

	FEATURES The area in the flood plain is defined as all land below 5m contour which conforms to the EA's definition of the floodplain.	STATISTICS	SOURCE OF DATA	DATA REQUIRED/ACTION
Location and Size	South side of the river Alde from the Anchorage at Iken downstream to the high ground directly opposite Aldeburgh Marshes.	556 hectares	Alde and Ore Futures (AOF)/EA	
Homes and other properties	Total number of residential properties (Value in excess of £16,700,000 as at 2009)	32	AOF/ EA	
	Of which: Listed buildings Buildings in conservation area Holiday rentals	* * *		
	Number of residential properties protected by existing defences	16	AOF/EA	
	Number of other (non-residential) properties	21	AOF/EA	
	Number of other (non-residential) properties protected by existing defences of which : Businesses: e.g. boatyards, Storage, farm buildings	4 * *	AOF/EA in all the above local knowledge may also be used	
Agricultural Land	Area of agricultural land inside flood cell Of which: Crops Grazing	517 hectares *	AOF/EA	

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	<p>Surrounding land area irrigated by abstraction points inside flood cell</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land area irrigated by abstraction points inside flood cell (ha) note: 2. Land irrigated outside any flood cell from abstraction point within cell 3. Other economically useful land such as golf course, allotments 4. Recreation grounds 	<p>some land may be irrigated from time to time such as to establish new grass seed in a dry season but crops are not regularly irrigated</p> <p>273 hectares</p>	<p>AOF/EA ESWAG</p>	
Wildlife and Habitat	<p>The land-use of this flood cell is primarily semi-permanent wet grassland grazed by sheep and cattle with some areas in HLS. Around 15% of the cell is arable, mainly at the western end. Within this area is Iken Decoy, a 18th century duck decoy surround by mature alder and oak.</p> <p>The south-western extent of the flood cell is a three kilometre long arm that follows the catchment area of the freshwater stream that runs into Iken Marshes at Bodney Sluice. Most of this area is arable with the most southerly section being within Tunstall forest and consists of commercial coniferous woodland.</p> <p>The northern boundary of the flood cell abuts the River Alde/Ore which is part of the network of the Alde/Ore/Butley Estuaries, a designated SAC (Special Area of Conservation) and contains habitats of conservation concern (see the more detailed description at Annex 1).</p> <p>Intertidal habitat in front of the defences is internationally designated and some of the land in the east of the flood cell has been managed for nature conservation. This land now contains habitat that</p>		<p>EA? NE? EA?NE? ANOB SWT Wild life survey 2012 'Ecological assessment- Alde and Ore Estuaries'</p>	

	<p>supports a range of wetland birds, including a significant breeding population of avocets. The avocet is a qualifying feature of the adjacent Alde and Ore Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) and the birds breeding within this flood cell are considered to be a part of the protected population.</p> <p>Designations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intertidal habitat in front of defences <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. saltings b. mudflats 2. Pilot schemes to renew Saltings 3. Land behind the defences. List special features/species e.g. Wildlife habitat in floodplains behind the walls including ditches with reed buntings, little grebe and kingfisher, fields with hares, flight area of barn and short eared owls, range of birds including lapwing, egret, swans, varieties of gulls (ref: Wild life/Hinterland survey on a section covering all the estuary although each FC may have its own special species). Mostly the species will be the same, but with certain exceptions, e.g. breeding avocets in FC5. 	<p>Will EA have area by flood cell?</p> <p>* * *</p> <p>Flood Cell 5 contains several Priority Species and Habitats which are nationally and locally (Suffolk) important (www.suffolkbiodiversity.org).</p> <p>Priority species include; Common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i> Adder <i>Vipera berus</i> Common lizard <i>Zootoca vivipara</i> Grass snake <i>Natrix natrix</i></p> <p>Northern lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> Reed bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i></p> <p>Brown hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i> European otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Water vole <i>Arvicola terrestris</i> Water shrew <i>Neomys fodiens</i></p> <p>Priority habitats include; Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh (including freshwater ditches)</p> <p>Other breeding birds of</p>		
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	4. Higher Level Stewardship Scheme 5. Other?	importance European marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> Pied avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> Bearded Tit <i>Panurus biamicus</i> Winter assemblages of birds include; Widgeon <i>Anas Penelope</i> Black-tailed godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i> * *		
Defences A&O Futures Assessment 2011	Defences are earth embankments: riverward and landward faces are relatively steep in places. They are in fair or poor condition; though in some places the embankments are low and provide poor standard of protection.			
	Length of sea/estuary walls	6.7 kilometers		
	How soon will major work be required?	Any time now	AOF/EA 2011	
	Current Standard of Protection (the chance of flooding in any year)	<20% (1 in 5)		
	Currently managed by	EA	AOF/EA	
Features dependent on the maintenance of the river walls	1. Footpaths a) along river walls (km) b) providing access to river walls but in floodable area 2. Allotments 3. Boatyards for building, repairs, winter storage 4. Public car parks 5. Sailing clubs 6. Utilities e.g. Sewage outlet (Anglian water,	in total 11Km *km *km * Hectares or Nos * * *	AOF/ SCC Rights of Way Dept Local knowledge and SCC? Local Local Local knowledge Anglian, EON?	

	electricity station?) 7. Wildlife 8. Roads 9. River management and moorings 10. Employment: Jobs at risk if area is flooded 11. Other features to be invited in consultation	* * * * *	SWT report Highways Dept? Crown Estates, sailing clubs, watermen Local knowledge	
Proposed Approach	<p>A&O Futures Approach: Low BCR does not justify the EA maintaining defences using national funds. However, the defences will continue to be maintained in the short term (up to about 20 years) for the purposes of protecting the population of avocets, a qualifying feature of the Alde and Ore Estuary SPA. Compensatory habitats for the avocet population may be developed in a more sustainable location elsewhere. Thereafter it will no longer be possible to justify maintaining existing defences using national funds.</p> <p>AOEP Approach. £632,917 to upgrade the walls</p>			