

**FLOOD CELL 12 & 13**

**HAVERGATE ISLAND**

	<p align="center"><b>FEATURES</b></p> <p align="center">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"><b>STATISTICS</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>SOURCE OF DATA</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>DATA REQUIRED/ACTION</b></p>
<p><b>Location and Size</b></p>	<p>Island(s) at, and just upstream of, the confluence of the Butley Creek and the main estuary, approximately opposite Gedgrave Marshes.</p>	<p>77 hectares</p>	<p>Alde and Ore Futures (AOF)/EA</p>	
<p><b>Homes and other properties</b></p>	<p>Total number of residential properties Of which: Listed buildings Buildings in conservation area Holiday rentals</p>	<p>* * * N/A</p>	<p>AOF/ EA</p>	
	<p>Number of residential properties protected by existing defences</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>AOF/EA</p>	
	<p>Number of other (non-residential) properties</p>	<p>-</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>* *</p>	<p>AOF/EA in all the above local knowledge may also be used</p>	
<p><b>Agricultural Land</b></p>	<p>Area of agricultural land inside flood cell Of which: Crops Grazing</p>	<p>0 ha * *</p>	<p>AOF/EA</p>	

	<p>Surrounding land area irrigated by abstraction points inside flood compartment</p> <p>1. Land area irrigated by abstraction points inside flood compartment (ha) note:</p> <p>2. Land irrigated outside any flood cell from abstraction point within compartment</p>	0 ha	AOF/EA ESWAG	
<p><b>Wildlife and Habitat</b></p>	<p>The National Nature Reserves of Havergate Island and Orford Ness are the most important wildlife sites within the Alde/Ore estuary. Together they provide the most significant areas of breeding habitat in the estuary's SPA for over 50 species of seabird, wader and raptor. There are 16 regularly occurring and five breeding Annex 1 bird species (Bird's Directive). In addition to birds, these two National Nature Reserves support a large number of scarce and red Data book plants and invertebrates.</p> <p>The diversity of the wetland habitats types present is of particular significance to birds occurring in the SPA (Special Protection Area), as these provide a rang of opportunities for feeding, roosting and breeding within the site complex.</p> <p>Both sites are owned and managed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB). Some of the compartment has been successfully converted to intertidal areas in recent years. The flood areas within the defences and intertidal habitat in front of the defences are internationally designated for the environmental interest features present.</p> <p>Designations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Intertidal habitat in front of defences <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. saltings</li> <li>b. mudflats</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Pilot schemes to renew Saltings</li> <li>3. Land behind the defences. List special</li> </ol>	<p>Will <b>EA</b>/? have area by flood cell?</p> <p><b>Limited probably</b></p> <p><b>managed realignment 2005/6</b></p> <p><b>?C12</b></p> <p><b>Priority species include;</b></p>	<p>EA? NE?</p> <p>EA?NE?</p> <p>ANOB</p> <p>SWT Wild life survey</p> <p>2012 'Ecological assessment- Alde and Ore Estuaries'</p>	

	<p>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> <p>4. Higher Level Stewardship Scheme</p> <p>5. Other?</p>	<p>Northern lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> Reed bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</i> Brown hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i> European otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> Starlet sea anemone Lagoon sand shrimp <b>Priority habitats include;</b> Saline lagoons Vegetated shingle <b>Other breeding birds of importance</b> European marsh harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> LBB Gull Herring Gull Pied avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> <b>Winter assemblages of birds include;</b> Wigeon <i>Anas penelope</i> Teal <i>Anas crecca</i> Redshank <i>Totanus totanus</i></p> <p><b>None</b></p>		
<p><b>Defences A&amp;OFutures 2011 assessment</b></p>	<p>Defences are earth embankments: They are in fair condition and provide low standard of protection. Breaches occurred during the December 2013 surge.</p>			
	<p>Length of sea/estuary walls</p>	<p>5.8 Kilometers</p>		
	<p>How soon will major work be required?</p>	<p>? now</p>	<p>AOF/EA 2011</p>	
	<p>Current Standard of Protection (the chance of flooding in any year)</p>	<p>&lt;100% (1in 1)</p>		

	Currently managed by	RSPB	AOF/EA	
<p><b>Features dependent on the maintenance of the river walls</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Footpaths               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) along river walls (km)</li> <li>b) providing access to river walls but in floodable area</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Allotments</li> <li>3. Boatyards for building, repairs, winter storage</li> <li>4. Public car parks</li> <li>5. Sailing clubs</li> <li>6. Utilities e.g. Sewage outlet (Anglian water, electricity station?)</li> <li>7. Wildlife</li> <li>8. Roads</li> <li>9. River management and moorings</li> <li>10. Employment: Jobs at risk if area is flooded</li> <li>11. Other features to be invited in consultation</li> </ol>	<p>in total 17Km ???            *km            *km              * Hectares or Nos            *            *            *            *            *            *            *</p>	<p>AOF/ SCC Rights of Way Dept            Local knowledge and SCC?              Local            Local              Local knowledge            Anglian, EON?              SWT report            Highways Dept?            Crown Estates, sailing clubs, watermen            Local knowledge</p>	
<p><b>Proposed Approach</b></p>	<p><b>A&amp;O Futures Approach:</b> The RSPB plan to maintain their defences for at least the short term (up to 17- 20 years if possible). In the long term it may be difficult for the landowners to continue investing in the defences at which time there will be a requirement to create a new habitat in advance of losses occurring.</p> <p><b>AOEP Approach: For discussion with the RSPB</b></p>			