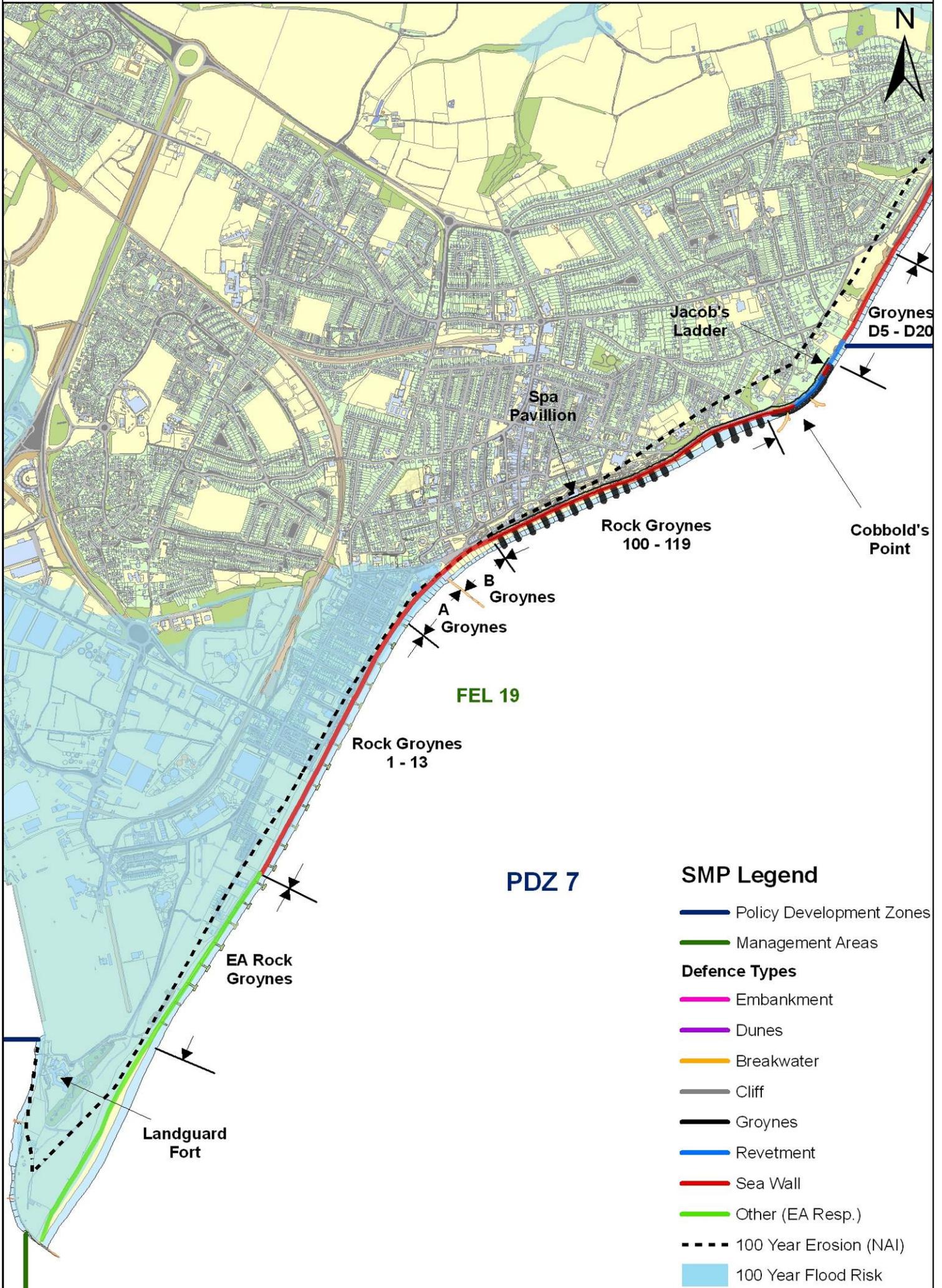
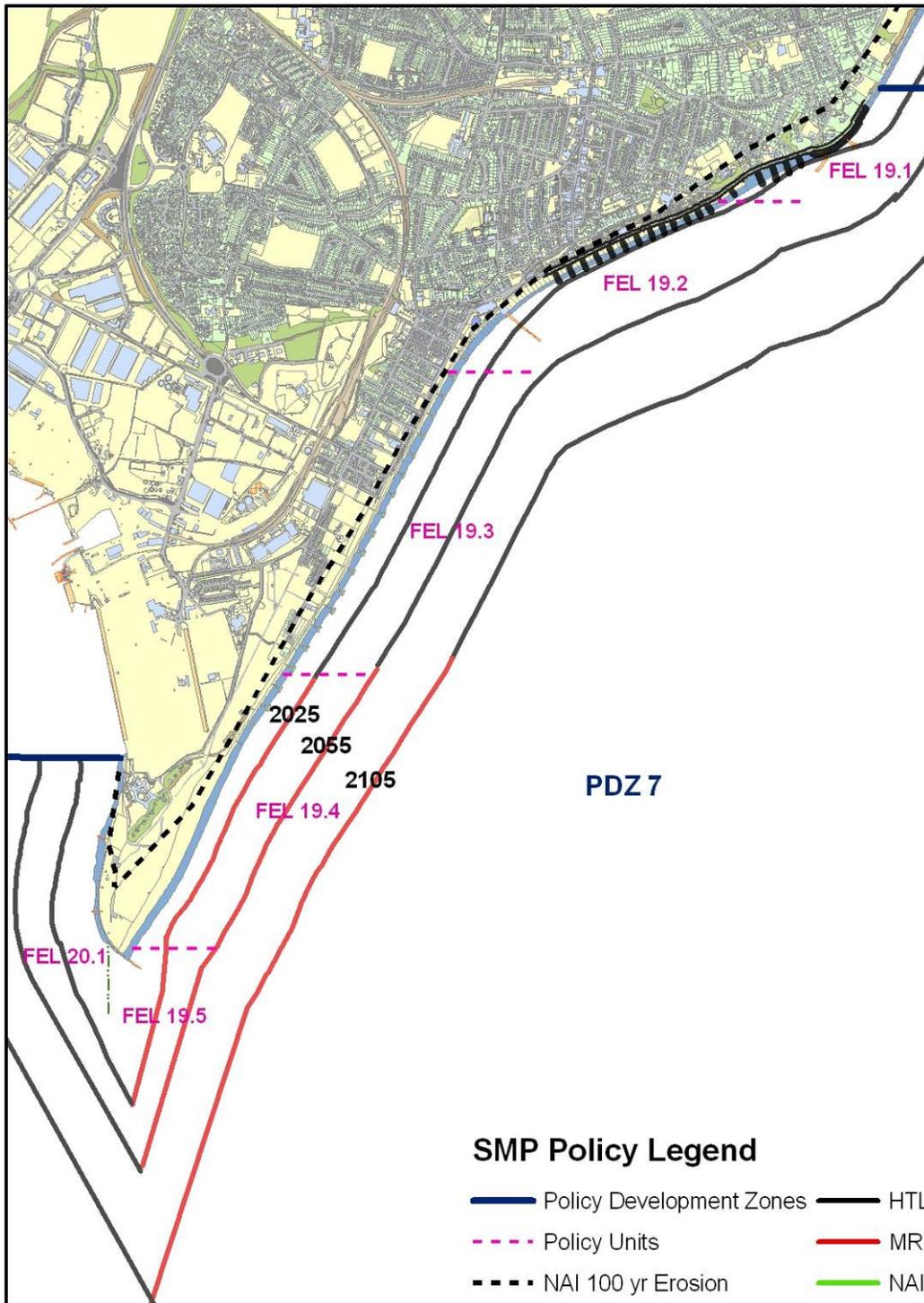


SMP7 Summary - Central and South Felixstowe



SMP Legend

- Policy Development Zones
- Management Areas
- Defence Types**
- Embankment
- Dunes
- Breakwater
- Cliff
- Groyne
- Revetment
- Sea Wall
- Other (EA Resp.)
- - - 100 Year Erosion (NAI)
- 100 Year Flood Risk



Management Responsibilities

SCDC: Fel 19.1 to Fel 19.3

SCDC Assets:

Fel 19.1 Reinforced concrete block revetment with groynes, rock armour revetment in front of concrete wall, two fishtail breakwaters

Fel 19.2 Concrete seawall with rock groynes, concrete splash wall, mass concrete seawall with promenade, timber groynes with concrete cladding

Fel 19.3 Mass concrete sea wall with promenade, timber groynes with concrete cladding

EA: Fel 19.4 to Fel 20.1 (with flood wall responsibility in SCDC frontages)

EA Assets:

Fel 19.2 / 19.3 Secondary flood wall

Fel 19.4 Manor Terrace sea wall, concrete block-work revetment with toe piling, Landguard Common sea wall with concrete apron

SMP Information

Area vulnerable to flood risk: Approx. 7,017,000m²

No. of properties vulnerable to flooding: 1071

Area vulnerable to erosion: Approx. 640,000m² (2105 prediction – no defences)

No. of properties vulnerable to erosion: 111

Vulnerable infrastructure / assets:

Felixstowe Leisure Centre, Bartlet Hospital, Felixstowe Docks, Martello Tower, Landguard caravan park, Harwich Harbour Ferry, Landguard Common, Landguard Fort, Orwell Estuary, Stour Estuary

SMP Objectives

- To improve Felixstowe as a viable commercial centre and tourist destination in a sustainable manner;
- To protect the port of Felixstowe and provide opportunities for its development;
- To develop and maintain the Blue Flag beach;
- To maintain flood protection to residential properties;
- To maintain a high standard of ongoing defence to the area;
- To maintain existing facilities essential in supporting ongoing regeneration;
- To integrate maintenance of coastal defence, while promoting sustainable development of the hinterland;
- To maintain the historical heritage of the frontage;
- To maintain biological and geological features of Landguard Common SSSI in a favourable condition.

Policy Unit ID	Action Description	Activity	Theme	Lead Organisation	Key Partners	Primary Objective	Priority	Funding Source	Implementation Cycle	Progress Status	Action Progress Supporting Information
Work Underway											
DEB 18.2, FEL 19.1, 19.2 & 19.3	Maintenance of seawalls and groynes.	Asset Management and Maintenance	Protection	SCDC	EA	Economic	High	SCDC	Cycle 1 2012-2015	Progressing	New action
Proposed Future Activity											
FEL 19.2	Central Felixstowe Strategy Review and Project Appraisal Report from 2020	Studies, Assessments and Plans	Preparedness	SCDC	EA, NE	Economic	Medium		Cycle 2 2015-2021	On Hold	Review need for beach recharge and flood wall
FEL 19.2	Central Felixstowe Project Appraisal Report and scheme 2024?	Studies, Assessments and Plans	Preparedness	SCDC	EA	Economic	Medium		Cycle 3 2021-2027	On Hold	Review need for beach recharge and flood wall
FEL 19.3	Southern Felixstowe Strategy Review and Beach Management Project Appraisal Report (Phase 2)	Studies, Assessments and Plans	Preparedness	EA	SCDC, NE	Economic	Medium		Cycle 3 2021-2027	On Hold	
FEL 19.3	Southern Felixstowe Beach Management Phase 1 and 2 Works	Asset Management and Maintenance	Protection	EA	SCDC, NE	Economic	Medium		Cycle 3 2021-2027	On Hold	Refers to the Sea Road frontage in South Felixstowe
FEL 19.3	Southern Felixstowe Beach recharge stage 1 and 2.	Asset Management and Maintenance	Protection	EA	SCDC, NE	Economic	Medium		Cycle 3 2021-2027	On Hold	In programme after 5+ years
FEL 19.3	Southern Felixstowe Wall Raising Project Appraisal Report and Scheme	Asset Management and Maintenance	Protection	EA	SCDC	Economic	Low		Cycle 5 2033-2039	On Hold	Refers to the Sea Road frontage in South Felixstowe

Partners Key -

ABP Associated British Ports, **AOA** Alde & Ore Association, **AW** Anglian Water, **BE** Benacre Estates, **BEG** Blyth Estuary Group, **BM** Bawdsey Manor, **CG** Community Groups, **DEP** Deben Estuary Partnership, **EA** Environment Agency, **EH** English Heritage, **EPP** Estuary Planning Partnership, **GYBC** Great Yarmouth Borough Council, **KC** Kessingland Community, **LO** Landowners, **LRA** Local Residents Association, **NE** Natural England, **NT** National Trust, **RSPB** Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, **SCC** Suffolk County Council, **SCDC** Suffolk Coastal District Council, **SCF** Suffolk Coast Forum, **SCH** Suffolk Coast & Heaths, **SHT** Southwold Harbour Trust, **SSSC** Shingle Street Settlement Company, **SWT** Suffolk Wildlife Trust, **WDC** Waveney District Council

Central and South Felixstowe

Summary Discussion

The zone runs from the headland at Cobbold's Point along the Felixstowe frontage around the peninsular of Landguard Point and up to the southern boundary of the Port of Felixstowe.

The frontage comprises the heavily defended headland of Cobbold's Point and a shallow bay along the Felixstowe frontage, defended by seawalls and concrete, timber and rock groynes. To the south of Felixstowe is the undefended vegetated shingle of Landguard Common, which forms a well-defined peninsula. Landguard Point is at the tip of this peninsula. On the harbour side of the peninsula the frontage is defended with sea walls, a rock groyne and timber groynes.

At the northern end of this zone the high topography of Cobbold's Point continues south before falling to the central areas of the town. To the north of the pier the frontage comprises a seawall, promenade and coastal access road. There are a number of large residential properties and businesses along this road. To the south of the pier the frontage varies slightly in that commercial and residential properties are more densely distributed on low lying land.

Along the northern extent of the Felixstowe frontage there is a very narrow intertidal foreshore, with the high tide mark against the sea wall. The beach widens along the central area of the frontage to the immediate north and south of the pier. A new scheme comprising rock groynes and beach nourishment has recently been implemented along this frontage, from just north of the pier to Landguard Common. Due to the control at Landguard Point there is an abundance of shingle retained to the south of Felixstowe. This structure maintains a navigable channel to the estuary.

The Blue Flag beach at Felixstowe is an integral feature of the town for both local residents and tourists. It has, however, suffered from erosion in recent years and its maintenance forms an important feature of the present strategy plan for coastal defence. As well as being at risk from coastal erosion, there is also a significant flood risk to the low lying, built up areas of southern Felixstowe which flooded in 1953. The existing flood defences have been constructed at the rear of the promenade to improve the visual aspect and allow easy access to the foreshore. Further south the defence wall runs along the shingle crest before returning inland to close with the bank behind Landguard Common, providing flood defence to residential properties and the port.

To the south of the town the shingle spit of Landguard Common provides key environmental and historical value to this zone. The historic Landguard Fort was built in 1718 to protect the port of Harwich and is also the site of the last opposed invasion of England in 1667. This site is now a museum as well as a bird observatory.

The plan recognises the vital importance of maintaining the flood defence to residential property and the port. The management of the sea front is also recognised as being a significant issue. The plan is to maintain these essential components of the frontage. This is not considered to detract from the important natural function of the area.

The only significant change in policy is at Landguard Fort where the policy changes to one of holding the line. This ensures that the southern section of the town and the area of the port continue to be protected.