

	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	North bank of the upper estuary just inland from Aldeburgh, between the estuary and the Saxmundham Road (A1094). Majority of cell owned by Suffolk Wildlife Trust.	90 hectares SWT 10 hectares Sir John Wheeler	Alde and Ore Futures (AOF)/EA	
Homes and other properties	Total number of residential properties (properties not valued in 2009 as not visible) Of which: Listed buildings Buildings in conservation area Holiday rentals	7 * * *	AOF/ EA	
	Number of residential properties protected by existing defences	4 – to be surveyed	AOF/EA	
	Number of other (non-residential) properties	0	AOF/EA	
	Number of other (non-residential) properties protected by existing defences of which : Businesses: e.g. boatyards, Storage, farm buildings	0 * *	AOF/EA in all the above local knowledge may also be used	SWT hide and food store garage
Agricultural Land	Area of agricultural land inside flood cell Of which: Crops Grazing	82 ha 100%	AOF/EA	

	<p>Surrounding land area irrigated by abstraction points inside flood cell</p> <p>1. Land area irrigated by abstraction points inside flood cell (ha) note:</p> <p>2. Land irrigated outside any flood cell from abstraction point within cell</p> <p>3. Other economically useful land such as golf course, allotments</p> <p>4. Recreation grounds</p>	<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>52 ha</p> <p>250 acres of golf land irrigated</p> <p>*</p>	<p>AOF/EA ESWAG</p>	
<p>Wildlife and Habitat</p>	<p>Hazelwood Marshes incorporate the entire area of flood cell 9. They were among the last undrained permanent wet grassland sites on the Suffolk coast. Grazed principally with cattle and an occasional small flock of sheep. Most fields are in the HLS option. The importance of this site is that very little drainage improvement had been attempted since its 'inning' from the estuary sometime around 1850. Therefore most of the drainage ditches follow the original saltmarsh creeks. A notable Anglo-Saxon site has been excavated on several occasions in sited on Barber's Point.</p> <p>Several nationally rare and scarce freshwater invertebrates were found within the ditches running through Hazelwood Marshes. Three sides of the flood cell abut 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>Large parts of the flood cell are owned and managed by Suffolk Wildlife Trust. The site was internationally designated for freshwater features that rely on the presence of the flood defences to avoid damage that may otherwise be caused by salt water inundation. Intertidal habitat in front of the defences is also internationally designated.</p>	<p>Reassessment following surge due to catastrophic inundation.</p> <p>Currently Intertidal</p>	<p>EA? NE? EA?NE? ANOB SWT Wild life survey 2012 'Ecological assessment- Alde and Ore Estuaries'</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. 4. Higher Level Stewardship Scheme 5. Other? 	<p>Not much saltmarsh hence breaches</p> <p>In principle yes to pilot Westemond???</p> <p>*</p> <p>Priority species include; Common toad <i>Bufo bufo</i> Adder <i>Vipera berus</i> Common lizard <i>Zootoca vivipara</i> Northern lapwing <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> Reed bunting <i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> Linnet <i>Carduelis cannabina</i> Skylark <i>Alauda arvensis</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 dykes)</p> <p>Other breeding birds of importance European marsh harrier <i>Circus eruginos</i> Pied avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> Bearded Tit <i>Panurus biamicus</i></p> <p>Winter assemblages of birds include; White-fronted Goose <i>Anser albifrons</i> Wigeon <i>Anas Penelope</i> Black-tailed Godwit <i>Limosa limosa</i></p> <p>Yes but no longer</p> <p>ELS</p>		
--	---	--	--	--

Defences A&O Futures Assessment 2011	Defences were earth embankments: riverward and landward faces are relatively steep in places. The walls provide a low standard of protection. In the December surge 2013 the walls were breached and the marsh is now regularly flooded and can no longer be considered a freshwater marsh.			
	Length of sea/estuary walls	0.9 Kilometers		
	How soon will major work be required?	n/a	AOF/EA 2011	Community landowners and golf club and SWT waiting for a sustainable SOP for properties – under discussion
	Current Standard of Protection (the chance of flooding in any year)	none		
	Currently managed by	EA	AOF/EA	
Features dependent on the maintenance of the river walls	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Footpaths <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 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 	<p>in total 0Km</p> <p>*km</p> <p>*km</p> <p>* Hectares or Nos</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p> <p>*</p>	<p>AOF/ SCC Rights of Way Dept</p> <p>Local knowledge and SCC?</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Local</p> <p>Local knowledge</p> <p>Anglian, EON?</p> <p>SWT report</p> <p>Highways Dept?</p> <p>Crown Estates, sailing clubs, watermen</p> <p>Local knowledge</p>	<p>Not public ROW</p> <p>Marine access needs to be limited and signage required</p>
Proposed Approach	<p>A&O Futures Approach: Although in 2011 it was thought the remaining life of the defence was 5 years the EA had hoped to maintain the walls in the short term (up to about 17-20 years) and would be developing compensatory habitats which, when established, they would cease maintaining.</p> <p>AOEP Approach: Major breaching resulted during the 2013 surge and the entire site remains inundated. The EA have confirmed that there will be no funding to reinstate the</p>			

defences and there will not be a requirement to reinstate the marsh elsewhere. Various options/costs of bunds to protect local residents and the Golf Course Riverside fairways are under discussion with all concerned. Reinstatement of the wall is not available due to the cost (approx £2M) so the freshwater marsh is lost. There may be a cost in helping to establish a salt marsh.

**A new local defence to protect business and properties if the site is to remain intertidal. Funding will be required and EA funds not applicable.
Other benefits e.g. to local economy + ?... + under ?... MUST BE RECOGNISED**

BLANK FOR OTHER COMMENTS

Localised property protection – time line – short term local protect/ long term raise funds

This site can deliver intertidal habitat which benefits the wider estuary. (env + flood risk)

As landowners are prepared to ‘give up’ something for greater good of AOEP plan funding support should be sought from a range of sources and partnerships support required.

- local property/levee survey

- initial property protection urgent – enabling development ?AOEP

- Andrew Hawes to provide design for a NIS wall to separate the SWT area from private landowner + Golf Club – Visitor /local opportunity LEP other funding sources

If the site is developed as an intertidal site then funding for additional car parking is required.

Crown estate issue needs to be addressed asap