Management Responsibilities

WDC: Low 1.1 to Low 1.3; Low 3.1 to Low 4.3

WDC Assets:
Low 1.1 Rock groyne at Ness Point, Hamilton sea wall and rock revetment
Low 1.2 / Low 1.3 Hamilton sea wall and rock revetment (continued)
Low 3.1 Rock/timber groynes from harbour south pier, Children’s Corner sea wall, concrete sea wall, old flint wall, Neptune seawall
Low 3.2 / Low 3.3 Jubilee sea wall
Low 4.1 Jubilee sea wall, Pakefield retaining wall

ABP: Low 2.1 to Low 2.2

ABP Assets:
Low 2.1 Rock armour, concrete piled wall, embankment, steel piled wall and apron
Low 2.2 Steel piled wall, concrete piled wall and apron

SMP Information

Area vulnerable to flood risk: Approx. 2,750,000 m²
No. of properties vulnerable to flooding: 1679

Area vulnerable to erosion: Approx. 480,000m² (2105 prediction – no defences)
No. of properties vulnerable to erosion: 63

Vulnerable infrastructure / assets:
Lowestoft railway station, Ness Point, Harbour & mooring/quay areas, Mutford Lock, Oulton Broad railway station / swing bridge, Lowestoft Port, South Pier, East Point Pavilion, Royal Green, Wellington Gardens, Claremont Pier, CEFAS laboratory, Pakefield cliffs, The Broads National Park

SMP Objectives

- To maintain Lowestoft as a viable commercial centre and tourist destination in a sustainable manner;
- To reduce flood and erosion risk to properties in Lowestoft;
- To protect the commercial and recreational use of Lowestoft harbour;
- To maintain navigation to Lowestoft harbour and associated areas;
- To maintain and enhance the overall amenity value of the frontage, in particular Lowestoft South Beach and the open area behind;
- To maintain transport links in and around Lowestoft;
- To maintain critical regional transport links;
- To maintain the more informal character of Pakefield, retaining important cultural heritage;
- To maintain the geological value of Pakefield cliffs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Unit ID</th>
<th>Policy Unit Name (Location)</th>
<th>Current Policy 0-20 yrs Short</th>
<th>Current Policy 20-50 yrs Medium</th>
<th>Current Policy 50-100 yrs Long</th>
<th>Policy Comments</th>
<th>Action Reference</th>
<th>Action Description</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Action Lead Organisation</th>
<th>Key Partners</th>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Estimated Funding Requirement (£’000)</th>
<th>Implementation Cycle</th>
<th>Target Start Date (financial year)</th>
<th>Actual Start Date (financial year)</th>
<th>Target End Date (financial year)</th>
<th>Action Progress Status 2016-17</th>
<th>Action Progress Supporting Information 2016-17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOW 2.1</td>
<td>Inner Harbour - Northern Side</td>
<td>HTL</td>
<td>HTL</td>
<td>HTL</td>
<td>Examine possibility of allowing flooding to Leathes’ Ham subject to maintaining general flood defence.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lake Lothing and harbour</td>
<td>Asset Management and Maintenance</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Suffolk County Council / Waveney DC</td>
<td>Environment Agency, Waveney DC, ABP</td>
<td>Economic Low to Medium</td>
<td>£bc</td>
<td>Cycle 2</td>
<td>2015-2021</td>
<td>2015-2021</td>
<td>Included in Lowestoft Surface Water Management study with SCC and WDC as joint Lead Authorities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW 1.1</td>
<td>Lowestoft Ness and Outer Harbour</td>
<td>HTL</td>
<td>HTL</td>
<td>HTL</td>
<td>Scour protection to Hamilton seawall.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Asset Management and Maintenance</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Waveney DC</td>
<td>Associated British Ports, Environment Agency</td>
<td>Economic Low to Medium</td>
<td>£bc</td>
<td>Cycle 4</td>
<td>2027-2033</td>
<td>2030/31</td>
<td>2035/36</td>
<td>Planned / Programmed</td>
<td>The Gorleston to Lowestoft strategy star 2017 forecasts ~ £2.7m works in 10 to 20 years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW 3.2 and 3.3</td>
<td>South Beach</td>
<td>HTL</td>
<td>HTL</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Asset Management and Maintenance</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>South Beach: Claremont Pier to Pakefield. - Works. Beach management</td>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Waveney DC</td>
<td>Environment Agency, Natural England</td>
<td>Economic Low to Medium</td>
<td>£bc</td>
<td>Cycle 5</td>
<td>2033-2039</td>
<td>2033/34</td>
<td>2036/37</td>
<td>Planned / Programmed</td>
<td>The Gorleston to Lowestoft strategy star 2017 forecasts ~ £7m works after 20 years subject to monitoring of beach change.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lowestoft to Pakefield

Summary Discussion

The zone extends from just north of Lowestoft Ness through to the southern end of the concrete wall to the south of Kessingland. It includes Lowestoft Harbour and Lake Lothing.

The frontage comprises of:
- The heavily defended headland of the Ness and Hamilton Dock, with the low lying area of the inner harbour area;
- The shallow bay of South Beach running through to the less defined headland at Pakefield Road;
- The more natural coast and cliffs of Pakefield and north of Kessingland.

The whole length of the coast is protected by the extensive near-shore sand bank system tailing into the coast at Kessingland and Benacre Ness. This bank system is made up of the major extent of banks to the north and the Newcome Bank in front of South Beach.

Children’s Corner, at the northern end of South Beach, had traditionally been an area of sand beach up to the 1970s, although the condition of this beach has varied. A rock groyne was introduced to re-establish the beach in 1987. There has been periodic reduction in beach material since the late 1990s.

Over the main area of South Beach there is currently a good width of sandy foreshore. There has been a programme of recycling beach material from the south to the northern end of South Beach to maintain beach levels against the sea wall.

With the potential threat to the major population centres and to the residential and commercial uses of the area, there is increasing pressure on defences. The overall plan is to maintain these defences, recognising the need for some change.

The flooding issues associated with Lowestoft Ness and the Inner Harbour must also be considered. While it is assessed that defence is sustainable in these locations, careful consideration needs to be given to planned use of areas so that the important economic regeneration of the area can be sustained into the future.

South Beach provides an important defence to the sea front area of Lowestoft and the area itself provides valuable amenity and tourism opportunities for the town. This supports the plans for regeneration generally within Lowestoft. The policy for South Beach is to maintain the defences but, particularly at the northern end, the specific approach to defence needs to be closely integrated within regeneration plans for the area, allowing future adjustment to the way in which defences are managed.

At Pakefield there may be a need to accept some loss of land and potentially some properties in the long term if sustainable defences are to be maintained. However, the approach to management aims to minimise these impacts and allows for a more adaptive approach that will sustain the beach area as an essential part of future defence. The policy in the long term changes from No Active Intervention (the previous SMP1) to one of managing the alignment of the coast.