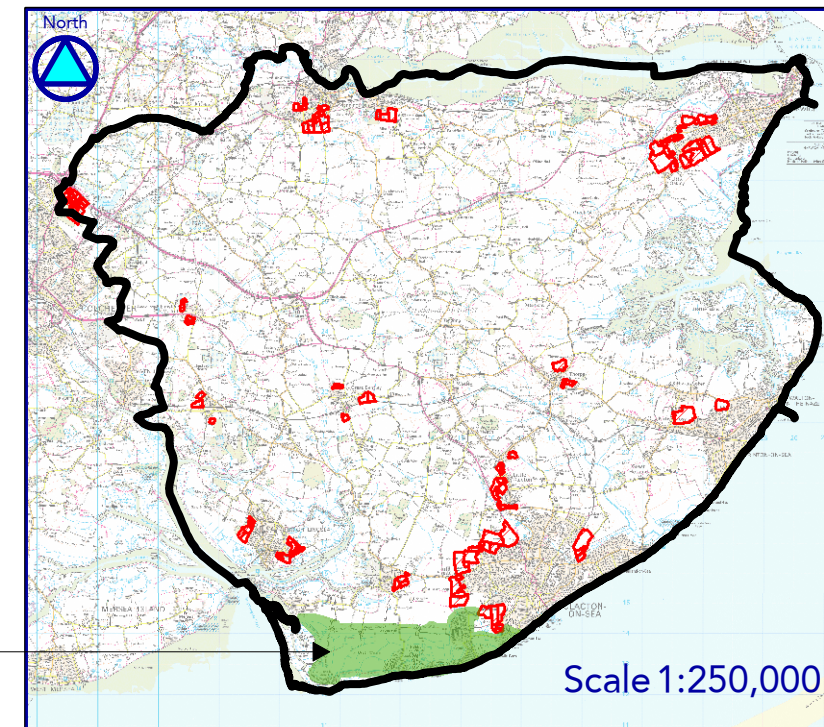


Jaywick SFRS



Jaywick Strategic Flood Risk Study (SFRS) was conducted in August 2007 by JBA Consulting. Jaywick is a low lying coastal town defended to 0.5 AEP by a sea wall, counter wall, sandy beach, offshore reefs and breakwaters. It has a history of bank failure and overtopping. Most notably the catastrophic event of 1953.

PPS25 states that by 2107 sea levels are likely to have raised by 98cm and storm frequency is likely to have increased. This will reduce the Standard of Protection of Jaywick's defences and therefore increase the risk of overtopping and breaches. The current policy of the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is to 'hold the line'.

The flood management measures fall into three categories:

1. Reduction to the risk of breaching affecting Jaywick - improvement of beach and sea defences and raising the counter wall.
2. Reduction in consequences - raising of land when redeveloping sites, resisting existing property and building more flood resistant housing
3. Improvement of emergency action.

The potential development sites include Brooklands, Grass Lands, existing Tudor estate and Tudor fields. Any development must conform to PPS25 guidance. As such, a new development should not increase flood risk to existing properties. Ideally there would also be dry access and egress for evacuation and enabling the emergency services to enter in the event of a flood.

The SFRS found that breaches of sea defences have high potential hazard to existing and potential development. The counter defence wall does prevent water reaching the main residential area if a breach occurs on the east side. However, if a breach occurs west the counterwall acts as a boundary, retaining flood water and increasing depths. There is also a fluvial flood risk from Jaywick Ditch.

The SFRS shows it is unlikely that development could take place in low lying areas such as Grasslands without raising the level of the land but the higher area of Brooklands could be considered if improvements were made to access following a flood.

The level of current and planned sea defences prevent water overtopping for the next 50-70 years after which raising of defence levels would be needed to combat sea level rise.

**Recommendations:**

- Raising of the counterwall is likely to be needed to protect Jaywick from breaches.
- Additional sluices in the counterwall could provide some relief from water containment if a breach occurs.
- Plans for precautionary evacuation of the Grasslands area and lower parts of Brooklands should be considered.
- Raising land is a one method of reducing flood risk at potential development sites. But has significant cost implications and practical difficulties.
- Improvements to planning and emergency access and egress following a breach is needed.