

From: [REDACTED]
To: [East Anglia ONE North; East Anglia Two](#)
Subject: Representation from Christine Laschet REGISTRATION ID 20026029
Date: 01 November 2020 21:32:54
Attachments: [20_10 REVISED last representation re Scottish Power \(christine laschet\) \(1\).docx](#)
[Annexe Species recorded within 1000m of the bissection \(1\).pdf](#)
[RSPB North Warren.pdf](#)
[Quote by Fintan Slye.html](#)
[Nightingale 2.mov](#)

Dear Sir or Madam

I attach my Representation and references about EAST ANGLIA 1 NORTH AND EAST ANGLIA TWO.

Best wishes

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Representation by Christine Laschet re concerns of the effects of Wind Farms EA2 and EA1N on the Parish of Aldringham cum Thorpe.

REGISTRATION ID 20026029

My name is Christine Laschet and I live in Aldringham and have been resident in East Anglia for most of my life.. I am the chairperson of ImpACT - an informal group who seek to provide opportunities for village community activities. My father was an inshore fisherman on the Thames until the late 70's and the importance he placed upon the natural world and its' preservation has had a profound influence on my view of the world. Twenty years ago my husband and I came to live in Aldringham, attracted by its rural nature, lovely countryside, walks and proximity to the sea. We support green energy, have our own photovoltaic panels and support many green initiatives and charities.

There appear to be many pressing reasons to not grant this project a green light as it currently stands. We have grave reservations about the impact it will have upon our own quality of life, impact upon tourism, the local economy and the strains it will place on local infrastructure for decades to come.

However for me the clearest reason for rejecting this specific solution to bring wind energy ashore at this specific location is the impact upon biodiversity, local unique habitats and our natural legacy.

We all know many of our British insects, flora and fauna are seriously threatened with extinction. David Attenborough has made many memorable documentaries, about the loss of habitat and the life it supports. His message is clear, once they are gone they are gone forever.

Chief Executive of the RSPB- Beccy Speight wrote in the most recent copy of Nature's Home- ' I find the decline of nature within my lifetime unbearable. We cannot let it continue on its current trajectory' (Nature's Home- Winter 2020 page 7)

It is then shocking to find that a valuable habitat which supports many such endangered species in a special part of East Anglia is to be destroyed. Not by wind power itself, but by the clumsy method of linking so many projected energy projects in this tiny area to the National Grid and taking many years to do so.

SPR's ecological survey is brief it suggests there is nothing of great interest here—but if you look within a 1000 metre circle of the bisection of the River Hundred where the trench will be dug and the river shuttered, near the B1122 and Gypsy Lane the National Biodiversity Database lists 876 observed species, many of them red listed, such as otters, glow worms, rare lichens, nightingales, swifts, woodlarks, snakes, barn owls, kingfishers and newts (see attachment "Annexe Species recorded within 1000m of the bisection" Author – Gill Horrocks).

The location of the pinch point to shutter off the river and fell the surrounding woodland on both sides of the B1122 will destroy this valuable ecosystem and will mean the end for many of these species here which rely on this ancient habitat. Mitigation is not possible: a fragile eco system that has taken hundreds of years to evolve cannot be replaced.

Noise and destruction will continue for years potentially 24 hours a day, especially with 2 developments taking place. There will be consequences downstream from the site as the River Hundred feeds the fen and the North Warren Nature Reserve owned by the RSPB which is barely 1000 metres away. The site is not I believe even mentioned by Scottish Power in their submission (see attachment "RSPB North Warren"). Here bitterns and harriers breed. Fish are not mentioned in the National biodiversity count for the location but must be present for the Bitterns and other birds to feed. Eels have historically been present in these waterways as well. The effluent and disturbance from the workings will be carried by the river and pollute this fragile protected RSPB reserve as it continues its journey through to Thorpeness Mere until finally it flows into the sea.

Nightingales are frequently heard on paths through the Aldringham woods leading to Knodishall. In May 2015 a local musician, whilst walking in woods she used to walk to school, mimicked the nightingale's song. The nightingale answered. The result was amazing (See attachment "Nightingales call"). This video demonstrates not only how precious these areas are to the animals they support but also to local people who use them for transport and leisure. If the habitats are degraded they will not be fit for migratory species when they return to breed.

At Thorpeness, sand cliffs provide homes for Sandmartins- not much is known about where they winter but they enjoy these summer quarters. Many summer visitors, such as swifts, swallows and nightingales arrive to breed here, but they are depleted in number due to problems encountered on their long migrations and through the impacts of climate change. It is therefore of huge import that when they arrive at their summer location these sites and food sources are available. Terns and little terns, fish off the cliffs and they are also used as a navigating aid for Kittiwakes and Terns on their journeys to winter pastures so it is important that these cliffs remain untouched.

In principle this habitat is no less important than the more well-known locations elsewhere in the world. It is our 'rain forest'. We should be giving guardianship to these species and their habitat so that they can survive for future generations. Nature rich areas close to London and urban areas are so very important for the health and mental well being of the people who live here and those people who visit throughout the year.

Wind power is an exciting and positive prospect and as a country we need it badly. But locating these two projects, with the projections for many more to come, on a small fragile coastal area will mean the destruction of the local ecology and the very nature of the area and is not acceptable.

I believe the Government and BEIS are advocating a more holistic approach in a new review to bring together every aspect of delivering wind energy and of the transmission infrastructure.

Just a few days ago The Times journalist Janice Turner wrote in her column 20.10.20 (Wasteful windpower firms will feel the force.) of the necessity for proper national infrastructure planning so as not to allow privatised companies dotting unspoiled countryside with massive constructions as the cheapest options instead of bringing in energy to one single point on a brown field site. She asks

‘ How can clean energy be so dirty?’

I will leave you with a quote from Fintan Slye. Executive Director, National Grid ESO from the opening remarks of this review process.

He highlights the necessity when considering how to increase the potential for wind energies to facilitate net zero to do so “...in a way that minimises the impact of consumers and coastal communities” (see attachment “Offshore Transmission Network Review terms of reference”).

This project in my eyes is a test case for this ambition and the proposed solution clearly does not minimise the impact upon our coastal communities – human or nature. This is the time to pause and consider afresh the method of connecting wind power to the land. Other solutions may be more expensive for the applicant but a green energy project which wipes out valuable and irreplaceable habitats defeats the object of the exercise. I urge you to go back to the developers to insist on a more measured resolution.

Christine Laschet



Annex

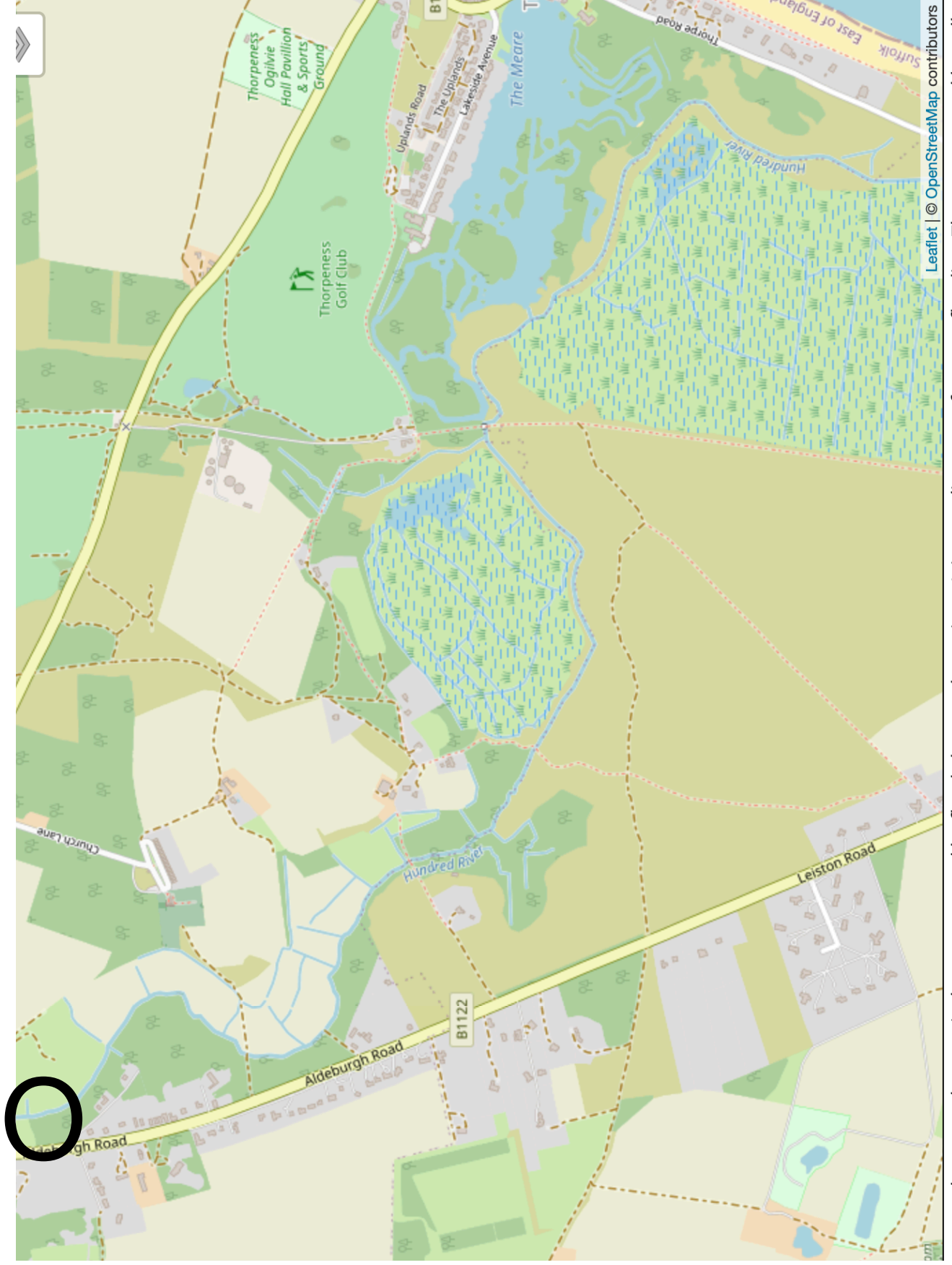
List of wildlife affected by bisection of River Hundred

The River Hundred is now a slow-moving, narrow, water course, although its flood plain, and the Bronze Age burial mounds situated high on the ridged edges of this, show that it was once a navigable river with its estuary somewhere south east of Thorpeness Mere.

SPR's trenching plans will bisect River Hundred just over 1000m north of the lush, marshy areas that it irrigates in its valley, where horses, cattle and sheep graze. Once beyond Bird's Farm and River Hundred (House), the river creates a fen (including North Warren RSPB reserve), before feeding Thorpeness mere, and the water meadows between Thorpeness and Aldeburgh where migrating birds overwinter and cattle graze.

Despite its narrow aspect, the River Hundred is able to support kingfishers, otters, grass snakes, and other hunting aquatic species as well as water voles, very close to, or at the bisection point. An absence of **records** of fish, crustaceans and European eels (another endangered species) does not mean that fish, crustaceans and eels are absent: the predators would not survive without them. In any case, the rich diversity of wildlife in the marshes and in the fen plainly will not stay there when there is a watercourse to explore.

The River Hundred, from 'Bisection'(O) to coastal



Observers' records (not transects), have spotted **876 living species** within a 1000m circle of the proposed bisection point of the river.¹ These include many endangered and/or declining species, from protected mammals like water voles, to orchids, to unusual lichens on the trees around Aldringham Court (which are destined for felling).

Animals	280
Amphibians	5
Arthropods	134
Insects	134
Birds	87
Fishes	0
Mammals	19
Molluscs	31
Reptiles	4
Fungi	187
Plants	408
Bryophytes	51
Ferns and Allies	4
Flowering Plants	347
Gymnosperms and Ginkgo	6

¹ National Biodiversity Database

Selected lists of species, with known declining species in bold.

Mammals

1	Yellow necked mouse	1
2	<u>Apodemus sylvaticus</u> : Wood Mouse	36
3	Arvicola amphibius : European Water Vole	4
4	Cervus elaphus : Red Deer	16
5	Erinaceus europaeus : West European Hedgehog	23
6	Lutra lutra : European Otter	3
7	Meles meles : Eurasian Badger	3
8	<u>Muntiacus reevesi</u> : Chinese Muntjac	103
9	Mus musculus : House Mouse	1
10	<u>Mustela erminea</u> : Stoat	18
11	Neovison vison : American Mink	1
12	<u>Oryctolagus cuniculus</u> : European Rabbit	112
13	Pipistrellus pipistrellus : Pipistrelle	2
14	Plecotus auritus : Brown Long-eared Bat	3
15	Rattus norvegicus : Brown Rat	9
16	<u>Sciurus carolinensis</u> : Eastern Grey Squirrel	111
17	Sorex araneus : Eurasian Common Shrew	1
18	<u>Talpa europaea</u> : European Mole	102
19	Vulpes vulpes : Red Fox	91

Reptiles

1	Anguis fragilis: Slow Worm	10
---	-----------------------------------	----

2	<u>Natrix helvetica</u> : Grass Snake	23
3	<u>Zootoca vivipara</u> : Common Lizard	9

Amphibians

		79
1	Bufo bufo: Common Toad	64
2	<u>Lissotriton vulgaris</u> : Smooth Newt	40
3	<u>Rana temporaria</u> : Common Frog	91
4	<u>Triturus cristatus</u> : Great Crested Newt	4

Birds

1	Redpoll	3
2	<u>Accipiter nisus</u> : Sparrowhawk	115
3	<u>Aegithalos caudatus</u> : Long-tailed Tit	138
4	<u>Alauda arvensis</u> : Skylark	7
5	<u>Alcedo atthis</u> : Kingfisher	3
6	<u>Alectoris rufa</u> : Red-legged Partridge	2
7	<u>Anthus pratensis</u> : Meadow Pipit	2
8	<u>Apus apus</u> : Swift	29
9	<u>Ardea cinerea</u> : Grey Heron	18
10	<u>Athene noctua</u> : Little Owl	7
11	<u>Bombycilla garrulus</u> : Waxwing	2
12	<u>Buteo buteo</u> : Buzzard	3
13	<u>Calidris alpina</u> : Dunlin	1

14	<u>Caprimulgus europaeus</u> : Nightjar	10
15	<u>Carduelis carduelis</u> : Goldfinch	99
16	<u>Certhia familiaris</u> : Treecreeper	129
17	<u>Chloris chloris</u> : Greenfinch	131
18	<u>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</u> : Black-headed Gull	7
19	<u>Columba oenas</u> : Stock Dove	8
20	<u>Columba palumbus</u> : Woodpigeon	143
21	<u>Corvus corone subsp. corone</u> : Carrion Crow	1
22	<u>Corvus corone</u> : Carrion Crow	18
23	<u>Corvus frugilegus</u> : Rook	19
24	<u>Corvus monedula</u> : Jackdaw	65
25	<u>Cuculus canorus</u> : Cuckoo	2
26	<u>Cyanistes caeruleus</u> : Blue Tit	145
27	<u>Delichon urbicum</u> : House Martin	44
28	<u>Dendrocopos major</u> : Great Spotted Woodpecker	140
29	<u>Emberiza citrinella</u> : Yellowhammer	11
30	<u>Emberiza schoeniclus</u> : Reed Bunting	1
31	<u>Erithacus rubecula</u> : Robin	144
32	<u>Falco tinnunculus</u> : Kestrel	8
33	<u>Fringilla coelebs</u> : Chaffinch	148
34	<u>Fringilla montifringilla</u> : Brambling	8
35	<u>Gallinago gallinago</u> : Snipe	2
36	<u>Gallinula chloropus</u> : Moorhen	28
37	<u>Garrulus glandarius</u> : Jay	130
38	<u>Hippolais icterina</u> : Icterine Warbler	1
39	<u>Hirundo rustica</u> : Swallow	24

40	<u>Jynx torquilla</u> : Wryneck	1
41	<u>Larus argentatus</u> : Herring Gull	2
42	<u>Larus canus</u> : Common Gull	2
43	<u>Larus fuscus</u> : Lesser Black-backed Gull	1
44	<u>Linaria cannabina</u> : Linnet	5
45	<u>Loxia curvirostra</u> : Common Crossbill	1
46	<u>Lullula arborea</u> : Woodlark	20
47	<u>Luscinia megarhynchos</u> : Nightingale	1
48	<u>Lymnocyptes minimus</u> : Jack Snipe	1
49	<u>Motacilla alba subsp. yarrellii</u> : Pied Wagtail	2
50	<u>Motacilla alba</u> : Pied/White Wagtail	3
51	<u>Muscicapa striata</u> : Spotted Flycatcher	6
52	<u>Numenius arquata</u> : Curlew	1
53	<u>Parus major</u> : Great Tit	144
54	<u>Passer domesticus</u> : House Sparrow	5
55	<u>Passer montanus</u> : Tree Sparrow	3
56	<u>Periparus ater</u> : Coal Tit	137
57	<u>Phasianus colchicus</u> : Pheasant	88
58	<u>Phylloscopus collybita</u> : Chiffchaff	65
59	<u>Phylloscopus trochilus</u> : Willow Warbler	5
60	<u>Pica pica</u> : Magpie	141
61	<u>Picus viridis</u> : Green Woodpecker	117
62	<u>Plectrophenax nivalis</u> : Snow Bunting	1
63	<u>Prunella modularis</u> : Dunnock	135
64	<u>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</u> : Bullfinch	22
65	<u>Regulus ignicapilla</u> : Firecrest	4

66	<u>Regulus regulus</u> : Goldcrest	64
67	<u>Saxicola rubetra</u> : Whinchat	1
68	<u>Saxicola rubicola</u> : Stonechat	2
69	<u>Scolopax rusticola</u> : Woodcock	7
70	<u>Spinus spinus</u> : Siskin	29
71	<u>Streptopelia decaocto</u> : Collared Dove	63
72	<u>Streptopelia turtur</u> : Turtle Dove	4
73	<u>Strix aluco</u> : Tawny Owl	36
74	<u>Sturnus vulgaris</u> : Starling	6
75	<u>Sylvia atricapilla</u> : Blackcap	61
76	<u>Sylvia borin</u> : Garden Warbler	4
77	<u>Tadorna tadorna</u> : Shelduck	1
78	<u>Troglodytes troglodytes</u> : Wren	143
79	<u>Turdus iliacus</u> : Redwing	33
80	<u>Turdus merula</u> : Blackbird	146
81	<u>Turdus philomelos</u> : Song Thrush	92
82	<u>Turdus pilaris</u> : Fieldfare	6
83	<u>Turdus torquatus</u> : Ring Ouzel	2
84	<u>Turdus viscivorus</u> : Mistle Thrush	85
85	<u>Tyto alba</u> : Barn Owl	7
86	<u>Upupa epops</u> : Hoopoe	1
87	<u>Vanellus vanellus</u> : Lapwing	1

Insects

1	<u>Abraxas grossulariata</u> (magpie moth)	2
---	---	---

2	<u>Acronicta leporina</u> : Miller	2
3	<u>Aeshna cyanea</u> : Southern Hawker	21
4	<u>Aeshna mixta</u> : Migrant Hawker	19
5	<u>Aglais io</u> : Peacock	94
6	<u>Aglais urticae</u> : Small Tortoiseshell	26
7	<u>Amara aenea</u> : Common Sun Beetle	3
8	<u>Anaciaeschna isoceles</u> : Norfolk Hawker	2
9	<u>Anax imperator</u> : Emperor Dragonfly	15
10	<u>Anoplius viaticus</u> : Black-banded Spider Wasp	1
11	<u>Anthocharis cardamines</u> : Orange-tip	60
12	<u>Aphantopus hyperantus</u> : Ringlelet	42
13	<u>Apomyelois bistriatella</u> : Heath Knot-horn	1
14	<u>Arctia caja</u> : Garden Tiger	2
15	<u>Arctia villica</u> : Cream-spot Tiger	1
16	<u>Argynnis paphia</u> : Silver-washed Fritillary	1
17	<u>Argyresthia retinella</u> : Netted Argent	1
18	<u>Aricia agestis</u> : Brown Argus	9
19	<u>Autographa gamma</u> : Silver Y	2
20	<u>Biston betularia</u> : Peppered Moth	2
21	<u>Blastobasis lacticolella</u> : Wakely's Dowd	1
22	<u>Bombus hypnorum</u> : Tree Bumblebee	1
23	<u>Bombus lapidarius</u> : Large Red-tailed Bumblebee	1
24	<u>Bombus lucorum</u> : White-Tailed Bumble Bee	2
25	<u>Bombus pascuorum</u> : Common Carder Bee	2
26	<u>Bombus terrestris</u> : Buff-tailed Bumblebee	2
27	<u>Brachytron pratense</u> : Hairy Dragonfly	2

28	<u>Bupalus piniaria</u> : Bordered White	1
29	<u>Callophrys rubi</u> : Green Hairstreak	11
30	<u>Caloptilia rufipennella</u> : Small Red Slender	1
31	<u>Campptogramma bilineata</u> : Yellow Shell	1
32	<u>Celastrina argiolus</u> : Holly Blue	32
33	<u>Celypha lacunana</u> : Common Marble	1
34	<u>Chrysolina americana</u> : Rosemary Beetle	1
35	<u>Cicindela campestris</u> : Green Tiger Beetle	1
36	<u>Coccinella septempunctata</u> : 7-spot Ladybird	9
37	<u>Cochyliis nana</u> : Birch Conch	1
38	<u>Coenagrion puella</u> : Azure Damselfly	7
39	<u>Coenonympha pamphilus</u> : Small Heath	10
40	<u>Coleophora serratella</u> : Common Case-bearer	1
41	<u>Coleophora spinella</u> : Apple and Plum Case-bearer	1
42	<u>Colias croceus</u> : Clouded Yellow	5
43	<u>Colletes hederæ</u> : Ivy Bee	3
44	<u>Crocallis elinguaris</u> : Scalloped Oak	2
45	<u>Cteniopus sulphureus</u> : Sulphur Beetle	1
46	<u>Cydia ulicetana</u> : Grey Gorse Piercer	1
47	<u>Diaperis boleti</u>	1
48	<u>Ectoedemia sericopeza</u> : Norway-maple Pigmy	1
49	<u>Enallagma cyathigerum</u> : Common Blue Damselfly	3
50	<u>Epinotia bilunana</u> : Crescent Bell	1
51	<u>Eriocrania sangii</u> : Large Birch Purple	1
52	<u>Eriocrania semipurpurella</u> : Early Purple	1
53	<u>Eriocrania unimaculella</u> : White-spot Purple	1

54	<u>Eupithecia pulchellata</u> : Foxglove Pug	1
55	<u>Euproctis similis</u> : Yellow-tail	2
56	<u>Eupsilia transversa</u> : Satellite	2
57	<u>Euroleon nostras</u>	3
58	<u>Favonius quercus</u> : Purple Hairstreak	6
59	<u>Gonepteryx rhamni</u> : Brimstone	19
60	<u>Gracillaria syringella</u> : Common Slender	1
61	<u>Harmonia axyridis</u> : Harlequin Ladybird	5
62	<u>Harpalus rufipalpis</u>	1
63	<u>Hemaris fuciformis</u> : Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth	3
64	<u>Hipparchia semele</u> : Grayling	17
65	<u>Hypera dauci</u>	1
66	<u>Idaea subsericeata</u> : Satin Wave	1
67	<u>Incurvaria pectinea</u> : Pale Feathered Bright	1
68	<u>Ischnura elegans</u> : Blue-tailed Damselfly	1
69	<u>Korscheltellus lupulina</u> : Common Swift	2
70	<u>Lacanobia suasa</u> : Dog's Tooth	2
71	<u>Lampyris noctiluca</u> : Glow-worm	15
72	<u>Lasiommata megera</u> : Wall	5
73	<u>Lestes sponsa</u> : Emerald Damselfly	2
74	<u>Libellula depressa</u> : Broad-bodied Chaser	2
75	<u>Libellula quadrimaculata</u> : Four-spotted Chaser	5
76	<u>Lycaena phlaeas</u> : Small Copper	42
77	<u>Lycophotia porphyrea</u> : True Lover's Knot	1
78	<u>Macroglossum stellatarum</u> : Humming-bird Hawk-moth	4

79	<u>Macrothylacia rubi</u> : Fox Moth	1
80	<u>Maniola jurtina</u> : Meadow Brown	82
81	<u>Mecinus circulatus</u>	1
82	<u>Melanchra persicariae</u> : Dot Moth	2
83	<u>Meloe proscarabaeus</u> : Black Oil-beetle	1
84	<u>Mythimna turca</u> : Double-line	1
85	<u>Nemapogon cloacella</u> : Cork Moth	1
86	<u>Noctua orbona</u> : Lunar Yellow Underwing	3
87	<u>Noctua pronuba</u> : Large Yellow Underwing	4
88	<u>Ochlodes sylvanus</u> : Large Skipper	8
89	<u>Odontoscelis (Odontoscelis) lineola</u>	1
90	<u>Omphaloscelis lunosa</u> : Lunar Underwing	1
91	<u>Orgyia antiqua</u> : Vapourer	2
92	<u>Orthetrum cancellatum</u> : Black-tailed Skimmer	14
93	<u>Pararge aegeria</u> : Speckled Wood	14 6
94	<u>Perconia strigillaria</u> : Grass Wave	1
95	<u>Petrophora chlorosata</u> : Brown Silver-line	1
96	<u>Phasia hemiptera</u>	1
97	<u>Pholidoptera griseoaptera</u> : Dark Bush-cricket	2
98	<u>Phyllonorycter joannisi</u> : White-bodied Midget	1
99	<u>Pieris brassicae</u> : Large White	10 5
100	<u>Pieris napi</u> : Green-veined White	12 1
101	<u>Pieris rapae</u> : Small White	42
102	<u>Platyptilia calodactyla</u> : Golden-rod Plume	1

103	<u>Plebejus argus</u> : Silver-studded Blue	1
104	<u>Polygonia c-album</u> : Comma	10 2
105	<u>Polyommatus icarus</u> : Common Blue	19
106	<u>Psyche casta</u> : Common Sweep	1
107	<u>Pterophorus pentadactyla</u> : White Plume Moth	2
108	<u>Pyronia tithonus</u> : Gatekeeper	62
109	<u>Pyrrhosoma nymphula</u> : Large Red Damselfly	25
110	<u>Rusina ferruginea</u> : Brown Rustic	1
111	<u>Sargus bipunctatus</u> : Twin-spot Centurion	4
112	<u>Sargus flavipes</u> : Yellow-legged Centurion	1
113	<u>Satyrium w-album</u> : White-letter Hairstreak	6
114	<u>Scoparia ambigualis</u> : Common Grey	1
115	<u>Spilosoma lubricipeda</u> : White Ermine	2
116	<u>Spilosoma lutea</u> : Buff Ermine	3
117	<u>Stigmella anomalella</u> : Rose Leaf Miner	1
118	<u>Stigmella tiliae</u> : Lime Pigmy	1
119	<u>Stomorhina lunata</u> : Locust Blowfly	1
120	<u>Stratiomys potamida</u> : Banded General	2
121	<u>Subcoccinella vigintiquattuor punctata</u> : 24-spot Lady-bird	1
122	<u>Sympetrum sanguineum</u> : Ruddy Darter	7
123	<u>Sympetrum striolatum</u> : Common Darter	30
124	<u>Tachina fera</u>	6
125	<u>Thalpophila matura</u> : Straw Underwing	1
126	<u>Thymelicus lineola</u> : Essex Skipper	8
127	<u>Thymelicus sylvestris</u> : Small Skipper	11

128	<u>Triodia sylvina</u> : Orange Swift	2
129	<u>Tychius quinquepunctatus</u>	1
130	<u>Tyria jacobaeae</u> : Cinnabar	3
131	<u>Vanessa atalanta</u> : Red Admiral	10 9
132	<u>Vanessa cardui</u> : Painted Lady	34
133	<u>Xanthorhoe fluctuata</u> : Garden Carpet	2
134	<u>Xestia xanthographa</u> : Square spot Rustic	2

The BLS Lichen database records 45 lichens in the wood at the bisection / pinchpoint including some rare and threatened species like *Lecanora expallens*.²

Conclusion

Records based on observation are opportunistic and reflect the availability of knowledgeable folk, often at leisure. The number and variety of rare species recorded in this small area is therefore remarkable.

It reflects the unperturbed landscape, with a variety of plant life, food for pollinators, and a range of habitats, from rotting logs to muddy banks, from grassland to wilderness, from water to dung. It is unlit by anything other than domestic lighting, so still offers dark skies. It also reflects the vital function of the river, which nourishes plants and bugs to feed the entire food chain.

It is an ecological disaster to pick this precise point to dam the river, fell the woodland by it on both sides of the B1122, dig out

² <https://registry.nbnatlas.org/public/show/dr959>

significant fraction of the earth in this selected 1000m circle of recorded wildlife, and eliminate the night skies. The river will also carry the inevitable pollution from engines, digging, disturbance of the water table, noxious building processes and materials downstream, along the river banks and into North Warren, Thorpeness Mere, the coastal marshland, and beyond.

Finding your way around North Warren nature reserve

North Warren is criss-crossed by footpaths, which offer a wide variety of routes. Wheelchair users are best to view the southern marshes from the tarmac path along the beach. Here are three of the reserve's most popular walks.



Please note:
dogs are welcome, but keep them under close control to avoid disturbing the wildlife.

South Marsh circuit

Starting on the beach, this walk is about 1.25 miles (2 km). The section by the shore is wheelchair accessible. It offers superb views across the marshes, while the old railway path offers farmland views.

North Marsh circuit

At three miles (5 km) long, this walk has stunning wetland views and scrub along the old railway. You return via Thorpeness and have the chance to see woodland, open water and beach wildlife.

Reedbed loop

There is a beautiful boardwalk section on this path, as well as woodland and grassland, and a reedbed viewpoint on the old railway path.

Old Railway

This route is accessible to both wheelchairs and pushchairs, but only with difficulty.



Calm autumn mornings are the best time to see bearded tits.

Look out for hobbies, marsh harriers and bitterns while you walk the Reedbed loop.

The viewpoint on North Marsh circuit offers superb views over the reedbed.

Walk the North Marsh circuit, and stop for refreshments at the Mere Tearoom in Thorpeness.

Listen for warblers along the route of the Old Railway in spring.

Try not to stand on the scarce shingle flowers.

The grassland is good for yellowhammers and linnets.

White-fronted and bean geese favour North Marsh.

The old railway line is a good place to see bullfinches.

North Warren is one of the most important places for white-fronted geese.



Admire the lovely views across the marshes from the South Marsh circuit.

Did you know?
We use Konik and Exmoor ponies to help us manage the reserve.

Did you know?
The House in the Clouds in Thorpeness is a former water tower converted to a holiday home.

Key:

- Water
- Woodland and bracken
- Grassland
- Reedbed
- Heathland
- Beach
- Car park
- Viewpoint
- Walk ways

ALDEBURGH

THORPENESS

Thorpeness Mere

North Warren

B1122