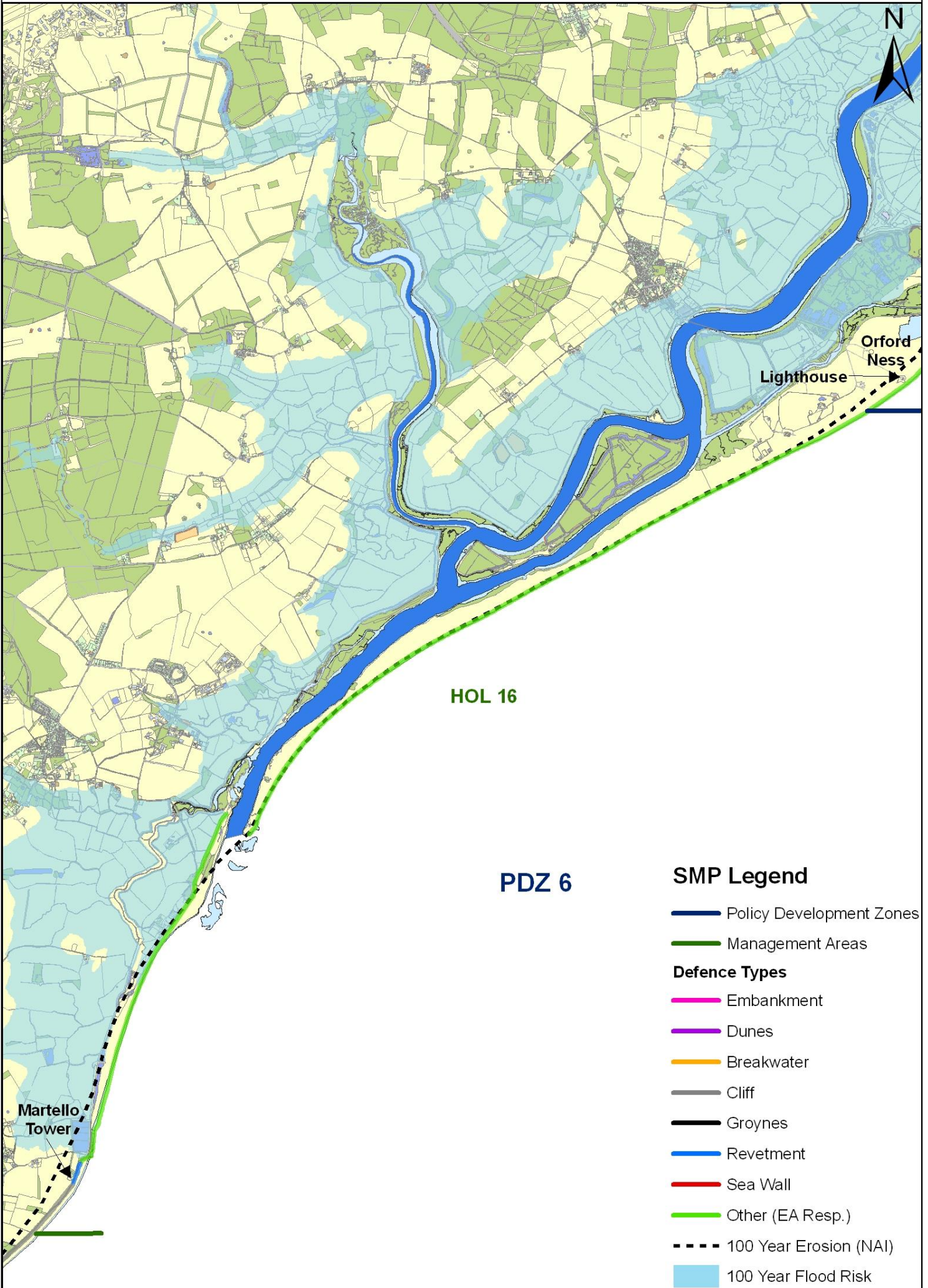
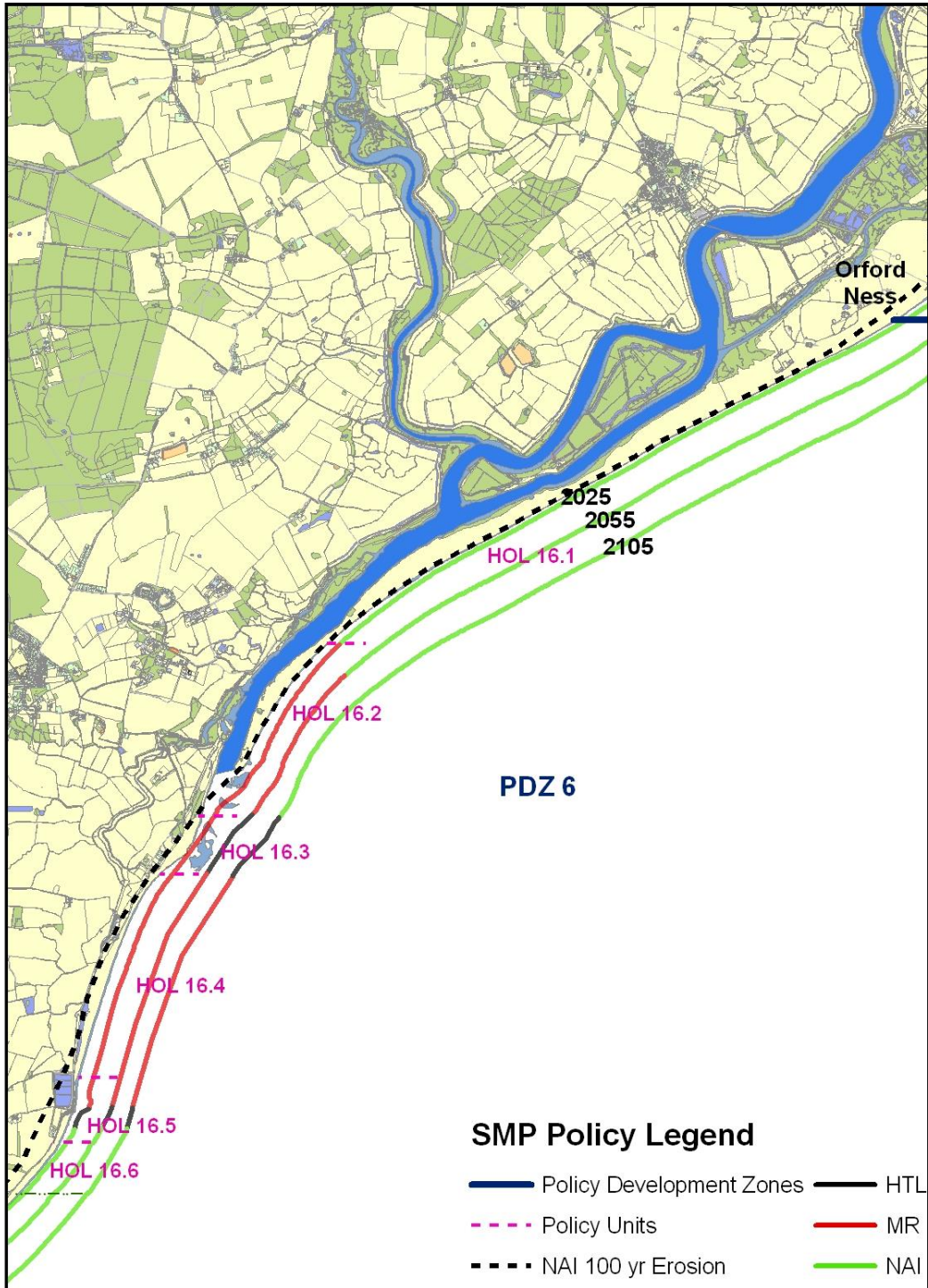


# SMP7 Summary - Hollesley Bay (excl. Alde/Ore)







**Management Responsibilities**

SCDC: Hol 16.5 to Hol 16.6

SCDC Assets:  
 Hol 16.5 Rock armour revetment along front face of earth embankment

EA: Hol 16.1 to Hol 16.5

EA Assets:  
 Hol 16.5 Rock armour revetment, Kentstone blockwork revetment with concrete promenade and low rear wall/revetment, sheetpile wall with concrete capping beam and rock armour toe protection

**SMP Information**

Area vulnerable to flood risk: Approx. 24,010,000m<sup>2</sup>  
 No. of properties vulnerable to flooding: 57

Area vulnerable to erosion: Approx. 970,000m<sup>2</sup> (2105 prediction – no defences)  
 No. of properties vulnerable to erosion: 20

Vulnerable infrastructure / assets:  
 Shingle Street, Martello Tower

**SMP Objectives**

- To maintain Orford Ness as a designated site of international importance;
- To maintain biological and geological features in a favourable condition, subject to natural change, and in the context of a dynamic coastal environment;
- To maintain the semi natural and unique quality and community of Shingle Street;
- To support the adaptation of local communities
- To support the adaptation of the local coastal farming communities
- To support the other rural communities in the area and the underpinning agricultural activities;
- To promote ways to maintain access to and along the coastal footpath;
- To support appropriate ecological adaptation of habitats.

Policy Unit ID	Policy Unit Name (Location)	Current Policy 0-20 yrs Short	Current Policy 20-50 yrs Medium	Current Policy 50-100 yrs Long	Policy Comments	Action Reference	Action Description	Activity	Theme	Action Lead Organisation	Key Partners	Primary Action Objective	Epoch for Action Delivery	Epoch Comments	Priority	Funding Source	Estimated Funding Requirement (£'000)	Implementation Cycle	Target Start Date (financial year)	Actual Start Date (financial year)	Target End Date (financial year)	Action Progress Status 2016 17	Action Progress Supporting Information 2016 17
Work Underway																							
HOL 16.5	East Lane	HTL	HTL	HTL	Maintain control of drift	74	Monitor revetment condition at East Lane and impacts on Natura 2000 site. Beach level monitoring. Monitoring as part of mitigation work with respect to impact on Natura 2000 site. Determine need for additional monitoring.	Studies, Assessments and Plans	Preparedness	Suffolk Coastal DC	Environment Agency, Natural England, RSPB, Landowners	Economic	0-20 yrs Short		High			Cycle 2 2015-2021	2010/11	2019/20	Progressing	Working with Bawdsey Coastal Partnership to establish long term solution for frontage. Action will be informed by SMP policy review.	
Proposed future activity																							
HOL 16.3	Shingle Street	MR	HTL	HTL	Manage periodic loss of width to beach.	73	Develop a local management plan for Shingle Street	Development planning and adaption	Prevention	Suffolk Coastal DC	Suffolk County Council, Environment Agency, Natural England, SCF	Social	0-20 yrs Short		Medium			Cycle 2 2015-2021	2018/19	2019/20	On Hold	Monitoring shows no issues	
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, NNDC North Norfolk District Council, 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																							

# Hollesley Bay

## *Summary Discussion*

The Alde/Ore estuary runs behind the massive shingle ridge of Orford Spit to emerge at the coast at North Weir Point. The Butley River joins the Alde/Ore some 4.5km upstream of the main entrance. Over this southern section of the estuaries the broad channel is relatively straight, constrained by the thinning spit on the coastal side and to the rear, the Boyton and Orford Haven marshes. There is a ridge of higher ground running down from the area behind Boyton and Hollesley.

At North Weir Point the channel is deflected seaward in front of Shingle Street, running through a maze of shifting shingle banks. These banks extend from the end of Orford Spit and at times to in front of the village of Shingle Street. Depending on the configuration of the channel and banks, a large ness of shingle builds (or is eroded from) in front of the village, also forming and losing coastal lagoons within this shingle feature.

Over the main section of Hollesley Bay the shore is backed by a wide shingle sand beach with a secondary flood defence behind. The low lying land is some 1.5km wide, extending to the higher ridge of land on which sit the villages of Alderton and Bawdsey. Immediately behind the sea defences are four Martello Towers: one at Shingle Street, two in the central section of the bay and one at East Lane, Bawdsey. At East Lane the secondary line of defence runs forward forming a more heavily defended headland, which then links through to the defences over the rising ground to the south.

Currently, the ness at Shingle Street extends seaward of the village several hundreds of metres. At East Lane the headland protrudes significantly across the foreshore. There has been a cut back of the higher clay cliff to the south of East Lane, although this has allowed development of a shingle beach which continues south in front of the still higher Bawdsey Cliffs.

The village itself is built to the back of this ness, in part upon the back shingle ridge and in part on the back slope of higher peaty land. Behind the village the land falls away to the Oxley marshes which, together with the larger area of low lying agricultural land to the south, is defended and drained by the banks and pumping station between Oxley and Hollesley. The only access to Shingle Street runs in part along the defences, running in to the north end of the village.

The SMP has identified and considered two basic approaches to Hollesley and to the Deben. In each area the conclusion of the SMP is in the intent of the plan is to manage the way in which the coast behaves, rather than abandoning defences.

In the case of Hollesley Bay this maintains both opportunity for existing land use and maintaining the village of Shingle Street. Management of the bay in this way relies on maintaining defences at East Lane. It is recognised within the plan that there are significant uncertainties, particularly with respect to movement of sediment within the bay. As such there is a need for monitoring associated with the integrity of the nature conservation interests and in relation to the potential increased pressure on the defence at the southern end. There would still be significant risk to the village of Shingle Street, even under this scenario for management. The approach, however, aims to deliver a balanced approach to management of the various land use, heritage and environmental issues in the area.