

FLOOD CELL 8

HAM CREEK MARSHES

BENEFIT COST RATIO (BCR) 0.5

Appendix 12

	<p align="center">FEATURES</p> <p>The area in the flood plain is defined as all land below 5m contour which conforms to the EA's definition of the floodplain.</p>	<p align="center">STATISTICS</p>	<p align="center">SOURCE OF DATA</p>	<p align="center">DATA REQUIRED/ACTION</p>
<p>Location and Size</p>	<p>North side of the upper estuary approx half way between Snape and Aldeburgh</p>	<p>123 hectares</p>	<p>Alde and Ore Futures (AOF)/EA</p>	
<p>Homes and other properties</p>	<p>Total number of residential properties Of which: Listed buildings Buildings in conservation area Holiday rentals</p>	<p>1 * * *</p>	<p>AOF/ EA</p>	
	<p>Number of residential properties protected by existing defences</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>AOF/EA</p>	
	<p>Number of other (non-residential) properties</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>AOF/EA</p>	
	<p>Number of other (non-residential) properties protected by existing defences of which : Businesses: e.g. boatyards, Storage, farm buildings</p>	<p>0 * *</p>	<p>AOF/EA in all the above local knowledge may also be used</p>	
<p>Agricultural Land</p>	<p>Area of agricultural land inside flood cell Of which: Crops Grazing</p>	<p>78 ha * *</p>	<p>AOF/EA</p>	
	<p>Surrounding land area irrigated by abstraction points inside</p>		<p>AOF/EA</p>	

	<p>flood cells</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land area irrigated by abstraction points inside flood cells (ha) 2. Land irrigated outside any flood cell from abstraction point within cells 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>488 ha</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p>	<p>ESWAG</p>	
<p>Wildlife and Habitat</p>	<p>A Flood Cell made up of permanent wet grassland, deciduous woodland, fen and arable. Also freshwater ditches and a freshwater flight pond.</p> <p>The southern boundary of the flood cell, at Ham Creek, 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.</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. <p>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</p>	<p>Will EA have area by flood cell?</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>Flood Cell 8 contains several Priority Species and Habitats which are nationally and locally (Suffolk) important.</p> <p>Priority species include; Common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i> Adder <i>Vipera berus</i> Common Lizard <i>Zootoca vivipara</i></p>	<p>EA? NE? EA?NE? ANOB SWT Wild life survey 2012 'Ecological assessment- Alde and Ore Estuaries'</p>	

	<p>species will be the same, but with certain exceptions, e.g. breeding avocets in FC5.</p> <p>4. Higher Level Stewardship Scheme</p> <p>5. Other?</p>	<p>Grass Snake <i>Natrix natrix</i> Reed bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> Linnet <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i> Brown hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i> European otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Water vole <i>Arvicola terrestris</i></p> <p>Priority habitats include; Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh (including dykes) Lowland meadows Fen</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p>		
<p>Defences A&O Futures Assessment 2011</p>	<p>Defences are earth embankments; the riverward face is relatively steep in places. They are in fair condition and provide a low standard of protection; The concrete block work providing erosion protection is in very poor condition. Walls were badly affected with the December 2013 surge with breaches and back slips to the walls. These have been repaired.</p>			
	<p>Length of sea/estuary walls</p>	<p>0.9 Kilometres</p>		
	<p>How soon will major work be required?</p>		<p>AOF/EA 2011</p>	
	<p>Current Standard of Protection (the chance of flooding in any year)</p>	<p><100% (1 in 1) status to be checked when upgrade works complete</p>		
	<p>Currently managed by</p>	<p>EA</p>	<p>AOF/EA</p>	
<p>Features dependent on the maintenance</p>	<p>1. Footpaths a) along river walls (km) b) providing access to river walls but in floodable area 2. Allotments</p>	<p>in total 17Km *km *km * Hectares or Nos *</p>	<p>AOF/ SCC Rights of Way Dept Local knowledge and SCC? Local Local</p>	

of the river walls	3. Boatyards for building, repairs, winter storage 4. Public car parks 5. Sailing clubs 6. Utilities e.g. Sewage outlet (Anglian water, 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	* * * * * * *	Local knowledge Anglian, EON? SWT report Highways Dept? Crown Estates, sailing clubs, watermen Local knowledge	
Proposed Approach	<p>A&O Futures Approach: National funding sources will not be available to maintain or improve the defences in this flood cell because it will cost more than the benefits it will provide to the one property being protected.</p> <p>AOEP Approach: The important asset to protect is the aquifer used for irrigation of land further afield and the landowners have taken on the maintenance of the wall themselves. Cost to upgrade the walls to be agreed with the landowners who will implement.</p>			