not just about connections – should be no obstacles.
- Back routes to schools and university – people use them but poor quality – bad access, not signposted.
- Walk Colchester project want to map alleyways to see how they could be used to improve connectivity.
- Links over infrastructure barriers e.g. Southway and Wivenhoe to Rowhedge.
- Resurrect GI for North Colchester.
- Circular Walk Highwoods etc – for historical and rural legacy.
- Accessible green open space.
- A lot of green areas but a lot are privately owned – ownership an issue.
- Riverside trails to the wider Borough. Signage could help use.
- Access to outdoor swimming pool.
- Link to Brightlingsea.
- Make country roads safer for cyclists/walkers.
- Road from West Mersea dangerous – off road cycle route parallel to road?

- Need for a better route to Abberton Reservoir.
- Public transport to Fingringhoe Nature Reserve – extend from Rowhedge.
- Cymbeline Meadows – i.e. continuing river trails to the west.
- Connected, inclusive pedestrian/cycling routes. For leisure and services (schools, health, work, education, shops). Connecting rural and urban areas as well as urban network.
- Publicly accessible spaces – need for better promotion?
- Need for pocket Parks.
- Land should be managed for biodiversity as well as access and recreation.

Yellow Group

Vision:

- Many existing GI assets are there because of the historic interest.
- Concentrate on improving quality of GI spaces e.g. Gosbecks Interpretation is poor – old.
- Focus on increasing awareness.
- GI vision should build on historic heritage – across the Borough (currently undervalued).
- Differing opinions about Colchester.
- Heathfields – Parish Council – raising awareness of.
- Interpretation needs to be improved across the Borough. Need to create identity.
- Retain identity of Colchester's history.
- Historic spaces/street scenes. Parish Plan – good source of history.
- Link schools programme to history of town.
- Enhancing links out to existing GI – countryside and within urban areas.
- Local guides – walking across, through and out of Colchester.
- Identify blocks to access.
- Meeting ANG – 300m standard in towns and villages.
- Create strong sense of place – history.
- Develop strong image as history as well as good GI area.

Issues and Opportunities:

- Use links – Dykes and rivers, and counteract severance of railways and A12.
- Expand Gosbeck site – site under pressure – need to meet ANG.
- Enhancing quality of management.
- Better footpath access/bridleway to countryside from Myland.
- Comb Field – natural burial field. 3000 ??? natural species.
- Parish Council – projects ongoing.
- Gravel workings and mineral and waste – opportunities for new GI – Stanway and Tiptree.
- Maximising biodiversity corridors through new development.
- How can assets work harder – do more on existing spaces. Cheaper.

- Tiptree – 3 parks not in currently in management – opportunity. Tiptree Parish – contact to follow up.
- Opportunities – West Mersea.
 - Contact Tiptree Council – open space – need PPG17.
 - Abberton, Ardleigh and river corridor – offers scope to access new opportunities for GI. Need to develop these sites more.
 - Access to Dedham Vale AONB not by car – how? Coastal areas and estuaries.
 - Open up river for canoeing, walking.
 - Rowhedge and canal.
 - Flood meadows – scope to use better for flood attenuation.
 - Hythe lagoons – SUDS.
 - New developments – water neutral.
 - New Rowhedge Trail – similar to Wivenhoe.
 - New cycle route – South Colchester and Mersea.
 - Breakers Park – east Colchester.

Delivery:

- Make existing spaces work harder – manage for multi-functionality.
- Stanway Parish Council taking to developers – Parish Council perceived less political, therefore can negotiate more closely.
- Current restrictions about Parish Council.
- New neighbourhood plans – local communities access to funding.
- Myland – developing Parish Plan.
- Parish discussions to identify need, but parishes want own identity.
- Lots of energies in Parishes – need to share between parishes.

FURTHER NOTES FROM COLCHESTER BOROUGH COUNCIL

- Beverley welcomed everyone and Ed Manning explained that LUC had been gathering information and want to learn more from workshop participants. Ed explained the definition of GI and talked about the GI Strategy.
- Patrick Mills asked if the presentation slides would be available and Ed said that he would circulate these.
- Jean Dickinson asked which organisations were represented at the workshop. Beverley explained that a range of organisations and interests were represented: Myland PC, Stanway PC, Natural England, Colchester Borough Council officers, Essex County Council Heritage. It was explained that invitations had been limited to 30 people.
- Catherine Clouston asked if developers had been invited.
- Jean Dickinson asked about opportunities to liaise with other parishes. Ed explained that there would be more opportunities to engage in the GI Strategy process.
- Peter Hewitt asked about the topic groups and Ed explained about the two break out sessions.
- Patrick Mills commented that Myland and Stanway are very separate from Colchester and parish councillors would be thinking about their own parish rather than Colchester Borough.

Notes from break out sessions

- Ted Benton identified the NGAUE as an important biodiversity area. Mr and Mrs Clouston said they wanted this designated as a local wildlife site and commented that rare flora was present on the site.
- Adrian Gascoyne commented that he would have expected ECC landscape team to be represented on the steering group.
- Myland PC wants to keep their identity and open spaces and don't want to merge with other areas. A buffer separating Colchester and Horkesley should be retained.
- The biodiversity group commented that it is hard to measure impact.
- There is a need to consider the impacts of climate change now and for this to feed into the GI strategy.
- There is a need to be more creative.
- ANG standards do not recognise PROW so Mersea, for example, appears to have fairly poor access to open space.
- SI06 should be used to fund open spaces.
- Need to be firm with developers about open space requirements.
- Myland are unhappy that existing open space deficiencies in Myland will not be addressed by new development.

- RSPB is concerned that impacts on N2K sites from development is not being mitigated with increased open space provision.
- Myland want the GI Strategy to be adopted as SPD.
- Kate Whitehead mentioned that £18,000 was available from the HGP for community based GI projects.
- One participant asked for the contact details of the workshop participants to be circulated.

Key points from each group

Access & Recreation

- Improve quality of life and choice of modes of transport.
- Existing routes are fragmented and so the main opportunity is for more co-ordinated and multi-functional routes.
- Connect urban and rural areas.
- Publicly accessible areas that are advertised.
- Lots of pocket parks that can be managed by local people

Cultural heritage

- Build on existing spaces including under-exploited heritage.
- Improve linkages.
- The provision in the south of the town is good but access is poor.
- There is lots of good work locally.

Place & Character

- Need for better connectivity, including with the Essex Way.
- Develop river corridors and a corridor to Layer de la Haye.
- Concerned that GI/open space policies will be watered down.
- Include a greenbelt in north Colchester.
- GI strategy should be adopted as SPD.

Biodiversity

- Semi-natural greenspaces are accessible but many people are not aware of these.
- Pressure in urban centre and need for better connectivity.
- Avoid green deserts; there is an opportunity for biodiversity in green spaces.
- There is a mis-match between open space deficiencies and opportunities.

- Access over A12 needed.
- Footpaths need a destination to encourage use, e.g. Wivenhoe Trail.
- Delivery could be through S106 and Heritage Lottery Fund.

COLCHESTER BOROUGH GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

Report of Second Stakeholder Workshop

**Prepared for Colchester Borough Council
by
Land Use Consultants**

February 2011



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APPENDICES

1. List of organisations participating
2. Workshop agenda
3. Presentation slides
4. Handouts and Group notes – Session 1
5. Handouts and Group notes – Session 2

INTRODUCTION

- I.1 Land Use Consultants (LUC) is currently developing a Borough-wide Green Infrastructure Strategy on behalf of Colchester Borough Council (CBC). The work is taking place in three stages:
1. Review of existing data.
 2. Analysis and preparation of the Strategy.
 3. Formulation of an Action Plan.
- I.2 Stages 1 and 2 have been completed, with the findings set out in the draft 'Stage 1 and 2 Report'¹.
- I.3 As part of Stage 3, a second stakeholder workshop was held to refine and obtain feedback on the draft vision and GI network, and to identify priorities and options for practical GI delivery.

OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

- I.4 The purpose of the workshop was to engage with stakeholders as the Green Infrastructure Strategy is being developed to:
- Validate and refine the draft GI vision.
 - Validate opportunity and deficiency analysis for the GI Action Zones.
 - Validate and refine draft projects within the GI Action Zones and the GI network 'vision maps'.
 - Discuss options for project prioritisation and identify possible approaches to delivery and future governance.

WORKSHOP FORMAT

Venue

- I.5 The workshop was held at the Old Library in Colchester town centre.

Participants

- I.6 A range of organisations and individuals were invited to the workshop, with the aim being to draw together knowledge and information on a wide range of GI functions and places within the Borough. Some additional organisations (such as adjacent Districts/Boroughs) attended who were not present at the first stakeholder workshop.
- I.7 A list of participants is provided in **Appendix I**. For the purposes of discussions, participants were pre-allocated into four groups, each with a mix of interests and backgrounds.

¹ Colchester Borough Green Infrastructure Strategy, Draft Report on Stages 1 and 2. Prepared for Colchester Borough Council by Land Use Consultants, December 2010.

Role of CBC and LUC

- I.8 The workshop format was developed by LUC and agreed with the Council. The event was chaired by CBC and group activities were led by LUC. Group discussions were facilitated jointly between CBC and LUC.

Agenda

- I.9 The workshop agenda is included in **Appendix 2**. Following a short introduction, LUC presented some of the key findings of Stages 1 and 2 of the project and the objectives for each of the GI 'Action Zones', as well as the purpose and format of the group discussions. This presentation is included in **Appendix 3**.
- I.10 The purpose of the first group discussion was for stakeholders to validate and comment on the draft vision for GI in the Borough. Each group was given a copy of the draft Vision and a few minutes to read it. Feedback was then gathered on the content of the vision and recommendations for amendments. Workshop materials and group feedback notes for session 1 are provided in **Appendix 4**.
- I.11 The purpose of the second group discussion was for stakeholders to provide input on the draft GI Strategy, by commenting on text for the Action Zones (Key GI assets, needs/deficiencies, and objectives), and a list of projects for each Zone, including potential comments on the project list, prioritisation, cost and delivery of projects listed. Groups were provided with a map showing the draft GI strategy at the Borough and Colchester Town levels.
- I.12 It was not possible for all the groups to look at all of the Action Zones, so each group looked at 'Colchester Town Zone', one of the River Zones (either Colne or Roman River Valley Zones), and one of the following; 'AONB and Stour Valley Zone', 'Northern Farmland Zone', 'Southern Farmland Zone' or 'Coastal Zone'. Workshop materials and group feedback notes for session 2 are provided in **Appendix 5**.
- I.13 Each group then reported their priority issues to a plenary session and this was followed by a sum up of next steps.

NOTES FROM GROUP DISCUSSIONS

- I.14 These have been written up and are provided in **Appendices 4 and 5**. Mapped information from the workshop (in the form of annotated strategy maps for the Borough and Town) will also be used to inform the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

NEXT STEPS

- I.15 Information and feedback gained from the workshop will be used to help develop a finalised GI network and supporting plan to guide Colchester in bringing aspects of the GI network forward.
- I.16 The draft plan will be developed in April 2011 and signed off as part of the LDF evidence base later in 2011.

Land Use Consultants
24 February 2011

Appendix I

List of organisations participating

List of organisations participating in second stakeholder workshop

List of those who also attended the initial stakeholder workshop:

Colchester Borough Council – a range of departments represented

Colchester Green Links and Open Spaces

Colchester Natural History Museum

Land Use Consultants

Love Myland

Myland Parish Council

Natural England

Moors Movement

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

Stanway Parish Council

Walk Colchester

Additional attendees:

Dedham Vale Landscape/Biodiversity/Access

Essex Wildlife Trust

Maldon District Council (planning policy and coast & countryside development)

The Environment Agency

Sustrans

Braintree District Council (Tree and Landscape Officer)

Appendix 2

Workshop agenda

COLCHESTER BOROUGH GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY: SECOND STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

17 FEBRUARY 2011

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this workshop is to validate and refine the draft GI vision, action zones, and GI network ('vision map'), as well as to discuss options for project prioritisation and possible approaches to delivery and future governance.

The emphasis would be on (i) obtaining feedback on the Borough and town-wide vision and GI network (ii) identifying how individual stakeholders could contribute to practical GI delivery (time, contacts, resources, skills, land etc).

AGENDA

Time	Activity	Actions
13.45-14.00pm	Arrival and refreshments	
14.00-14.05pm	Introduction and Welcome	CBC (Chair)
14.05-14.25pm	Presentation – draft GI Strategy	LUC
14.25-14.30pm	Move into breakout workshops	
14.30-14.45	Workshop Discussion 'break-out' groups 1. Visioning	
14.45- 14.55	Refreshments	
14.55 – 16.10	Workshop Discussion 'break-out' groups 2. GI action zones, green corridors, and detailed opportunities for Colchester Borough and Town. 3. Green Infrastructure projects & delivery	2 LUC facilitators 2 CBC facilitators
16.10 – 16.30	Summary and Feedback	All – Each group to give 2-3 main points
16.30	Chair close and thanks	CBC (chair)

Appendix 3

Presentation slides

Appendix 4

Handouts and Group Notes – Session I

Session 1: Vision

THE TASK:

- I.17 In this session participants were presented with the following vision and asked to comment on it:

A VISION FOR GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IN COLCHESTER 2025

The suggested components of an overall vision for Colchester Borough in 2025 are set out below.

The vision is based on feedback received at the initial stakeholder workshop an understanding of the existing GI assets the deficiency and needs analysis.

The vision is intended to be forward looking and aspirational to provide the framework and context for the GI objectives and projects.

Vision

- Local residents and visitors appreciate the wide choice of varied environments on offer, including high quality urban parks, multi-functional open spaces on the urban fringe and semi natural greenspaces within easy reach of urban areas. Together these make a vital contribution to an improved quality of life.
- The importance of the historic environment of Colchester is recognised, promoted, valued and appreciated; it is an essential part of the identity and sense of place of the Borough and Town. Key existing sites are conserved and enhanced, further historic heritage uncovered and protected and opportunities for future historic legacy created.
- Residential and economic development is sensitively designed using local landscape and historic character as a framework, enhancing green space provision and maximising the range of benefits it provides to people and wildlife.
- There is an impressive network of high quality sustainable access corridors, including river-based transport, cycle, bridleways and footpaths. This provides genuine alternatives to the car and has made existing environments much more accessible to those living in urban areas, resulting in more healthy lifestyles. The routes enable access out from Colchester town to key GI destinations assets including the coast and AONB. They are complemented by local links to create circular loops, including inner and outer Colchester Town radial routes and spokes which link key GI sites within the town and into borough-wide routes and links.
- Sustainable access routes and corridors are known and well used – promoted through innovative technology to a wide range of users. They

are maintained to a high standard and travel via. the sustainable access network is first choice for accessing GI places and destinations.

- A coherent network of green infrastructure has helped to restore, re-connect and extend wildlife habitats, including estuarine saltmarsh, grazing marsh, floodplain wetland, grassland and broadleaved woodland. Improved connectivity along the river valleys – Colne, Roman, Stour and their tributaries is a key component of this, as is the managed realignment along the coast.
- Green infrastructure is making a vital contribution to the challenges presented by climate change. Increased tree planting within Colchester town centre and along strategic transport corridors has a cooling effect, improving the local environment in urban areas and ameliorating air quality for local residents. Naturalised stretches of the River Colne help to manage and control fluvial flooding whilst creating new wetland habitats. Swales and green roofs help to reduce and manage flood water run-off. The Borough is working closely with neighbouring authorities to bring substantial areas of woodland back into active management, with woodfuel providing a key source of heat and power to new developments.
- GI networks and assets are accessible to the whole population by different modes and provide functions across the age range. In particular GI has an important role in providing for play, education and social activities for children and young people.

GROUP NOTES

1.18 Notes from each group are presented below.

GROUP 1

- Too long – overarching paragraph, plus
 - Make it snappier
 - Presentation clearer
 - Clarity of tense.
1. Quality of Life (QoL) – should all relate to QoL. Clarity needed between aims and vision. Sustainable access routes to wider countryside to extend beyond the town in all directions.
 2. Do we need to differentiate between borough and town? Understanding increased. We really need actionable points, i.e. promoted, conserved, enhanced etc.
 3. Retaining and making connections between **areas of new development** and GI connections. Appropriate scale and nature of development.
 4. **Access**
 - **Inclusive** access – can we detail the users (max number of users etc). Don't assume that accessible means it is accessible for all.

- Consider **future** key sites.
 - Movement throughout the borough.
 - Connecting with other forms of access – i.e. transport (trains, buses etc).
5. Connectivity between as well as along river valleys.
 6. Climate change adaptation – steer away from specifics (too detailed and specific). It's not all about tree planting. Why just the Colne? Mention other rivers too.
 7. Age **and** ability ranges. Can we have a Health objective? Add need for Landscape considerations – views, design, opportunities.

GROUP 2

1. Clarify presentation comment of **no** new open space/GI – not a feature of the first workshop.
2. Introduction of Vision – emphasise this is what is **intended** rather than what is provided at 2011.
3. Request for 'proportional allocation' of GI on new development sites.
4. Point 8 to include **all** age groups – not just children and young people. 'Multifunctional'.
5. Include something about funding – '% of council tax for GI: xxx' (suggestion).
6. GI coordinator 'GI Tsar' to oversee GI across all organisations/landowners (suggestion).

GROUP 3

1. Punchy, short – sum up in 2 sentences with extra detail.
2. Inspire and rally, plus LDF?
3. Pressures on existing greenspace – High Woods.
4. Need to create new space.
5. Hilly Fields.
6. **Organised provision of informal greenspace** across town/borough, not just developers' minimum.
7. Increasing functions of existing spaces.
8. Importance of river corridors. Roman, Colne – '**uninterrupted flood plain**'.
9. **Overcome barriers** – e.g. A12 and railway line.
10. Need for a **town vision** as well.
11. Small areas of accessible space in the town.
12. New development to address wider issues – existing open space/GI.
13. Use development to achieve vision.

14. Look at tense – in 2025 will ‘...’

GROUP 4

1. Last bullet point – ageing population/elderly needs not considered.
2. In urban areas – scope to bring forward new architecture – don’t always have to reflect ‘traditional’ to not impact on landscape setting.
3. Role of GI – as contributor to QoL – not strong enough. QoL: Integral to GI philosophy – strengthen message in final document.
4. Document needs a punchier introduction to GI – current vision is good, but wordy. Add in before vision objectives.
5. Making vision ambitious but realistic, and related to people.
6. Need to flag up that it is a shared document, with partners working together to deliver projects.
7. Role of sea walls as linear GI asset.
8. **Resources** (£’s). Can vision state the importance of all partners working together and contributing/making a commitment?
9. Vision too wordy, corporate speak. Can it be bottom-up in style/warmer in style?

Appendix 5

Handouts and Group Notes – Session 2

Session 2 - Action Zones and Projects

THE TASK

- 1.19 Groups were asked to comment on the following text for the Action Zones they were looking at, along with an accompanying project table for each of the Zones.

HANDOUTS

Zone Text

Zone 1: Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Stour Valley

The Zone covers much of the northern edge of Colchester Borough, and is part of the larger AONB which straddles the Borough's northern boundary, following the route of the Stour Valley. Management of the AONB is guided by the Dedham Vale AONB & Stour Valley Management Project. The Action Zone includes all of the AONB and the Stour Valley.

Key GI Assets

- Cultural heritage and particularly associations with Constable – a draw for many visitors.
- The River Stour and its valley provide a range of recreational opportunities, including the Stour Valley Path, a sixty mile regional route.
- Part of the Essex Way (a strategic route) runs through the Zone from north to south (trail links Epping and Harwich), and down into the Northern Farmland Zone.
- River habitat with internationally important (SPA) floodplain grazing marsh along the Stour and woodland complex along tributary valleys
- In addition to the river itself, there are numerous sites within the zone which are important for wildlife and biodiversity (many designated as County or Local Wildlife Sites), including:
 - Wormingford Mere – A natural water filled feature which is designated as a County Wildlife Site.
 - Lodge Hills Local Wildlife Site.
 - Ancient Woodland (e.g. at Creaks Grove, Boxted Hall, Cophedge Farm Wood and Ash Wood).
 - Two large areas of former heathland at Boxted and Dedham Heath.
- Numerous cultural heritage features which form part of the landscape, including:

- Earthworks (e.g. crop mark complexes, routeways running north to south down the valley sites to ancient river crossings).
- Historic settlements (e.g. Dedham – Conservation Area).
- Historic manors and parkland (e.g. Horksley Park, which is surrounded by ancient farmland).

Key Needs/deficiencies

- Currently poor connectivity for cyclists, horse riders and walkers from Colchester Town into the AONB and Stour Valley Zone (car bourne visits predominate).
- Lack of coordination across the AONB as a whole (including outside the Zone) in terms of access information for visitors.
- Fluvial flood risk associated with the Stour.
- Fragmentation of biodiversity habitats along the Stour Valley and tributaries.
- Limited recreation destination sites for visitors within this part of the AONB – greenspace deficiencies.

Objectives for the Zone

- **To conserve and enhance the tranquillity, biodiversity and historic fabric of the Dedham Vale and Stour Valley.**
- **Improve sustainable access to and within the zone (links for walking, cycling and horse riders and for use by less mobile) to complement existing sustainable travel initiatives such as the new ‘Hopper bus’.**
- **To encourage greater understanding and appreciation of the physical and historic landscapes and heritage features.**

Zone Project Table

ACTION ZONE I: DEDHAM VALE AONB AND STOUR VALLEY			
POTENTIAL PROJECTS	FUNCTIONS	COST	DELIVERY (who/ mechanisms/funding etc)
I. LINKING TO THE AONB			

1a. Stour to Colne Circular Route	Access Health	£££	AONB
1b. AONB to Colchester Town Shared route for cyclists/pedestrians/horses	Access Health	£££££	CBC
2. INTERPRETATION			
2a. Co-ordinated, integrated approach – wider AONB	Access Conserving landscape and historic character	££££	AONB HLS
3. STOUR TRIBUTARIES			
3a. Wetland and woodland habitat management & enhancement	Biodiversity Sound ecosystems and climate change Conserving landscape and historic character Flood attenuation	£££ (given existing mechanisms)	Agri-environment sector AONB HLS

£	< 100k
£££	100k – 500k
££££	500k – 1.5 million
£££££	> 1.5 million

Zone 2: Northern Farmland Zone

The Northern Farmland Zone is the broad band of farmland plateau to the north of Colchester Town between the Colne and Stour Valleys. It is essentially a medium to large scale arable landscape, with some areas of woodland and orchards.

Key GI Assets

- Well-wooded in southern areas including a number of orchards (e.g. Sergeant's Orchard) and areas of ancient woodland (e.g. at Pitchbury, Stitching and Slough Grove).
- Key sites for nature conservation include the Black Brook Local Wildlife Site.
- Several projects are already underway to make the woodland network more extensive (such as the Woodland Trust community woodland at Fordham), which extends into the Colne Valley Zone.
- The Essex Way (strategic route) runs diagonally through the Zone from the north east to the south west, and a National Cycle Route runs through the Zone.
- Network of rural lanes.
- Key cultural heritage features in this zone include:
 - Remains of the Colne Valley railway line.
 - A Norman Motte and Bailey castle (Mount Bures) which is a Scheduled Monument. Several moats are recorded within this Zone.
 - An Iron Age hill-fort exists at Pitchbury Ramparts (a Scheduled Monument) which survives as a substantial bank and ditch within an area of ancient woodland, the remainder is visible as a cropmark.

Key Needs/deficiencies

- A deficiency in regional level ANG (<10km 500ha) and district level ANG (<2km 20ha).
- A notable gap in the Rights of Way network (between the north of Colchester Town and the southern edge of the AONB Zone). – plus severance from Colchester Town by A12.
- Fragmentation of woodland habitats.

Objectives

- **To improve connectivity and use of rights of way in the borough by:**

- Connecting gaps in the existing cycle and rights of way network (e.g. to the north west of Colchester and immediately north of the A12).
- Integrating longer distance routes into the local network by connecting to the Essex Way and National Cycle Network.
- Providing better promotion, signage and maintenance of rights of way, more bridleways and provision for off-road cycling, and better accessibility for all (in line with the Essex Rights of Way Management Plan).
- **To promote cultural heritage as part of the GI network, including:**
 - Mount Bures.
 - The defensive line along the Marks Tey to Sudbury railway branch line.
 - The World War II airfield.
- **To improve access to natural and semi-natural greenspace in areas of deficiency.**

Zone Project Table

ACTION ZONE 2: NORTHERN FARMLAND			
POTENTIAL PROJECTS	FUNCTIONS	COST	DELIVERY
4. IMPROVING ACCESS TO NATURAL GREENSPACE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE			
4a. Boxted Loop	Health Access	£££	
4b. Ardleigh Reservoir Link	Health Access	£££	
4c. Pitchbury Ramparts and Essex Way	Health Access	£££	
5. CONNECTING TOWN AND COUNTRYSIDE			
5a. Enhancing existing routes	Health Access	££££	
5b. A12 Crossing Enhancement (land bridge)	Health Access	£££££	Future A12 upgrading

6. WOODLAND NETWORK PROJECT

6a. Connecting and enhancing existing woodland. Fordham – West Bergholt	Biodiversity Access Sound ecosystems and climate change adaptation Energy production	£££	Landowners Woodland Trust WGS
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£ < 100k
 £££ 100k – 500k
 ££££ 500k – 1.5 million
 £££££ > 1.5 million

Zone 3: Colne River Valley Zone

The Colne River Valley Zone is a zone based on the valley extending from the borough boundary in the west, through the urban area of Colchester Town to Wivenhoe and the Colne Estuary.

Key GI Assets

The Colne River Valley Zone contains a wealth of GI assets including:

West of Colchester:

- Chapel Viaduct – one of the ‘finest and largest brick railway viaducts in the East of England’ – this is protected as a Conservation Area along with the historic core of Chappel.
- Fiddler’s Wood – ancient woodland.
- Representation of industrial production from mill with surviving mill race at Ford Street, Newbridge and Cook’s Mill.
- Crop marks and other archaeological remains – also WW2 pill boxes associated with Marks Tey to Sudbury railway branch line.
- Fordham community woodland – a Woodland Trust site associated with Fordham Hall.
- Chapel Ponds and Millennium Green LWS (‘road-tracked AGS’ – accessible greenspace?).
- Deciduous woodland (e.g. Hickmore Fen).

Through Colchester Town:

- Cymbeline Meadows – An important semi-natural area on the western edge of Colchester Town.
- Areas of cultural heritage interest associated primarily with Colchester Town (e.g. Area of Archaeological Interest at Cymbeline Meadows, Castle Park and Colchester’s Historic Core, the industrial maritime heritage associated with the Hythe/East Colchester Growth Area).
- Cycle Colchester routes through the town and towards Wivenhoe (particularly to the east of the River Colne).
- Network of Rights of Way along the River from Colchester Town centre/historic core, east/south towards the estuary. Along the eastern bank of the Colne near Essex University, the routes are more easily accessible and way-marked than on the western bank.

East of Zone:

- Hythe Lagoons Local Nature Reserve.
- Cowdray Marsh.

- Upper Colne Marshes - Grazing marshes with associated ditch and open water habitats (SSSI).
- Wivenhoe Woods and Wivenhoe Ferry Marsh.
- The Moors (also in Colchester Town Zone) – An important wildlife habitat in an area known locally as the Moors between the River Colne and Hythe Hill.
- Coastal Floodplain and grazing marsh (Colne Estuary Ramsar/SPA)
The Upper Colne marshes lie along both sides of the Colne and Roman Rivers, south east of Colchester.

Throughout Zone:

- Network of EWT sites and Local Nature Reserves – linked floodplain habitats.
- Proposed link to the National Cycle Network between Colchester and Sudbury to the north west, and Wivenhoe and the coast, along the Colne.

Key Needs/deficiencies

- A deficiency in local-level ANG (<200m 2ha) where the Zone runs through Colchester Town, and out to the west (with the exception of the area around Fordham and Cymbeline Meadows).
- A deficiency in regional level ANG throughout the north of the borough, which includes the Colne River Valley Zone from Colchester Town, westwards.
- Lack of a coherent system of rights of way from Cymbeline Meadows westwards through and along the Valley to the west.
- Management of Flood Risk is an issue, particularly in Colchester Town and Wivenhoe.
- Loss of species-rich riverside grassland and marshland in this zone due to intensive grazing management.
- Need to improve access connectivity through the zone linking Colchester town to Wivenhoe, Fingrinhoe, Brightlinsea and the coast.

Objectives for the Zone

- **To harness opportunities for improving access and links for recreation, habitat creation and enhancement for biodiversity and wildlife, including flood plain grazing marsh, including:**
 - Provision of local level greenspace or better connectivity to it within Colchester Town.
 - Better connections to Regional Level ANG within the Zone to meet deficiencies.
 - Enabling the restoration, enhancement and connection of floodplain habitats.

- **To use GI to manage flood risk, particularly in Colchester Town, by:**
 - Maximising the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems.
 - Maximising the benefits of the 10m buffer zone proposed between the river and new development areas as a multi-functional link in the GI network.
- **To integrate cultural heritage features with the Colne Valley GI network, particularly within Colchester Town and the Growth Areas.**
- **To accommodate new development in a way which maximises the opportunities presented by the River Colne and which celebrates its cultural heritage and biodiversity, including:**
 - Maximising the benefits to GI of the East Colchester Growth Area, by providing high quality, good access along the western bank of the river into the Coastal Zone beyond to create a continuous riverside walkway and cycleway.

Zone Project Table

ACTION ZONE 3: COLNE RIVER VALLEY			
POTENTIAL PROJECTS	FUNCTIONS	COST	DELIVERY (who, how, funding)
6. WOODLAND NETWORK PROJECT			
6a. Connecting and enhancing existing woodland. Fordham – West Bergholt	Biodiversity Access Sound ecosystems and climate change adaptation Energy production	£££	Landowners Woodland Trust WGS
7. MANAGING THE COLNE FOR PEOPLE AND WILDLIFE			
7a. Colne Valley Path (shared uses) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town centre – coast/Brightlingsea/Mersea • Town centre – Cymbeline Meadow – Fordham 	Access Health	£££££	Growth Area (CLC/developer contributions)

7b. Colne Habitat restoration and management – connectivity of habitats.	Biodiversity Flood attenuation Sound ecosystems and adapting to climate change	££££	Growth Area (CLC/developer contributions) HLS
7c. Flood Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUDS • Attenuation (wetland area) 	Biodiversity Flood attenuation Sound ecosystems and adapting to climate change	£££	Growth Area (CLC/developer contributions) CBC
8. BREAKERS PARK			
8a. New urban park	Access	In progress	CBC
9. HYPHE LAGOONS			
9a. Potential opportunity to create a better facility for access and recreation (?)	Access Biodiversity	££££	EWT

£ < 100k
£££ 100k – 500k
££££ 500k – 1.5 million
£££££ > 1.5 million

Zone 4: Colchester Town

Colchester Town contains two thirds of the borough's population (which is due to expand significantly) and provides the primary source of GI 'users', both in terms of residents and visitors. Growth proposed in the Zone presents important opportunities for investment in GI. The Colne River Valley runs right through this Zone and is integral to it.

Key GI Assets

I.20 Colchester Town contains a number of existing greenspaces of a high quality, including:

- High Woods Country Park – A large publicly accessible greenspace running northwards from the town centre to the ancient fringe – contains areas of ancient woodland and grassland designated as SSSI. Also contains evidence of Civil war defence.
- Castle Park – A Grade II listed Victorian Park in Colchester's historic core which encompasses much of Colchester's rich heritage within its boundaries and boasts over 1 million visitors a year².
- Hilly Fields.
- Abbey Field.
- The Moors – An important wildlife habitat in an area known locally as the Moors between the River Colne and Hythe Hill. Looked after by a local group of volunteers called The Moors Movement.
- A number of sports grounds (e.g. Mile End Recreation Ground, within the Northern Growth Area).
- A number of nature reserves and wetland areas close to the town centre (Cymbeline Meadows to the west of the town and Local Nature Reserves at Bull Meadow, Colne, Hilly Fields, Lexden Park, Salary Brook, Spring Lane Meadows and Welsh Wood).

I.21 Colchester Town – 'the oldest town in England' contains a vast number of important cultural heritage features. There is a concentration of these in the historic core but they are also spread throughout the urban area. Those of particular relevance for GI include:

- Registered parkland associated with Severall's hospital.
- Castle and other features in Castle Park.
- Colchester Roman Circus.
- System of Dyke's (e.g. Gryme's Dyke)
- Archaeological finds formalised in areas such as Gosbecks archaeological park.
- Ancient woodland in High Woods.

² http://colchester.gov.uk/service_landing_level_3.asp?sec_id=3741

- Maritime Industrial heritage and The Hythe and Wivenhoe.
- Military heritage associated with the Garrison area.

Other key GI assets include:

- The River Colne (See Colne Valley Zone).
- 'Cycle Colchester' cycle network.
- 'Town to Sea' trail (running from the Hythe area along the Colne to Wivenhoe).

I.22 Important GI Assets on the urban fringe include:

- Westlands Park.
- Gosbecks Archaeological Park (also associated with the Roman River Valley Zone).
- Salary Brook Nature Reserve.
- Middlewick 'natural and semi-natural' (NSN) area to the south east.

Key Needs/deficiencies

- There is a deficiency of accessible natural greenspace in the town, particularly at the 'local' level (<300m 2ha).
- All Growth Areas have deficiencies in local level ANG to varying degrees. The Northern Growth Area has a deficiency in regional level ANG (<10km 500ha). The Stanway Growth Area has deficiencies in District level and well as local level ANG.
- Flood risk (from fluvial and surface water flooding) is an issue throughout this Zone. Use of SuDs and GI to manage flood risk will be essential.
- There is a demand for allotments in south Colchester, and there are acknowledged deficiencies in North Colchester.
- The rights of way network is extensive but there is a need for better promotion and maintenance of routes.
- The town must adapt to the impacts of climate change (e.g. through flood alleviation, food production, and provision of shade).
- More recreation/activity facilities needed for children and young people.
- IMD suggest that the Garrison and East Colchester Growth Areas are identified as having poorer health than the rest of the town.
- Environmental quality in the East Colchester Growth Area is identified as being particularly poor.

Objectives for GI in Colchester Town

- **To use GI to celebrate the wealth of cultural heritage and natural environment assets in the town and surrounding borough, including:**

- Promoting existing sites and connections so people are aware of the existing assets available to them, as well as how to access them.
- **To improve connectivity and access to greenspace in the Town for recreation and commuting by safe and sustainable modes of transport, including:**
 - Improving walking and cycling routes (including connectivity between exiting spaces and improving safety for users, particularly on routes to schools), making cycling a real alternative to the car for commuting and leisure use.
 - Overcoming pedestrian and cycle barriers such as the A12, links to Colchester Station, and the railway line.
 - Reducing traffic congestion by providing safe and accessible cycle and pedestrian routes as a real alternative to the car for commuters and leisure users.
- **To use green infrastructure to make important contributions to the regeneration of deprived areas such as North Colchester, North Station, the Garrison, St. Botolph's and East Colchester, including improvements to living environments, health and the integration of cultural heritage assets.**
- **To enable the town to adapt to the impacts of climate change, including though:**
 - Flood alleviation in the upper Colne.
 - Food production throughout the Town.
 - Provision of shade through urban greening including street trees.

Zone Project Table

ACTION ZONE 4: COLCHESTER TOWN			
POTENTIAL PROJECTS	FUNCTIONS	COST	DELIVERY (who, how, funding)
I0. CREATING NEW GREENSPACE AND IMPROVING ACCESS TO GREENSPACE			
I0a. North Colchester Green Lung Open space for growth area	Conserving landscape and historic character Access Health	£££££	Growth area (developer contributions/CLC)
I0b. Colchester Greenway (inner)	Access Health	£££££	Growth area (developer

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cymbeline – historic core • Spurs to public transport nodes • Links to the Moors & Colne Valley • Links to Garrison/Roman Valley • Spurs to Mile End • Links via High Woods 	Conserving and enhancing landscape and historic character (links to key historic sites in the town)		contributions/CLC)
I0c. Colchester Greenway (outer) + spurs to link to strategic network	Access Health	£££££	Growth area (developer contributions/CLC) Landowners
I0d. Stanway – Gryme's Dyke and Gosbecks Link (shared use)	Access Health	£££££	Growth area (developer contributions/CLC) Landowners
I0e. Stanway Greenspace (grassland, wetland creation)	Access Health Biodiversity	££££	Mineral restoration
I0f. Moors enhancement	Access Health Biodiversity Conserving landscape and historic character	£££	Developer contributions? Moors movement
11. COLCHESTER URBAN GREENING			
I1a. Pocket parks, allotments and community growing.	Access Health Biodiversity Local food production	££££	Growth Areas
I1b. Trees in Towns	Health Access Biodiversity Conserving landscape and historic character	£	CBC National Tree Planting Scheme
I1c. Greening the Link Road	Health Conserving landscape and historic character	£££	CBC Highways Agency National Tree Planting Scheme
12. PROMOTION/AWARENESS			
See borough-wide mobile			

explorer project.			
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Zone 5: Roman River Valley (including Abberton Reservoir)

The Roman River Valley Zone is a well wooded valley following the course of the Roman River as it runs laterally across the borough. The Zone extends south to include the Abberton Reservoir.

Key GI Assets

- The Roman River Valley contains a rich and complex mosaic of woodland, scrub, heath, grassland and fen as well as some floodplain and grazing marsh. It has been described as ‘one of the best preserved river valleys in Essex’³.
- Throughout the valley there is a mosaic of deciduous woodland, including ancient woodland. Notable GI woodland sites within the valley include Friday Woods, Donyland Woods and the Roman River Valley Nature Reserve (a 44 acre reserve which contains a fragment of traditional river valley landscape maintained by the Essex Wildlife Trust).
- Abberton Reservoir is the largest freshwater body in Essex and one of the most important wetlands for wildfowl in the UK. It includes a visitor centre and nature reserve. The extension of the reservoir, which is currently taking place, includes the relocation and expansion of the existing visitor centre, and the expansion of the network of permissive paths, cycle routes and bridleways near the reservoir, increasing the network from 4km to 6km.
- Gosbecks archaeological park lies between the Roman River Zone and Colchester urban area. It is an important site for the town, containing some important heritage features. It lies within a much larger area of potential archaeological significance which covers much of the central and western parts of the Zone.

Key Needs/deficiencies

- The Zone supports a number of nationally threatened habitats including heathland and deciduous woodland. These are fragmented and in need of better connectivity.
- Stanway Growth Area is adjacent to the Roman River – there is an opportunity to link into this important GI as well as a need to protect sensitive habitats from recreation pressure.
- The river presents a risk from flooding. Management of GI within the zone could help to minimise the impact of flood risk.
- There are opportunities to improve access for pedestrians and cyclists.

³ Roman River Complex (Living Landscape 68), A Visioning document prepared by Essex Wildlife Trust, 04/05/10.

- The stretch of the Roman River valley between Colne marshes and Gosbecks is notable in its lack of deficiency in all types of accessible natural greenspace, the area near the Stanway Growth Area has deficiencies in local level as well as district level ANG.
- There is a limited access network to the south-west of Colchester and around Abberton Reservoir.
- There is a lack of a clear east-west rights of way corridor through the Zone.
- North-south access from Colchester Town to this Zone is limited to Green Link from Garrison area.

Objectives for the Roman River Valley Zone

- **To create an integrated approach to land management for, recreation, and biodiversity, notably relating to the woodland habitats.**
- **Improve connectivity between Colchester urban area and the Roman River.**
- **Provide new local and district level accessible natural greenspace or assist in improved access to existing sites of this nature and size.**
- **To promote and integrate cultural heritage features with the GI network.**
- **To create, expand and reconnect fragmented habitats within the Zone, including:**
 - BAP habitats such as deciduous woodland and lowland acid grassland, as well as marshland (e.g. Upper Colne Marshes).
- **To maximise opportunities for renewable energy fuel production through coppicing of woodland.**

Zone Project Table

ACTION ZONE 5: ROMAN RIVER VALLEY			
POTENTIAL PROJECTS	FUNCTIONS	COST	DELIVERY (who, how, funding)
12. MANAGING THE ROMAN RIVER VALLEY FOR PEOPLE AND WILDLIFE			
12a. Abberton Loop (shared use)	Access Health	££££	Essex Water
12b. Roman River	Biodiversity	££££	Landowners

habitat enhancement and management (woodland)	Flood management Conserving landscape and historic character		
12c. Connecting the River with the Town (Garrison to Abberton link)	Access Health	££££	CBC/ECC landowners
12d. Roman River Woodland Project	Biodiversity Energy production Sound ecosystems Conserving landscape and historic character	££££	Partnership

£ < 100k
 £££ 100k – 500k
 ££££ 500k – 1.5 million
 £££££ > 1.5 million

Zone 6: Southern Farmland Zone

The Southern Farmland Zone includes the band of farmland plateau between the Colne River Valley and Colchester Town in the North, to the Roman River Valley in the South. It includes the town of Tiptree and an area to the east of the Colne Estuary, beyond Wivenhoe.

Key GI Assets

- I.23 A number of key GI assets lie on the fringe of Colchester Town:
- Gosbecks Archaeological Park.
 - Westlands Park (south west Colchester).
 - Much of Friday Wood, which straddles the border between the Southern Farmland and Roman River Zones.
 - Sand and gravel extraction sites which are currently in use but are allocated as informal recreation areas after restoration.
- I.24 The following sites lie near to the town of Tiptree:
- Layer Wood ancient woodland.
 - Pods Wood ancient woodland.
 - Tiptree Heath - the largest area of lowland heathland remaining in Essex (SSSI)
 - Birch Wood ancient woodland.
- I.25 Throughout the zone there are a number of other key GI assets:
- Recreation and amenity spaces associated with the villages of Marks Tey and Great Tey, and Tiptree.
 - Wivenhoe House Park, University of Essex.
 - Marks Tey Brick Pit SSSI.
 - Mosaic of woodland (including ancient woodland).
 - WWII heritage associated with the airport.
 - Marks Tey branch Line.

Key Needs/deficiencies

- Growth in Tiptree will increase the population in this Zone, putting further pressure on Rights of Way and designated and non-designated recreation and nature conservation areas.
- Gosbecks Archaeological Park in need of improvements.
- Deficiency in county level ANG in the Tiptree area.
- Significant gaps in the rights of way network exist between Tiptree and Colchester Town.
- Some woodland blocks (including ancient and semi-natural woodland) in the Zone are fragmented.

Objectives for the Zone

- **To improve connectivity and access for people, including:**
 - Improving access and recreational benefits through provision of accessible natural greenspaces to meet deficiencies at a range of scales.
 - Improving access from Tiptree area towards Colchester to the north and Abberton Reservoir to the east.
 - Improving connectivity in the Borough and encouraging the use of cycling as a mode of transport by connecting gaps in the existing cycle and Rights of Way network.
 - Restoration and extension of fragmented heathland habitats.
- **To maximise opportunities for renewable energy as part of a low-carbon borough, including:**
 - Maximising opportunities for renewable energy fuel production through coppicing.

Zone Project Table

ACTION ZONE 6: SOUTHERN FARMLAND			
POTENTIAL PROJECTS	FUNCTIONS	COST	DELIVERY (who, how, funding)
14. HEATHLAND RESTORATION			
14a. Heathland and grassland restoration and extension	Biodiversity Conserving landscape and historic character	££££ (dependent on land ownership)	EWT Tiptree Heath Living Landscapes
15. IMPROVEMENTS TO GREENSPACE AND ACCESS			
15a. Tiptree Parks	Access Health	£££££	CBC Growth Area – developer contributions and CIL
15b. New recreation site (Stanway)	Access Health Biodiversity Local food production	££££	Mineral operators CBC Growth Area – developer contributions and CIL

I5c. Tiptree – Colchester Loop	Access Health	££££	CBC Growth Area – developer contributions and CIL
I6. WOODLAND PROJECT			
I6a. Connecting Tiptree woodlands	Biodiversity Energy production Sound ecosystems and climate change adaptation	Dependent on land ownership	Woodland Trust/EWS HLS?

£	< 100k
£££	100k – 500k
££££	500k – 1.5 million
£££££	> 1.5 million

Zone 7: Coastal Zone

The Coastal Zone is the area to the south of the Roman River Valley and Abberton Reservoir and runs along the coastal and estuarine areas of the Colne and Blackwater rivers and includes Mersea. It contains a wealth of important coastal habitats.

Key GI Assets

There are a wide variety of habitats and landscape features which provide habitats for wildfowl which are internationally protected.

- Abbots Hall Farm - A 700 acre coastal farm and the head office of Essex Wildlife Trust. SSSI, SPA, SAC, RAMSAR
- Copt Hall marshes - Copt Hall Marshes in Colchester are part of the Blackwater SSSI. The Salt Marshes are an important site for overwintering wildfowl and wading birds.
- Grass headland paths behind the marshes, giving access to the sea wall, although access is restricted on some paths in Winter.
- Fingringhoe Wick Nature Reserve -
- Cudmore Grove Country Park on Mersea
- Pete Tye Common.
- West Mersea Maritime heritage.

Key Needs/deficiencies

- Deficient in local level accessible natural greenspace (2ha within 300metres).
- West Mersea has deficiencies in District level and well as local level ANG.
- Apart from local level ANG, parts of the area are deficient in 20ha (Western Areas of Mersea Island) and 100ha (eastern parts of Mersea island).
- Poor links between Colchester Town and Fingringhoe Nature Reserve and the coast .
- The rights of way network is fragmented in this zone.
- Managed realignment is likely to take place South of Wivenhoe, east and west of Brightlingsea and the south and west of Mersea Island.
- Coastal marsh is under threat from sea-level rise (resulting in a loss of saltmarsh through coastal squeeze) and proposed managed realignment, which will create new intertidal habitats, but at the expense of currently-designated freshwater or brackish habitat.

Objectives for the Zone

- **To protect and enhance existing coastal habitats and mitigate for potential loss resulting from coastal management schemes, including:**
 - To mitigate coastal marsh loss by providing this habitat elsewhere in the Zone. There may be opportunities for extending areas of grazing marsh and reedbeds to improve the Zone for wildlife and biodiversity.
 - Grazing marsh habitats may be connected and enhanced as part of the green infrastructure network for wildlife and biodiversity,
- **To enhance access to the coast and through the zone - manage public access to the zone to allow people to enjoy the wide range of assets, whilst managing this in a way to protect and enhance wildlife.**

Zone Project Table

ACTION ZONE 7: COASTAL ZONE			
POTENTIAL PROJECTS	FUNCTIONS	COST	DELIVERY (who, how, funding?)
16. ENHANCING ACCESS TO THE COAST (multi functional)			
I6a. Colchester – Fingringhoe (Colne Valley)	Access Health	££	ECC/CBC
I6b. Abberton – West Mersea (new off road link)	Access Health	£££££	ECC/CBC Sustrans
I6c. Mersea Circular Route (low key route)	Access Health	££	CBC
I6d. Abberton – Blackwater (low key route)	Access Health	££	ECC/CBC
17. MANAGING COASTAL REALIGNMENT			
I7a. Ensuring realignment meets GI objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural green space • Access 	Access Biodiversity Conserving landscape and historic character Local food		Shoreline Management Plan EA CBC EWT

• Biodiversity	production		
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£	< 100k
£££	100k – 500k
££££	500k – 1.5 million
£££££	> 1.5 million

				<p>borough-wide) – add to table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spoke commuter route. • Better links through new town. • In general – not objections to route per se, but need to prioritise. <p>10f.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need better mapping – show ownership and local initiatives. • A12 access – road is very busy. • Trees in towns cost more than money. Greening the link road has biodiversity function also. <p>Mobile explorer – speak to Walk Colchester and others re. work already undertaken.</p>
Action Zone 3 – Colne Valley				
General	Missing Assets	Needs/deficiencies	Objectives	Projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hill House Wood West Bergholt. • Why keep to 10 metre buffer? This is an EA minimum requirement. • Breakers Park – check status – this may have been thrown out. • Maintaining links all along the river, including through the town. 				<p>6a.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has been looked into before. Hedgerow – but landowner issues. • Wooded landscape, not just woodland.

GROUP 2				
Action Zone 4 – Colchester Town				
General	Missing Assets	Needs/deficiencies	Objectives	Projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ok with zonal boundaries and descriptions. • Northern Growth Area – access enhancement to be moved west. • Meaningful green link 'lung' north to A12. • Golf course is not publicly accessible at Braiswick. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of destination points. Recognising the benefits of improved access but it needs access to the multi-functional spaces which are currently missing/deficient. • Improved facilities to encourage greater use of Cymbeline Meadows/Hilly Fields – use Spring lane tennis area for parking and facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the sacred sites beyond 2030, i.e. plan for the next phases of development. • Promote connectivity, both rural and cultural. Every area should have access to the Colchester Route. 	Mobile explorer project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great but Step 1 is to have the accessibility and attractors. • Local ownership – 'levering' in local/community involvement – a sense of place.
Action Zone 5 – Roman River Valley				
General	Missing Assets	Needs/deficiencies	Objectives	Projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major tourist potential • Historic interpretation opportunities to be considered. 	GI assets agreed.		Objectives and project plan agreed.	

GROUP 3				
Action Zone 4 – Colchester Town				
General	Missing Assets	Needs/deficiencies	Objectives	Projects
Mapping: 1. Existing assets 2. Show large scale wedges. Be ambitious in showing 'wedges' not lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bourne Valley to Colne - historic and natural link (NT Mill) • Make Colne in town come out more clearly. • Hilly Fields – on map (check). • Cymbeline Meadows and Hilly Fields as an integral whole = green wedge. • Green wedge: important – needs to be protected. • Crossings: enhance around Spring Lane and Cymbeline. 			
Action Zone 3 – Colne Valley				
General	Missing Assets	Needs/deficiencies	Objectives	Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets West: Hill House Wood • EWT – living landscapes. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Living Landscapes' – ensure compatibility. • 7a & 7b – join up. • Abberton Reservoir – access restrictions. Our green line may not be right – use their line.

Action Zone 2 – Northern Farmland				
General	Missing Assets	Needs/deficiencies	Objectives	Projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to edge of A12 – people, buffers. • Think about access over the A12 – crossing/new bridge. 				
GROUP 4				
Action Zone 4 – Colchester Town				
General	Missing Assets	Needs/deficiencies	Objectives	Projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highwood – what is ancient boundary? No SSSI in High Woods; no civil war defence. Source. • Hilly Fields – LNR. • Salary Brook – should be in Colchester Town – check. • Capital Letters – I.3 Gosbeck's Archaeological Park. • I.4 should be Westlands Country Park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street trees – not just street trees, want big trees too. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re. food throughout town, should maintain community garden/allotments. • Need to mention mitigating climate change. • Are North Colchester etc areas all deprived? Need to mention pockets of deprivation within north Colchester, east Colchester areas etc. 	<p>10a. Project name too generic. Need to change to say 'create North Colchester Open Space Project'.</p> <p>10b.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make clearer on map. • What is meant by Greenway? Add glossary. • Inner Colchester Greenway – Maintaining and enhancing as well as delivering new GI. <p>10c.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make it clear what areas are covered. • Functions could be clearer. <p>Generally – need to make projects more specific – too vague. What is meant by way symbol on town centre map? Not in legend.</p>

				I0e. • CBC can implement. I1a • Pocket parks, allotments. I1b • Trees in town – cheap, deliverable.
Action Zone 5 – Roman River Valley				
General	Missing Assets	Needs/deficiencies	Objectives	Projects
Land south of Gosbecks is a SAM – potential archaeological significance.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add ANGSt standards for all zones – consistent with Zone 4. • Re-write paragraph 1 top of page 12 (zone 5) to say Roman River is deficient in ANGSt at all levels. • Are there no east-west public rights of way through Roman River? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to maintain living landscapes. • Objective 3 is unclear – are you saying we need to provide ANGSt against recognised standards, e.g. RTPI standards? • Consistency needed when mentioning ANGSt standard. • BAP – need to include national and Essex BAP targets. 	I2b. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widen to include more than woodland habitats – EA also delivery partner. • Essex and Suffolk Water partner. • Support Living Landscapes Project.
Action Zone 7 – Coastal				
General	Missing Assets	Needs/deficiencies	Objectives	Projects
	Pete Tye Common – not large GI asset?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delete reference to Brightlingsea –proposed MRs. Include Ballast Quay and Mersea Island proposed re-alignments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too vague – e.g. there may be opportunity to extend grazing marsh. • Change to habitat creation opportunities 	I6b. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add in landowners as key partner. I6c. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why Mersea route – low key? I6d.

			<p>through SMP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are objectives finished for Zone 7? • Need objective for mitigation for climate change and adaptation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missing from map. <p>Change Sustainable Access to the Coast.</p> <p>Generally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to comment on projects where it wasn't always clear what was being proposed. • Project names need to be made clearer. • What type of project – access, footpath, cycleway? • Need to acknowledge and think about what standard of path is appropriate in rural/urban areas. These will be different in terms of surfacing. • Also link to different user groups and their needs – buggies, wheelchair users, disabilities considered. • Add carbon reduction functions into each project function for each zone.
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GROUP NOTES ON ACTION ZONES

GROUP I				
Action Zone 4 – Colchester Town				
General	Missing Assets	Needs/deficiencies	Objectives	Projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Riverside – distinct from Castle Park. Runs along wall – Land Lane? Wivenhoe trail (and others) St Botolphs – important north – south link. Cymbeline Meadows shown as with Hilly Fields. Lots of playing fields – make sure mentions Grimstead (north of Salary Brook). Friday Wood/ranges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linked up cycle routes. Promotion of GI in general, not just routes. All ages and inclusive access. Deficiency in information about what exists. Promotion/information could be its own objective. Missing: Movement of wildlife. 	<p>Prioritise objectives (indication of order)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biodiversity, wildlife and landscape protection. 2. Connectivity, access and sustainable transport – also as part of climate change adaptation. 3. Need health and recreation objective (not just as part of regeneration). 4. Regeneration and cultural heritage (keep these separate) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change objective – overarching – could be first. • Missing objective: Provision of information. 	<p>10a.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green lung for Northern Growth Area Maintain general underlying landscape framework. Open space needs to be linked into the rest of the town. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take advantage of existing framework. - Green links of appropriate width. - Semi-natural. - Multi-functional. <p>10b.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terminology Greenway – what is this?! Green access link. Lack of clarity on this project. Need to be aware of cycle/pedestrian conflict. Shared surfaces not always welcome. Is it feasible? More clarity. To connect to public transport. Need to think more about users – need for it. <p>10c.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good for recreation. Ensure have trails in town (not just

Appendix 3: Capital and Revenue Costs (evidence and assumptions)



Zone 1: AONB/ Stour Valley		Quantity	Unit	Rate (£)	Unit	Frequency	Total annual cost	Notes
	a) Consider opportunities to create new community orchards around the Village					0		
	Mow grass beneath trees	500	ha	0.5	m2	10	£2,500.00	
	Inspect and maintain trees (say 250 trees)	200	trees	15	tree	1	£3,000.00	
	TOTAL						£5,500.00	Say £5,500
	b) Link ancient woodland from Dedham to Boxted					0		
	Management of woodland planting	2	ha	1400	ha	1	£2,800.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of fencing	800	m	4	100m	52	£1,664.00	
	Inspection and management of landmark trees	31	trees	45	tree	1	£1,395.00	
	Management of meadow	3,000.00	m2	0.05	m2	1	£150.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of interpretation signboards	5	Item	2.6	Item	12	£156.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	10	Item	2.6	Item	12	£312.00	
	TOTAL						£6,477.00	Say £6,500
	c) Enhance existing footpaths and upgrade to bridle ways where possible, access routes from Dedham to the surrounding countryside							
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	10	Item	2.6	Item	1	£26.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of timber kissing gate	5	Item	1.55	Item	2	£15.50	
	Inspection and maintenance of timber stiles	5	Item	1.25	Item	52	£325.00	
	TOTAL						£366.50	Say £500
	d) Restoration of Heathland at Boxted and Dedham Heaths					0		
	Management of heathland	2	ha	100	ha	1	£200.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of fencing	800	m	4	100m	52	£1,664.00	
	TOTAL						£1,864.00	Say £2,000
	e) Create new walking and cycling access routes from Dedham out to Boxted and Dedham Heaths							
	Management of self binding dual use path (assume 4km length at 2.4m wide)	9,600.00	m2	7.2	100m2	7	£4,838.40	
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	10	Item	2.6	Item	12	£312.00	
	TOTAL						£5,150.40	Say £5,000
	f) Manage local woodland for woodfuel to supply local markets							
	Management of rotational coppice (assuming 85 coppice stools per ha)	10	ha	450	ha	0.3	£1,350.00	
	TOTAL						£1,350.00	Say £1,500

Zone 2: Northern Farmland Zone		Quantity	Unit	Rate (£)	Unit	Frequency	Total annual cost (£)	Notes
2.2) Woodland enhancement zone	b) Undertake improvements to the A134 underpass, B1508 - overpass, A134 -underpass, and the overpass at Cuckoo Farm and Runkins Corner to benefit biodiversity and landscape setting.							
	Paint bridges (assume one bridge per year)	4	Item	1500	Item	0.25	£1,500.00	
	Management of associated planting (assume total of 1ha)	1	ha	275	ha	2	£550.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	8	Item	2.6	Item	12	£249.60	
	Inspection and maintenance of lighting - set flush to ground	80	Item	0.5	Item	12	£480.00	
	TOTAL						£2,779.60	Say £2,800
	c) Buffering along the A12 to improve the visual setting, reduce noise and air pollution and to help create a wildlife corridor. Assume 3km length and new planting width of 50m each side in addition to any existing planting	30	ha	700	ha	1	£21,000.00	
	TOTAL						£21,000.00	Say £21,000
	d) Manage the screening belt for woodfuel.							No additional cost as assumed works will be included above
	TOTAL						£0.00	
	e) Include provision for walking / cycling where possible along the screening belt. Assume 3km length x 1 side only - 2.4m wide, to include excavation and stone build up with self binding gravel wearing course (e.g. Coxwell or Breedon) + timber edge	7,200.00	m2	7.2	100m2	7	£3,628.80	
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	10	Item	2.6	Item	12	£312.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of benches	10	Item	3.9	Item	12	£468.00	
	TOTAL						£4,408.80	Say £4,500
	a) Extension of Fordham Community Woodland to West Bergholt (partially in the River Colne Zone – note also potential links to the Colne Valley Living Landscape and GI project 3.1). Woodland enhancement projects also include enhancement of related landscape features such as copses, hedgerows and grassland – a landscape mosaic							
	Management of woodland planting	2	ha	1400	ha	1	£2,800.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of fencing to woodland	800	m	4	100m	52	£1,664.00	
	Inspection and management of landmark trees	30	Item	45	tree	1	£1,350.00	
	Management of meadow	3,000.00	m2	0.05	m2	1	£150.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of interpretation signboards	5	Item	2.6	Item	12	£156.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	10	Item	2.6	Item	12	£312.00	
	Management of semi-natural grassland	400	m	0.05	m2	1	£20.00	
	Management of hedgerow	500	m	0.217	m	2	£217.00	
	Inspection and management of trees	18	Item	45	tree	1	£810.00	
	Management of coppice woodland	1	ha	450	ha	0.3	£135.00	
	Management of standard trees for coppice woodland	10	Item	45	tree	1	£450.00	
	TOTAL						£8,064.00	Say £8,000

2.2) Woodland enhancement zone (continued)	b) Creation of new woodlands throughout the zone where opportunities arise						0		
	Management of woodland planting	1	ha	1400	ha	1		£1,400.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of fencing	800	m	4	100m	52		£1,664.00	
	Inspection and management of landmark trees	30	Item	45	tree	1		£1,350.00	
	Management of meadow	3,000.00	m2	0.05	m2	1		£150.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of interpretation signboards	5	Item	2.6	Item	12		£156.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	10	Item	2.6	Item	12		£312.00	
	TOTAL							£5,032.00	Say £5,000
	c) Connecting and enhancing existing woodland throughout the zone		Provisional sum			0			
	Management of woodland planting	0.5	ha	1400	ha	1		£700.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of fencing	800	m	4	100m	52		£1,664.00	
	Inspection and management of landmark trees	30	Item	45	tree	1		£1,350.00	
	Management of meadow	3,000.00	m2	0.05	m2	1		£150.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of interpretation signboards	5	Item	2.6	Item	12		£156.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	10	Item	2.6	Item	12		£312.00	
	Management of hedgerow	500	m	0.217	m	2		£217.00	
	Inspection and management of trees	18	Item	42	Item	1		£756.00	
	TOTAL							£5,305.00	Say £5,500
	d) Creation of low key signed walking routes through the woodlands								
	Maintenance of 1.5km of crushed stone paths at 1.2m width	1,800.00	m2	7.2	100m2	7		£907.20	
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	10	Item	2.6	Item	12		£312.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of interpretation signboards	4	Item	2.6	Item	12		£124.80	
	Timber kissing gate	4	Item	1.55	Item	2		£12.40	
	TOTAL							£1,356.40	Say £1,500

Zone 3: Urban Cone Valley Zone		Quantity	Unit	Rate		Frequency	Total annual cost	Notes
3.2) Urban Colne Valley Project	a) Create and enhance the setting for cultural heritage along the Valley.							
	Management of associated planting (assume total of 1ha)	1	ha	274	ha	2	£548.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	15	Item	2.6	Item	12	£468.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of benches	25	Item	3.9	Item	12	£1,170.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of interpretation signboards	10	Item	2.6	Item	12	£312.00	
	TOTAL						£2,498.00	Say £2,500
	b) Integrate SUDS into new developments to the east of the area and retrofit SUDS where possible amongst the existing development in the valley.							
	Requires more detail - this might include anything from creating retention ponds (these may be naturalistic or hard lined and edged); new tree planting with built in SUDS; altering drainage in car parks/paving to incorporate SUDS and other measures. Cost band 4.							Area, number and type of treatments unknown
	TOTAL						£0.00	
	c) Improve access along the river. approximately 8km long, assume no surfacing but boardwalks across wet areas - say 5% of lengthx2 sides							
	Inspection and maintenance of boardwalks - oak (assume 1.8m wide)	1,440.00	m2	0.25	m2	12	£4,320.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	20	Item	2.6	Item	12	£624.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of benches	20	Item	3.9	Item	12	£936.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of interpretation signboards	10	Item	2.6	Item	12	£312.00	
	TOTAL						£6,192.00	Say £6,000
3.3) Colne Estuary Project (links to Essex Living Landscape 70: Colne Estuary)	f) POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in Wivenhoe							Capital costs provided by CBC. Area, number of type of facilities are unknown.
	TOTAL							
	g) POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in Rowhedge							Capital costs provided by CBC. Area, number of type of facilities are unknown.
	TOTAL							
Zone 4: Colchester Town		Quantity	Unit	Rate		Frequency	Total annual cost	Notes
4.1) Communal Greening	d) POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in East Colchester (neighbourhood park in theford)							Capital costs provided by CBC. Area, number of type of facilities are unknown.
	TOTAL							
	e) POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in Colchester Town							Capital costs provided by CBC. Area, number of type of facilities are unknown.
	TOTAL							
	f) POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in Stanway Growth Area							Capital costs provided by CBC. Area, number of type of facilities are unknown.
	TOTAL							
Project 4.2) Enhancing gateways to	a) Restore landscape character, creating a naturalistic feel including planting of flower rich grassland, along key approaches into the city.							
	Management of wildflower meadows - 6 x 10,000 m2 drifts	60,000.00	m2	0.05	m2	1	£3,000.00	
	Landscape enhancements including tree planting	6	Provisional sum	1800	per site		£10,800.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of Artworks/sculptures/gateway features	12	Item	2.58	Item	12	£371.52	
	TOTAL						£14,171.52	Say £14,000

Project 4.2) Enhancing gateways to Colchester (continued)	b) Green the inner ring road with improvements to verges, tree planting etc to enhance the setting of and approaches to the historic town, improve the public realm and boost the economic potential of the town. Westway, Balkerne Hill and Southway provide opportunities to introduce new planting and enhanced existing planting in the central reservation. The roundabout at Colne Bank Ave / Westway would benefit from some landmark trees. Magdalen St. and the west end of Barrack St. would be greatly enhanced by some small scale greening and street trees where there is space. Maudlyn Rd, and Hythe Quay might accommodate some street trees. St Andrew's Ave east side would benefit from shrub planting to create a buffer between the footpath and vehicular traffic	6	Provisional sum	1500	per site		£9,000.00	
	TOTAL						£9,000.00	Say £9,000
	c) Roman Walls & Town Centre Public Realm improvements							Capital costs provided by CBC. Area, number of type of facilities are unknown.
	TOTAL							
Project 4.4) North Colchester Growth Area	a) Conserve and enhance the landscape and historic character setting of Mile End, and landscape framework, as well as creating a new landscape setting for future development, including woodland belts, new SuDS, wetland elements and semi natural greenspace							
	Management and maintenancen of 2 hectare Neighbourhood Park / semi-natural greenspace.		Provisional sum				£40,000.00	
	TOTAL						£40,000.00	Say £40,000
	b) Create a linked network of semi-natural spaces and pocket woodlands for the benefit of people and wildlife							Included in 4.4 a above.
	TOTAL						£0.00	
	c) Provision of POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in North Growth Area							Capital costs provided by CBC. Area, number of type of facilities are unknown.
	TOTAL						£0.00	
	d) Maximise opportunities for SUDS – linking into the Colne Valley (create new balancing ponds and wetlands of say 2-4ha area)							Capital costs provided by CBC. Area, number of type of facilities are unknown.
	TOTAL						£0.00	
	e) Access project – walking/cycling routes into Colchester (outline project requiring more detailed consideration as part of the masterplanning of North Colchester Growth Area							Capital costs provided by CBC. Area, number of type of facilities are unknown.
	TOTAL						£0.00	

Zone 5: Roman River Valley		Quantity	Unit	Rate		Frequency	Total annual cost	Notes
5.1) Woodland Necklace	a) Create new woodland to help reduce woodland fragmentation to the south and east of Colchester							
	Management of woodland planting	5	ha	1400	ha	1	£7,000.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of fencing to woodland (woodland planted in 1 ha	2,000.00	m	4	100m	4	£320.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of timber kissing gate	10	Item	1.55	Item	2	£31.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of timber vehicle gate	5	Item	1.55	Item	2	£15.50	
	Inspection and maintenance of interpretation signboards	10	Item	2.6	Item	12	£312.00	
	TOTAL						£7,678.50	Say: £8,000
	b) Enhance biodiversity throughout the woodland areas.					0		
	Consider the appointment of a ranger who would carry out management work and act as a volunteer co-ordinator. Assume cost of £60k per annum to include on costs, small works budget and materials allowance. Capitalise over 10 years - say £600,000							£600,000 included in capital costs.
	TOTAL						£0.00	
	c) Increase access and accessibility to woodland. - Included in L3B					0		
	TOTAL						£0.00	
Zone6: Southern Farmland Zone		Quantity	Unit	Rate		Frequency	Total annual cost	Notes
6.2) Communal greening project	c) POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in Tiptree							Capital costs provided by CBC. Area, number of type of facilities are unknown.
	TOTAL						£0.00	
Zone7: Coastal Zone		Quantity	Unit	Rate		Frequency	Total annual cost	Notes
7.1) Mersea Island Green Chain	a) Creation of a buffer adjacent to the shoreline around Mersea Island to provide flood alleviation, habitat provision, and create pockets of accessible greenspace which are linked together by an access route. Assume 16km route.							
	Maintenance of boardwalks (oak) (assume 1.8m wide)	1,440.00	m2	0.25	m2	12	£4,320.00	
	Landscape enhancements including native planting (assume 6 ha of native thicket planting).	60,000.00	m2	18.318	100m2	0.2	£2,198.16	
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	10	Item	2.6	Item	12	£312.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of benches	20	Item	3.9	Item	12	£936.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of interpretation signboards	10	Item	2.6	Item	12	£312.00	
	TOTAL						£8,078.16	Say £8,000

Linear Routes		Quantity	Unit	Rate		Frequency	Total annual cost	Notes
L2) Dedham – Colchester Town – Ardleigh Reservoir multi-user routes	a). Multi-user route linking Stour Valley Path at Dalethorpe (NW) with Colchester town south of Runkins Corner. [100% on road]							
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	6.00	Item	2.6	Item	12	£187.20	
	TOTAL						£187.20	Say £200
	b) Multi-user route linking Runkins Corner with Ardleigh Reservoir. [combination of 66% on road and 34% off road]							
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	5.00	Item	2.6	Item	12	£156.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of benches	2.00	Item	3.9	Item	12	£93.60	
	Inspection and maintenance of timber kissing gate	2.00	Item	1.55	Item	2	£6.20	
	Inspection and maintenance of litter bins	2.00	Item	1.3	Item	52	£135.20	
	Inspection and maintenance of interpretation signboards	2.00	Item	2.6	Item	12	£62.40	
	Management and maintenance of tree and shrub planting	1.00	Provisional sum	1500			£1,500.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of picnic benches	4.00	Item	5.16	Item	12	£247.68	
	TOTAL						£2,201.08	Say £2,000
L4) Garrison to Abberton Reservoir	a) Multi-user route linking the Garrison to Abberton Reservoir (S) [Follows existing footpaths and some PROW will require additional paths to link up fully - combination of 36% on road and 64% off road, including 17% in woodland]							
	Maintenance of 2.4m wide tar spray and gravel chipping footpath	5,842.00	m2	4.57	100m2	7	£1,868.86	
	Inspection and maintenance of timber posts for road crossing points	6.00	Item	3.9	Item	12	£280.80	
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	8.00	Item	2.6	Item	12	£249.60	
	Inspection and maintenance of benches	5.00	Item	3.9	Item	12	£234.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of timber kissing gate	4.00	Item	1.55	Item	2	£12.40	
	Inspection and maintenance of litter bins	5.00	Item	1.3	Item	52	£338.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of interpretation signboards	5.00	Item	2.6	Item	12	£156.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of welcome signage	1.00	Item	2.6	Item	12	£31.20	
	TOTAL						£3,170.86	Say £3,000

L4) Garrison to Abberton Reservoir	b) Additional sections of multi-user path required to join up with proposed routes after reservoir expansion [combination of 14% on road and 86% off road] – to create a full loop around the Reservoir. [Off-road path required – no existing route]							
	Maintenance of 1.6m wide self binding gravel (e.g. Coxwell) footpath	13,702.00	m2	7.2	100m2	7	£6,905.81	
	Inspection and maintenance of waymarking signage (oak)	5.00	Item	2.6	Item	12	£156.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of benches	10.00	Item	3.9	Item	12	£468.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of timber kissing gate	4.00	Item	1.55	Item	2	£12.40	
	Management and maintenance of tree and shrub planting	1.00	Provisional sum	1500			£1,500.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of picnic benches	10.00	Item	5.16	Item	12	£619.20	
	Inspection and maintenance of interpretation signboards	5.00	Item	1.3	Item	52	£338.00	
	Inspection and maintenance of welcome signage	1.00	Item	2.6	Item	12	£31.20	
	TOTAL						£10,030.61	Say £10,000

Zone I: AONB/ Stour Valley		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
	a) Consider opportunities to create new community orchards around the Village				0		
	0.5 hectares of new orchard	1	Provisional sum		25,000		
	Sub-total				25000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				2500		
	Sub-total				27500		
	Add contingency @ 10%				2750		
	Sub-total				30250		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				3025		
	TOTAL				33275	1	Say £33,000
	b) Link ancient woodland from Dedham to Boxted						
	New woodland planting - allow for 2 hectares	20000	m2	3	60000		
	Fencing	800	m	20	16000		
	New landmark trees	30	Item	300	9000		
	Native meadow mix to 15% of area	3000	m2	1.6	4800		
	Interpretation signboards	5	Item	3000	15000		
	Waymarking signage	10	Item	1000	10000		
	Works to mature trees	1	Provisional sum		4500		
	Sub-total				119300		
	Add prelims @ 10%				11930		
	Sub-total				131230		
	Add contingency @ 10%				13123		
	Sub-total				144353		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				14435.3		
	TOTAL				158788.3	2	Say £160,000
	c) Enhance existing footpaths and upgrade to bridle ways where possible, access routes from Dedham to the surrounding countryside						
	Waymarking signage	10	Item	1000	10000		
	Timber kissing gate	5	Item	1200	6000		
	Timber stiles	5	Item	1200	6000		
	Sub-total				22000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				2200		
	Sub-total				24200		
	Add contingency @ 10%				2420		
	Sub-total				26620		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				2662		
	TOTAL				29282	1	Say £30,000

Zone I: AONB/ Stour Valley		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
	d) Restoration of Heathland at Boxted and Dedham Heaths						
	Scrub clearance	2000	m2	5	10000		
	Creation of 2 hectares of heathland	2	ha	8000	16000		
	Fencing	800m	m	20	16000		
	Sub-total				42000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				4200		
	Sub-total				46200		
	Add contingency @ 10%				4620		
	Sub-total				50820		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				5082		
	TOTAL				55902	1	Say £56,000
	e) Create new walking and cycling access routes from Dedham out to Boxted and Dedham Heaths						
	Include provision for walking and cycling. Assume 4km length at 2.4m wide, to include excavation and stone build up and self binding wearing course	9600	m2	30	288000		
	Waymarking signage (oak)	10	Item	1000	10000		
	Sub-total				298000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				29800		
	Sub-total				327800		
	Add contingency @ 10%				32780		
	Sub-total				360580		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				36058		
	TOTAL				396638	2	Say £400,000
	f) Manage local woodland for woodfuel to supply local markets						
	Management cost only - 10 hectares of rotational coppice.						

Zone 2: Northern Farmland Zone		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
	b) Undertake improvements to the A134 underpass, B1508 - overpass, A134 -underpass, and the overpass at Cuckoo Farm and Runkins Corner to benefit biodiversity and landscape setting.						
	Paint bridges	4	Provisional sum	5000	20000		
	Landscape enhancements including planting	4	Provisional sum	15000	60000		
	Waymarking signage	8	Item	1000	8000		
	Lighting - set flush to ground	80	Item	500	40000		
	Sub-total				128000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				12800		
	Sub-total				140800		
	Add contingency @ 10%				14080		
	Sub-total				154880		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				15488		
	TOTAL				170368	2	Say 170,000
	c) Buffering along the A12 to improve the visual setting, reduce noise and air pollution and to help create a wildlife corridor. Assume 3km length and new planting width of 50m each side in addition to any existing planting	300000	m2	3	900000		
	Sub-total				900000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				90000		
	Sub-total				990000		
	Add contingency @ 10%				99000		
	Sub-total				1089000		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				108900		
	TOTAL				1197900	3	Say £1,200,000
	d) Manage the screening belt for woodfuel.						
	Not capital cost						

		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
2.2) Woodland enhancement zone	e) Include provision for walking / cycling where possible along the screening belt. Assume 3km length x 1 side only - 2.4m wide, to include excavation and stone build up with self binding gravel wearing course (e.g. Coxwell) + timber edge	7200	m2	30	216000		
	Allowance for earth moving and excavation to form gradients	1	Provisional sum	15000	15000		
	Waymarking signage	10	Item	1000	10000		
	Benches	10	Item	1000	10000		
	Sub-total				251000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				25100		
	Sub-total				276100		
	Add contingency @ 10%				27610		
	Sub-total				303710		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				30371		
	TOTAL				334081	2	Say £335,000
	a) Extension of Fordham Community Woodland to West Bergholt (partially in the River Colne Zone – note also potential links to the Colne Valley Living Landscape and GI project 3.1). Woodland enhancement projects also include enhancement of related landscape features such as copses, hedgerows and grassland – a landscape mosaic						
	New woodland planting - allow for 2 hectares	20000	m2	3	60000		
	Fencing to woodland	800	m	20	16000		
	New landmark trees	30	Item	300	9000		
	Native meadow mix to 15% of area	3000	m2	1.6	4800		
	Interpretation signboards	5	Item	3000	15000		
	Waymarking signage	10	Item	1000	10000		
	Works to mature trees	1	Provisional sum		4500		
	New semi-natural grassland creation - allow for 1 hectare	10000	m2	1.6	16000		
	Fencing to grassland	400	m	20	8000		
	New hedgerow planting	500	m	20	10000		
	New standard trees	18	Item	300	5400		
	Fencing to hedgerow establishment	1000	m	20	20000		

		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
	1 hectare of new coppice woodland	10000	m2	3	30000		
	10 new standard trees for coppice woodland	10	Item	300	3000		
	Sub-total				211700		
	Add prelims @ 10%				21170		
	Sub-total				232870		
	Add contingency @ 10%				23287		
	Sub-total				256157		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				25615.7		
	TOTAL				281772.7	2	Say £282,000
	b) Creation of new woodlands throughout the zone where opportunities arise						
	New woodland planting - allow for 1 hectare	10000	m2	3	30000		
	Fencing	800	m	20	16000		
	New landmark trees	30	Item	300	9000		
	Native meadow mix to 15% of area	3000	m2	1.6	4800		
	Interpretation signboards	5	Item	3000	15000		
	Waymarking signage	10	Item	1000	10000		
	Works to mature trees	1	Provisional sum		4500		
	Sub-total				89300		
	Add prelims @ 10%				8930		
	Sub-total				98230		
	Add contingency @ 10%				9823		
	Sub-total				108053		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				10805.3		
	TOTAL				118858.3	2	Say £120,000
	c) Connecting and enhancing existing woodland throughout the zone						
	New woodland planting - allow for 0.5 hectares	5000	m2	3	15000		
	Fencing	800	m	20	16000		
	New landmark trees	30	Item	300	9000		
	Native meadow mix to 15% of area	3000	m2	1.6	4800		
	Interpretation signboards	5	Item	3000	15000		
	Waymarking signage	10	Item	1000	10000		
	Works to mature trees	1	Provisional sum		4500		
	New hedgerow planting	500	m	20	10000		
	New standard trees	18	Item	300	5400		
	Fencing to hedgerow establishment	1000	m	20	20000		
	Sub-total				109700		
	Add prelims @ 10%				10970		
	Sub-total				120670		
	Add contingency @ 10%				12067		
	Sub-total				132737		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				13273.7		
	TOTAL				146010.7	2	Say £146,000

		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
	d) Creation of low key signed walking routes through the woodlands						
	Allow for 1.5km of crushed stone paths at 1.2m width	1800	m2	25	45000		
	Waymarking signage (oak)	10	Item	1000	10000		
	Interpretation signboards	4	Item	3000	12000		
	Timber kissing gate	4	Item	1200	4800		
	Sub-total				71800		
	Add prelims @ 10%				7180		
	Sub-total				78980		
	Add contingency @ 10%				7898		
	Sub-total				86878		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				8687.8		
	TOTAL				95565.8	I	Say £96,000

Zone 3: Urban Cone Valley Zone		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
3.2) Urban Colne Valley Project	a) Create and enhance the setting for cultural heritage along the Valley.						
	Scrub removal to protect monuments and enhance visibility and presentation	1	Provisional sum	20000	20000		
	Landscape enhancements including planting	1	Provisional sum	50000	50000		
	Waymarking signage	15	Item	1000	15000		
	Benches	25	Item	1000	25000		
	Interpretation signboards	10	Item	3000	30000		
	Sub-total				140000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				14000		
	Sub-total				154000		
	Add contingency @ 10%				15400		
	Sub-total				169400		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				16940		
	TOTAL				186340	2	Say 190,000
	b) Integrate SUDS into new developments to the east of the area and retrofit SUDS where possible amongst the existing development in the valley.						
							Outline project only
	c) Improve access along the river. approximately 8km long, assume no surfacing but boardwalks across wet areas - say 5% of lengthx2 sides						
	Boardwalks - oak	800	m	300	240000		
	Waymarking signage	20	Item	1000	20000		
	Benches	20	Item	1000	20000		
	Interpretation signboards	10	Item	3000	30000		
	Sub-total				310000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				31000		
	Sub-total				341000		
	Add contingency @ 10%				34100		
	Sub-total				375100		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				37510		
	TOTAL				412610	2	Say £415,000

		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
3.3) Colne Estuary Project (links to Essex Living Landscape 70: Colne Estuary)	f) POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in Wivenhoe (costs supplied by CBC)						Prelims, contingency and professional fees have been added to costs supplied by CBC.
	Public open space		Provisional sum		177,000		
	Childrens play areas		Provisional sum		80,000		
	Sports and recreational facilities		Provisional sum		353,000		
	Allotments		Provisional sum		4,000		
	Sub-total				614,000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				61400		
	Sub-total				675400		
	Add contingency @ 10%				67540		
	Sub-total				742940		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				74294		
	TOTAL				817234	2	Say £820,000
	g) POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in Rowhedge (costs supplied by CBC)						Prelims, contingency and professional fees have been added to costs supplied by CBC.
	Public open space		Provisional sum		238,000		
	Childrens play areas		Provisional sum		120,000		
	Sports and recreational facilities		Provisional sum		533,000		
	Allotments		Provisional sum		7,000		
	Sub-total				898000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				89800		
	Sub-total				987800		
	Add contingency @ 10%				98780		
	Sub-total				1086580		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				108658		
	TOTAL				1195238	3	Say £1,200,000

Zone 4: Colchester Town		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
4.1) Communal Greening	d) POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in East Colchester (costs supplied by CBC)						Prelims, contingency and professional fees have been added to costs supplied by CBC.
	Public open space		Provisional sum		814,000		
	Childrens play areas		Provisional sum		415,000		
	Sports and recreational facilities		Provisional sum		1,800,000		
	Allotments		Provisional sum		24,000		
	Sub-total				3053000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				305300		
	Sub-total				3358300		
	Add contingency @ 10%				335830		
	Sub-total				3694130		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				369413		
	TOTAL				4063543	4	Say £4 million
	e) POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in Colchester Town (costs supplied by CBC)						Prelims, contingency and professional fees have been added to costs supplied by CBC.
	Public open space		Provisional sum		2,400,000		
	Childrens play areas		Provisional sum		1,200,000		
	Sports and recreational facilities		Provisional sum		5,400,000		
	Allotments		Provisional sum		24,000		
	Sub-total				9,024,000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				902400		
	Sub-total				9926400		
	Add contingency @ 10%				992640		
	Sub-total				10919040		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				1091904		
	TOTAL				12,010,944	4	Say £12 million
	f) POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in Stanway Growth Area (costs supplied by CBC)						Prelims, contingency and professional fees have been added to costs supplied by CBC.
	Public open space		Provisional sum		1,050,000		
	Childrens play areas		Provisional sum		536,000		
	Sports and recreational facilities		Provisional sum		2,400,000		
	Allotments		Provisional sum		32,000		
	Sub-total				4,018,000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				401800		
	Sub-total				4419800		
	Add contingency @ 10%				441980		
	Sub-total				4861780		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				486178		
	TOTAL				5,347,958	4	Say £5.3 million

		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
Project 4.2)	a) Restore landscape character, creating a naturalistic feel including planting of flower rich grassland, along key approaches into the city.						
	Creation of wildflower meadows - 6 x 10,000 m2 drifts	60000	m2	1.6	96000		
	Landscape enhancements including tree planting	6	Provisional sum	20000	120000		
	Artworks/sculptures/gateway features	12	Provisional sum	25000	300000		
	Sub-total				516000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				51600		
	Sub-total				567600		
	Add contingency @ 10%				56760		
	Sub-total				624360		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				62436		
	TOTAL				686796	3	Say £700,000
	b) Green the inner ring road with improvements to verges, tree planting etc to enhance the setting of and approaches to the historic town, improve the public realm and boost the economic potential of the town.						
	Westway, Balmerne Hill and Southway provide opportunities to introduce new planting and enhanced existing planting in the central reservation.		Provisional sum		25,000		
	The roundabout at Colne Bank Ave / Westway would benefit from some landmark trees.				7,500		
	Magdalen St. and the west end of Barrack St. would be greatly enhanced by some small scale greening and street trees where there is space.				25,000		
	Maudlyn Rd, and Hythe Quay might accommodate some street trees.				20,000		
	St Andrew's Ave east side would benefit from shrub planting to create a buffer between the footpath and vehicular traffic				15,000		
	Sub-total				92,500		
	Add prelims @ 10%				9250		
	Sub-total				101750		
	Add contingency @ 10%				10175		
	Sub-total				111925		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				11192.5		
	TOTAL				123117.5	2	Say £125,000

		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
Project 4.4) North Colchester Growth Area	c) Roman Walls & Town Centre Public Realm improvements (costs provided by CBC)		Provisional sum		2,000,000		Prelims, contingency and professional fees have been added to costs supplied by CBC.
	Sub-total				2123117.5		
	Add prelims @ 10%				212311.75		
	Sub-total				2335429.25		
	Add contingency @ 10%				233542.925		
	Sub-total				2568972.175		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				256897.2175		
	TOTAL				2825869.393	4	Say £2.6 million
	a) Conserve and enhance the landscape and historic character setting of Mile End, and landscape framework, as well as creating a new landscape setting for future development, including woodland belts, new SuDS, wetland elements and semi natural greenspace				0		
	2 x 2 hectare Neighbourhood Park / semi-natural greenspace		Provisional sum		1,600,000		
	Sub-total				1,600,000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				160000		
	Sub-total				1760000		
	Add contingency @ 10%				176000		
	Sub-total				1936000		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				193600		
	TOTAL				2129600	4	Say £2.1 million
	b) Create a linked network of semi-natural spaces and pocket woodlands for the benefit of people and wildlife		Included in 4.4 (a)				

		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
	c) Provision of POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in North Growth Area						Prelims, contingency and professional fees have been added to costs supplied by CBC.
	Public open space		Provisional sum		1,900,000		
	Childrens play areas		Provisional sum		968,000		
	Sports and recreational facilities		Provisional sum		4,300,000		
	Allotments		Provisional sum		56,150		
	Sub-total				7,224,150		
	Add prelims @ 10%				722415		
	Sub-total				7946565		
	Add contingency @ 10%				794656.5		
	Sub-total				8741221.5		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				874122.15		
	TOTAL				9615343.65	4	Say £10 million
	d) Maximise opportunities for SUDS – linking into the Colne Valley (create new balancing ponds and wetlands of say 2-4ha area)		Outline project and provisional sum		1,000,000		
	Sub-total				1000000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				100000		
	Sub-total				1100000		
	Add contingency @ 10%				110000		
	Sub-total				1210000		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				121000		
	TOTAL				1331000	3	Say £1.3 million
	e) Access project – walking/cycling routes into Colchester (outline project requiring more detailed consideration as part of the masterplanning of North Colchester Growth Area)		Outline project		0		

Zone 5: Roman River Valley		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
5.1) Woodland Necklace	a) Create new woodland to help reduce woodland fragmentation to the south and east of Colchester						
	New woodland planting - allow for 5 hectares	50000	m2	3	150000		
	Fencing to woodland - allow for 2000m (woodland planted in 1 ha blocks)	2000	m	20	40000		
	Timber kissing gate	10	Item	1200	12000		
	Timber vehicle gate	5	Item	1500	7500		
	Interpretation signboards	10	Item	3000	30000		
	Sub-total				239500		
	Add prelims @ 10%				23950		
	Sub-total				263450		
	Add contingency @ 10%				26345		
	Sub-total				289795		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				28979.5		
	TOTAL				318774.5	2	Say £320,000
	b) Enhance biodiversity throughout the woodland areas.				0		
	Consider the appointment of a ranger who would carry out management work and act as a volunteer co-ordinator. Assume cost of £60k per annum to include on costs, small works budget and materials allowance. Capitalise over 10 years - say £600,000				£600,000		
	TOTAL				£600,000	3	Say £600,000
	C) Outer multi-user greenway linking Stanway (E) with Rowhedge (W)						
	1.6m wide Excavation and stone build up with self binding gravel wearing course (e.g. Coxwell) + timber edge	5438.00	m2	30	163140		
	Extra over for tree clearance/additional	13193.00	m2	15	197895		
	Waymarking signs	20.00	Item	1000	20000		
	Benches	15.00	Item	1000	15000		
	Timber kissing gate	20.00	Item	1200	24000		
	Drop kerbs and timber posts for road	8.00	Item	5000	40000		
	Welcome signage	2.00	Item	2000	4000		
	Sub-total				464035		
	Prelims@10%				46403.5		
	Sub-total				510438.5		
	Contingency@10%				51043.85		
	Sub-total				561482.35		
	Professional fees @10%				56148.235		
	TOTAL				617630.585	3	Say 618,000

Zone6: Southern Farmland Zone		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
6.2) Communal greening project	c) POS/Sports and Recreation facilities in Tiptree		Provisional sum		0		Prelims, contingency and professional fees have been added to costs supplied by CBC.
	Public open space		Provisional sum		147000		
	Childrens play areas		Provisional sum		75000		
	Sports and recreational facilities		Provisional sum		332000		
	Allotments		Provisional sum		4400		
	Sub-total				558,400		
	Add prelims @ 10%				55840		
	Sub-total				614240		
	Add contingency @ 10%				61424		
	Sub-total				675664		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				67566.4		
	TOTAL				743230.4	3	Say £745,000

Zone7: Coastal Zone		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
7.1) Mersea Island Green Chain	a) Creation of a buffer adjacent to the shoreline around Mersea Island to provide flood alleviation, habitat provision, and create pockets of accessible greenspace which are linked together by an access route. Assume 16km route.						
	Boardwalks to improve access along 5% of route (oak)	800	m	300	240000		
	Landscape enhancements including native planting	1	Provisional sum	250000	250000		
	Waymarking signage (oak)	10	Item	1000	10000		
	Benches	20	Item	1000	20000		
	Interpretation signboards	10	Item	3000	30000		
	Sub-total				550000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				55000		
	Sub-total				605000		
	Add contingency @ 10%				60500		
	Sub-total				665500		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				66550		
	TOTAL				732050	3	Say £735,000

Linear Routes		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
L2) Dedham – Colchester Town – Ardleigh Reservoir multi-user routes	a). Multi-user route linking Stour Valley Path at Dalethorpe (NW) with Colchester town south of Runkins Corner. [100% on road]						
	Waymarking signs	6	Item	1000	6000		
	Sub-total				6000		
	Add prelims @ 10%				600		
	Sub-total				6600		
	Add contingency @ 10%				660		
	Sub-total				7260		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				726		
	TOTAL				7986	1	Say £8,000
	b) Multi-user route linking Runkins Corner with Ardleigh Reservoir. [combination of 66% on road and 34% off road]						
	1.6m wide Excavation and stone build up with self binding gravel wearing course (e.g. Coxwell) + timber edge. Includes hardstand area for picnic benches. (Assume existing underpass below the dual carriageway)	1647.00	m2	30	49410		
	Waymarking signs	5.00	Item	1000	5000		
	Benches	2.00	Item	1000	2000		
	Timber kissing gate	2.00	Item	1200	2400		
	Litter bins	2.00	Item	800	1600		
	Interpretation signage	2.00	Item	3000	6000		
	Tree and shrub planting		Provisional sum		2500		
	Picnic benches	4.00	Item	1500	6000		
	Sub-total				74910		
	Add prelims @ 10%				7491		
	Sub-total				82401		
	Add contingency @ 10%				8240.1		
	Sub-total				90641.1		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				9064.11		
	TOTAL				99705.21	1	Say £100,000

		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
L4) Garrison to Abberton Reservoir	a) Multi-user route linking the Garrison to Abberton Reservoir (S) [Follows existing footpaths and some PROW will require additional paths to link up fully - combination of 36% on road and 64% off road, including 17% in woodland]						
	2.4m wide Excavation and stone and macadam build up with tar spray and gravel chipping + timber edge	5842.00	m2	40	233680		
	Extra over for tree clearance/additional stone for construction in woodlands	2120.00	m2	15	31800		
	Drop kerbs and timber posts for road crossing points	6.00	Item	5000	30000		
	Waymarking signs	8.00	Item	1000	8000		
	Benches	5.00	Item	1000	5000		
	Timber kissing gate	4.00	Item	1200	4800		
	Litter bins	5.00	Item	800	4000		
	Interpretation board	5.00	Item	3000	15000		
	Welcome signage	1.00	Item	2000	2000		
	Sub-total				334280		
	Add prelims @ 10%				33428		
	Sub-total				367708		
	Add contingency @ 10%				36770.8		
	Sub-total				404478.8		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				40447.88		
	TOTAL				444926.68	2	Say £445,000

		Quantity	Unit	Rate	Cost	Cost band	Notes
L4) Garrison to Abberton Reservoir	b) Additional sections of multi-user path required to join up with proposed routes after reservoir expansion [combination of 14% on road and 86% off road] – to create a full loop around the Reservoir. [Off-road path required – no existing route]						
	2.4m wide Excavation and stone build up with self binding gravel wearing course (e.g. Coxwell) + timber edge	13702.00	m2	30	411060		
	Waymarking signs	5.00	Item	1000	5000		
	Benches	10.00	Item	1000	10000		
	Timber kissing gate	4.00	Item	1200	4800		
	Tree and shrub planting	Provisional sum			10000		
	Picnic benches	10.00	Item	1500	15000		
	Litter bins	5.00	Item	800	4000		
	Welcome signage	1.00	Item	2000	2000		
	Sub-total				461860		
	Add prelims @ 10%				46186		
	Sub-total				508046		
	Add contingency @ 10%				50804.6		
	Sub-total				558850.6		
	Add professional fees @ 10%				55885.06		
	TOTAL				614735.66	3	Say £615,000

Notes and qualifications

The following assumptions have been made in developing the project costs:

1. Costs are indicative only and are not based on measured drawings
2. Costs exclude VAT
3. Costs are calculated at current (2011) prices and do not allow for future inflationary uplift
4. Costs exclude specialist surveys and advice
5. No allowance has been made for abnormal ground conditions or for treatment and disposal of contaminated materials
6. Preliminaries, contingency and professional fees have been applied at a rate of 10% each. This amount may vary as the project scope is developed in more detail.
7. Site furniture generally - the costs allow for oak site furniture throughout (benches, bins, waymarking, interpretation boards etc.)
8. Purchase of land, payments relating to permissive access agreements and legal fees are not included.
9. Where costs have been supplied by CBC prelims, contingency and professional fees have been added.



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