

Schedule of changes made by KO following input on Revision 1 text (Revision 2)

Section	Page #	Current text	Proposed change
2. Setting the Scene	8	N/A	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) is located 200 metres off the North Norfolk Coast, beginning west of Weybourne and ending at Happisburgh. It was designated in 2016 for an area of seaweed-dominated infralittoral rock (321 km ²) which is an important habitat for a variety of species in an otherwise predominantly sandy environment.
2. Setting the Scene	9	AONBs in the Town and Country Planning System	AONB's within National Planning Policy
3. A special place	19	suggests that visitor figures are stable	suggests that visitor figures are growing (where is this evidence from?)
3. A special place	19	Most of the area has been objectively assessed as tranquil or very tranquil in a 2006 national study by CPRE, with western and eastern outliers and the North Norfolk Heritage Coast being the most tranquil areas, although the study has not been repeated to enable an assessment of trends	Text re-instated.
3. A special place	22	Shoreline Management Plans are the recognised means of managing the coastline within the AONB.	Shoreline Management Plans and relevant Local Plans are the recognised means of managing the coastline within the AONB.
3. A special place	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work within the Shoreline Management Plan to plan and prepare for managed change if necessary, which maintains the special qualities of the area in such a way that any negative impacts on coastal communities and habitats can be properly mitigated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work within the Shoreline Management Plan and relevant Local Plan policies to plan and prepare for managed change if necessary, which maintains the special qualities of the area in such a way that any negative impacts on coastal communities and habitats can be properly mitigated.
3. A special place	22	Scientific research and historic records show that global and local climates have changed over geological and shorter timescales, through natural cycles and events. However, there is almost unanimous consensus in the scientific community, based on a vast body of evidence, that emission of 'greenhouse gases', mainly carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels, is driving relatively rapid global climate change. Although the overall global effect is climate warming, there may be local cooling effects through changes in ocean currents and large-scale weather systems.	Scientific research and historic records show that global and local climates have changed over geological and shorter timescales, through natural cycles and events. However, the emission of 'greenhouse gases', mainly carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels, is driving relatively rapid global climate change at an unsustainable rate. All areas of the UK are projected to experience warming, with greater chance of warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers.
3. A special place	24	N/A	Environment policy The Defra 25 Year Plan for the Environment (2018) is part of the UK Government's goal to be the first generation to leave our environment in a better state than we found it. It is

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			supported by the Environment Act (2021), which provides the Government with powers to set new, binding targets for air quality, water, biodiversity and waste reduction. Key for AONB management is the creation of a Nature Recovery Network (NRN), a national network of wildlife-rich places designed to address biodiversity loss, climate change and wellbeing. This will be mapped via Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS), a new mandatory system of spatial strategies for nature, designed to be tools to encourage more coordinated, practical and focused action and investment in nature. A new Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) approach to development and land management will also influence future management and increased use of nature-based solutions within AONBs.
3. A special place	25	N/A	The District of North Norfolk is one of the most rural in lowland England and had a reported resident population of 103,587 in 2016 and is predicted to have a population of 112,078 by 2036 according to the latest Office for National Statistics projection (2016 base). Approximately half the population lives in the major towns and villages, with the other half living in the large number of smaller villages, hamlets and scattered dwellings which are dispersed throughout the rural area.
3. A special place	25	Estimates of population and trends from the 2001 and 2011 census suggest that the population for parishes wholly within the designated area in 2011 was 13,235, which is 652 (4.7%) fewer than in 2011 – possibly because of a continuing increase in second / holiday homes. The fall in population is apparently much greater than 4.7% in some parishes (see table 4, Appendix 2 of the Strategic Environmental Assessment)	Estimates of population and trends from the 2001 and 2011 census suggest that the population for parishes wholly within the AONB in 2011 was 13,235, which is 652 (4.7%) fewer than in 2011. The fall in population is apparently much greater than 4.7% in some parishes (see table 4, Appendix 2 of the Strategic Environmental Assessment). Within North Norfolk, household growth between 2018 and 2028 is projected to be an average of 402 households per year, derived from the National Household Projections (2014 base).
3. A special place	25	Provision for 560 new dwellings in the AONB has been made in the North Norfolk Local Development Framework (LDF) (Site Allocations, 2011), most of these being on the fringes of Sheringham and Cromer, and at Wells.	The emerging Local Plan for North Norfolk District Council, along with emerging Neighbourhood Plans, makes provision for housing growth within the AONB. Housing allocations are planned in Cromer, Blakeney and Wells where appropriate locations have been selected.

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3. A special place	25	N/A	Great Yarmouth has an adopted Local Plan Core Strategy (2015) and Local Plan Part 2 (2021), while Winterton-on-Sea is identified as a Primary Village the plans do not specifically allocate any sites for development. Winterton-on-Sea Neighbourhood Plan generally seeks to protect and enhance the parish and the plan does not contain any allocations for development.
3. A special place	25	<p>New housing in and around the AONB is likely to remain a strong economic proposition for developers; the quality of the local environment and its popularity with visitors means that new houses sell well at high prices. New housing provision in and close to the AONB has potential benefits for the local economy and viability of services and there is a need for ‘affordable housing’ to enable people working in local jobs, at least some of which contribute to maintaining the area’s natural beauty, to live in the area. It can be difficult to finance affordable housing provision without subsidy as part of a commercial housing development, which can lead to development pressures beyond the housing actually required in the area.</p> <p>In the longer term, it may be necessary in accordance with the Shoreline Management Plan to plan for at least some coastal settlements to ‘roll back’ or to relocate inland in order to maintain living, working communities on the coast as the coastline changes (see the ‘Coastal processes’ and ‘Climate change’ sections above). This may mean planning to build on areas that have previously been outside the settlement development envelope, and in some cases allowing settlements that are currently ‘hemmed in’ by the AONB boundary to roll back into the AONB.</p>	<p>New housing in and around the AONB is likely to remain a strong economic proposition for developers due to the quality of the local environment. New housing provision in and close to the AONB has potential benefits for the local economy and viability of services and there is a need for housing provision to meet local needs so that a wide range of people are able to continue to live and work within the AONB.</p> <p>Local Plans have specific policies that facilitate the adaptation of coastal communities to climate change and specifically to consider the relocation and replacement of dwellings affected by coastal erosion</p>
3. A special place	26	Housing targets also contribute to pressures for expansion of some of the larger settlements on the AONB boundaries, particularly where areas for expansion are limited by the coastline and other factors, and some incursions into the AONB have already taken place. Even new housing outside the AONB boundary can have visual impacts on the setting of the AONB as well as some indirect effects, as noted above.	Deleted

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3. A special place	26	For wind energy, the main focus at present is on offshore development, although a few relatively small-scale onshore wind farms are present in or close to the AONB. Offshore, large wind farms are operating and frequently clearly visible from the AONB - in the Wash off the Lincolnshire coast (Lincs, Lynn, Inner Dowsing), off Sheringham (Dudgeon and Sheringham Shoal) and off Winterton-on-Sea (Scroby Sands). Two further offshore wind farms are already consented off the North Norfolk Heritage Coast (Dudgeon and Race Bank) although it looks likely that any other future offshore wind farms will be well offshore	For wind energy, the main focus at present is on offshore development, although a few relatively small-scale onshore wind farms are present in or close to the AONB. The North Norfolk Landscape Sensitivity Assessment (2021 Supplementary Planning Document) identifies suitable areas within the AONB where onshore wind energy may be appropriate, and this is set out in the emerging Local Plan. Offshore, large wind farms are operating and frequently clearly visible from the AONB - in the Wash off the Lincolnshire coast (Lincs, Lynn, Inner Dowsing), off Sheringham (Dudgeon and Sheringham Shoal) and off Winterton-on-Sea (Scroby Sands). Three further offshore wind farms are already consented off the North Norfolk Heritage Coast (Dudgeon, Race Bank and Hornsea Three).
3. A special place	27	N/A – new text	In conjunction with Natural England, Local Planning Authorities in Norfolk have adopted a strategic mitigation package (GIRAMS) to offset adverse impacts from new residential and tourism development and increased visitor pressure on the designated European sites which form much of the valued landscape of the AONB.
3. A special place	30	N/A additional text	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a risk of inappropriate tree species (such as Paulownia) being planted for carbon sequestration, causing damage to both landscape and biodiversity

Schedule of changes made by KO to original text (Revision 1 & RAG rating updates)

Section	Page #	Current text	Proposed change	Status
Appendices + References	All	N/A	Please note – references, numbering and appendices will be updated once the draft text is finalised.	N/A
Forewords	2	Deleted. Will be replaced with new text in next MP	N/A	Agreed
2. Setting the Scene	5	There are currently 36 AONBs in England, five wholly in Wales with one straddling both countries, and a further eight in Northern Ireland.	There are currently 46 AONBs in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.	Agreed
2. Setting the Scene	6	as Oftel (Office of Telecommunications),	as Ofcom (Office of Communications),	Agreed

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2. Setting the Scene	7	a small team of five people, who facilitate and support the operation of the Norfolk Coast Partnership, coordinating and leading on actions to implement the AONB Management Plan	Employed to facilitate and support Norfolk Coast Partnership operations. Coordinating and implementing actions in line with the AONB Management Plan under direction of the CMG.	Agreed
2. Setting the Scene	7	Core funds alone are not sufficient to undertake many of the actions in the AONB Action Plan. One of the functions of the Staff Team is to generate additional funding to implement priority actions. At any particular time during the lifetime of the plan, there are likely to be a number of projects involving different partner organisations and coordinated by the Staff Team, utilising funding from public, private and charitable sources to achieve the objectives of the management plan. Details of current 'external' funding and projects will be available on the Norfolk Coast Partnership web site.	Core funding is supplemented by project work, utilising external funding from public, private and charitable sources to achieve the objectives of the management plan. Details of current projects and funding sources are available on the Norfolk Coast Partnership web site.	Agreed
2. Setting the Scene	8	The Wash and North Norfolk Coast European Marine Site (EMS), which was protected in 1996 for its significance in a European context, encompasses 108,000 hectares of the marine environment covering the Wash and extending along the Norfolk coast to Weybourne, overlapping with the AONB designation in the intertidal area. It combines Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) under European Union legislation and is part of the 'Natura 2000' network of European sites for nature conservation. There are close links between the Wash and North Norfolk Coast EMS Management Scheme partnership and the Norfolk Coast Partnership – many representatives sit on both partnerships and staff cooperate closely to pursue joint interests and initiatives.	The Wash and North Norfolk Coast Marine Protected Area Network encompasses 108,000 hectares of the marine environment covering the Wash and extending along the Norfolk coast to Weybourne, overlapping with the AONB designation in the intertidal area. It combines Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). There are close links between the Wash and North Norfolk Marine Partnership and the Norfolk Coast Partnership – many representatives sit on both partnerships and staff cooperate closely to pursue joint interests and initiatives.	Edited – see new draft
2. Setting the Scene	8	Government has committed to ensuring that a well-managed UK Marine Protected Area	N/A – text deleted	Agreed

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		network, covering in excess of 25% of English waters, will be in place by the end of 2016. This could entail the designation of further Marine Protected Areas overlapping or offshore from the AONB, such as Marine Conservation Zones and Special Protection Areas for bird species reliant on the marine environment		
2. Setting the Scene	9-11	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework, published as guidance in March 2012, contains key guidance in the following paragraphs:</p> <p>14. At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking.</p> <p>For plan-making this means that local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area; Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or • specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted. <p>For decision-taking this means: approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay; and where the development plan is absent, silent or</p>	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published as guidance in 2012 and revised in 2021 contains key guidance:</p> <p>“The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. At a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”</p> <p>The planning system has three overarching, interdependent objectives for achieving sustainable development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Economic – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure. b) Social – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed, beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being c) Environmental – to protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment, including making effective use of land, improving biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy. 	Agreed

	<p>relevant policies are out of date, granting permission unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or • specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted. • <p>For example, those policies relating to sites protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives (see paragraph 119) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast or within a National Park (or the Broads Authority); designated heritage assets; and locations at risk of flooding or coastal erosion.</p> <p>10 Unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</p> <p>113. Local planning authorities should set criteria-based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites,²⁴ so that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution they make to wider ecological networks.</p> <p>114. Local planning authorities should:</p>	<p>To ensure that sustainable development is pursued in positive way, a presumption in favour of sustainable development is at the core of the NPPF.</p> <p>For plan-making this means that:</p> <p>a) all plans should promote a sustainable pattern of development that seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meet the development needs of their area; align growth and infrastructure - improve the environment - mitigate climate change (including by making effective use of land in urban areas) and adapt to its effects <p>b) Strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas, unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a strong reason for restricting the overall scale, type or distribution of development in the plan area; or ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole <p>For decision-taking this means:</p> <p>c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or</p> <p>d) where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed⁷; or ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole. 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure; and • maintain the character of the undeveloped coast, protecting and enhancing its distinctive landscapes, particularly in areas defined as Heritage Coast, and improve public access to and enjoyment of the coast. <p>115. Great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. The conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage are important considerations in all these areas and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads.</p> <p>116. Planning permission should be refused for major developments in these designated areas except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated they are in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy; - the cost of, and scope for, developing elsewhere outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and - any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and 	<p>The policies referred to are those in this Framework (rather than those in development plans) relating to: habitats sites (and those sites listed in NPPF paragraph 181) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, a National Park (or within the Broads Authority) or defined as Heritage Coast; irreplaceable habitats; designated heritage assets (and other heritage assets of archaeological interest referred to in NPPF footnote 68); and areas at risk of flooding or coastal change.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan) - Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland - Maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate - Minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures - Preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans - Remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. <p>Plans should distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in the NPPF; take</p>	
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		<p>recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.</p> <p>24. Circular 06/2005 provides further guidance in respect of statutory obligations for biodiversity and geological conservation and their impact within the planning system</p> <p>25 English National Parks and the Broads: UK Government Vision and Circular 2010 provides further guidance and information about their statutory purposes, management and other matters.</p> <p>Following through from this high-level guidance, local plans also contain policies designed to conserve and enhance natural beauty in designated AONBs, as well as provide protection for sites and areas designated for other reasons, usually biodiversity or cultural value. Local planning authorities therefore play a prime role in managing the AONB, in terms of managing development.</p>	<p>a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.</p> <p>Great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads. The scale and extent of development within all these designated areas should be limited, while development within their setting should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.</p> <p>Planning permission should be refused for major developments in these designated areas except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated they are in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy - The cost of, and scope for, developing elsewhere outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way - Any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated. <p>Following through from this high-level guidance, local plans also contain policies designed to conserve and enhance natural beauty in designated AONBs, as well as provide protection for sites and areas designated for other reasons, usually biodiversity or cultural value. Local planning authorities therefore play a lead role in managing development withing the AONB.</p>	
<p>3. A special place</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>The area is rich in archaeological and historical sites, many of which have roots in the coastal</p>	<p>The area is rich in archaeological and historical sites, many of which have roots in the coastal location, with remains and features dating back</p>	<p>Agreed</p>

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		location, with remains and features dating back to the Palaeolithic and giving a strong ‘time depth’ to much of its landscape. The intertidal ‘Seahenge’ and Salthouse Heath burial ground from the Bronze Age, Branodunum Roman coastal fort, medieval harbours and structures and coastal airfields and bases from the Second World War are all examples. It’s important heritage of Ice Age landforms contributes another time-depth dimension.	to the early Pleistocene and giving a strong ‘time depth’ to much of its landscape. The Happisburgh footprints (the oldest known hominid footprints outside of Africa), the Bronze Age intertidal Seahenge and Salthouse Heath burial ground, the ancient Roman fort of Branodunum, medieval harbours and Second World War airfields and defence structure are all examples. Ice Age landforms shaped by the most recent glaciation (18,000 years ago) further contribute to the sense of history within the AONB	
3. A special place	17-20	N/A	2022 update to assessment of the 7 key qualities of natural beauty (QNB)	Agreed
3. A special place	19	1. Dynamic character and geomorphology of the coast. Movement and interchange of internationally recognised geomorphological features and habitats. Overall assessment: Since designation: GREEN 2014-19: GREEN	Overall assessment: Since designation: GREEN 2014-19: GREEN 2022 update: AMBER	Agreed
3. A special place	19-20	2. Strong and distinctive links between land and sea. The area’s distinctive and unique character is based on the visual, ecological, socio-economic and functional links between land and sea. Overall assessment: Since designation: GREEN 2014-19: AMBER	Overall assessment: Since designation: GREEN 2014-19: AMBER 2022 update: AMBER	Agreed
3. A special place	20	3. Diversity and integrity of landscape, seascape and settlement character. Key quality is based on maintaining diversity of character types rather than uniformity across the area, including landscapes and seascapes, settlement pattern, building materials and styles. Overall assessment: Since designation: AMBER 2014-19: AMBER	Overall assessment: Since designation: AMBER 2014-19: AMBER 2022 update: AMBER	Agreed

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3. A special place	21	<p>4. Exceptionally important, varied and distinctive biodiversity, based on locally distinctive habitats. Recognised by a range of national and international designations. Coastal habitats are particularly important and most famous for birds, supporting iconic species. Inland habitats and species are also important, particularly lowland heath.</p> <p>Overall assessment: Since designation: GREEN for designated sites, AMBER for wider countryside 2014-19: GREEN for designated sites, AMBER for wider countryside</p>	<p>Overall assessment: Since designation: GREEN for designated sites, AMBER for wider countryside 2014-19: GREEN for designated sites, AMBER for wider countryside 2022 update: AMBER for designated sites, AMBER for wider countryside</p>	Agreed
3. A special place	21	<p>5. Nationally and internationally important geology. Mainly based on past glaciation and current coastal processes. Includes landforms and landscape scale features as well as individual sites.</p> <p>Overall assessment: Since designation: GREEN 2014-19: GREEN</p>	<p>Overall assessment: Since designation: GREEN 2014-19: GREEN 2022 Update: GREEN</p>	Agreed
3. A special place	22	<p>6. Sense of remoteness, tranquillity and wildness. A low level of development and population density for lowland coastal England, leading to dark night skies and a general sense of remoteness and tranquillity away from busier roads and settlements and, particularly for undeveloped parts of the coast, of wildness.</p> <p>Overall assessment: Since designation: AMBER 2014-19: AMBER</p>	<p>Overall assessment: Since designation: AMBER 2014-19: AMBER 2022 update: AMBER</p>	Agreed
3. A special place	22-23	<p>7. Richness of archaeological heritage and historic environment, particularly that relating to the coast and its character. Evidence and features of human use of the area since prehistoric times and links to current uses and features.</p>	<p>Overall assessment: Since designation: GREEN 2014-19: GREEN 2022 update: GREEN</p>	Agreed

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		Overall assessment: Since designation: GREEN 2014-19: GREEN		
3. A special place	20	suggests that visitor figures are stable	suggests that visitor figures are growing	Agreed
3. A special place	20	Most of the area has been objectively assessed as tranquil or very tranquil in a 2006 national study by CPRE, with western and eastern outliers and the North Norfolk Heritage Coast being the most tranquil areas, although the study has not been repeated to enable an assessment of trends	Deleted.	Agreed
3. A special place	22	Scientific research and historic records show that global and local climates have changed over geological and shorter timescales, through natural cycles and events. However, there is almost unanimous consensus in the scientific community, based on a vast body of evidence, that emission of 'greenhouse gases', mainly carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels, is driving relatively rapid global climate change. Although the overall global effect is climate warming, there may be local cooling effects through changes in ocean currents and large-scale weather systems.	Scientific research and historic records show that global and local climates have changed over geological and shorter timescales, through natural cycles and events. However, it is widely accepted that emission of 'greenhouse gases', mainly carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels, is driving relatively rapid global climate change. All areas of the UK are projected to experience warming, with greater chance of warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers.	Agreed
3. A special place	22	Recent analysis suggests that the global target of a limit of 2°C beyond which more serious impacts of climate change are unavoidable, is unlikely to be met under realistic emissions scenarios. The unknown contributions from 'feedback' mechanisms that are as yet poorly understood and unpredictable, such as the release of carbon from permafrost and marine methane hydrates, which might be triggered by higher global temperatures, could further magnify the effect.	Deleted	Agreed
3. A special place	22	The figures used here are based on those from the latest UK Climate Impacts Programme with Predictions report (UKCP 2009). However, predictions are being constantly revised and	The UK Climate Projections (UKCP) is a climate analysis tool which provides the most up-to-date assessment of how the UK climate may change in the future. The data used here are taken from the latest projections (UKCP18).	Agreed

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		there have been continually increasing global greenhouse gas emissions since the baselines on which these predictions are founded, so revised predictions are likely to suggest higher figures / shorter timescales for change.		
3. A special place	22	However, within this context of longer-term climate change, shorter term forecasts are uncertain and weather may not follow these trends within the five year timescale of the Management Plan. Other indirect impacts of atmospheric carbon dioxide increase and climate change, including jet stream disruption, frequency of extreme weather events, polar ice recession, changes in ocean currents and ocean acidification are not quantified but all are likely to have additional impacts. The assessment within UKCP09 is that it is very unlikely that an abrupt change to the Atlantic Ocean Circulation (Gulf Stream), which exerts a strong influence on UK climate, will occur this century.	Deleted	Agreed
3. A special place	23	Sea level rise is related to climate change, a warmer global climate giving rise to both thermal expansion of sea water and input of additional water through melting of land ice (Antarctic and Greenland ice sheets, and mountain ice caps and glaciers), with temperature increases predicted to be more marked for polar and high latitude regions. The seas warm much more slowly than the air, so ocean warming and sea level rise lag behind atmospheric temperature changes. Even if the trend of global air temperature increase were to stop now, sea temperature rise, and other associated changes would continue for decades or longer.	Global sea level has risen over the 20 th Century and will continue to rise over the coming centuries. Linked to climate change, a warmer global climate causes thermal expansion of sea water and input of additional water through melting ice sheets, ice caps and glaciers. Water warms more slowly than air, causing ocean warming and sea level rise lag behind atmospheric temperature changes. Even if the trend of global air temperature increase were to stop now, sea temperature rise, and other associated changes would continue for decades or longer. Mean sea level around the UK has risen by about 17cm since the start of the 20 th century (when corrected for land movement - see 'Coastal processes'). UK tide gauge records show substantial yearly changes in coastal water levels, typically in the range of several centimetres.	Agreed

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		Sea levels rose by about 1 mm a year during the 20th century, allowing for isostatic readjustment (see 'Coastal processes'). The rate since the 1990s has been higher than this, and globally sea level rise is currently about 3mm a year.		
3. A special place	23	<p>In UKCP18, the range of absolute sea level rise around the UK (before land movements are included) is projected to be between 12 and 76 cm for the period 1990–2095. Taking vertical land movement into account gives slightly larger sea level rise projections relative to the land in the more southern parts of the UK where land is subsiding. For London (the nearest reference point to the East of England) sea level rise is predicted to be between about 8-11cm by 2020, between about 18-26cm by 2050 and between about 30-43cm by 2080.</p> <p>Future projected trends in storm surge height are small everywhere around the UK, and seasonal mean and extreme waves are generally projected to experience little change in the southern North Sea. The shelf seas around the UK are projected to be 1.5 to 4°C warmer and ~0.2 practical salinity units (p.s.u.) fresher (lower salinity) by the end of the 21st century. The strength and period of summer stratification is projected to increase in the future.</p>	<p>Based in UKCP18 projections, in London (the nearest reference point to the East of England), sea level rise by the end of the century is very likely to be in the range of 0.29 – 0.70 metres in a low emission scenario. In a high emission scenario, this increases to 0.53 – 1.15 metres.</p> <p>The shelf seas around the UK are projected to be 1.5 to 4°C warmer and ~0.2 practical salinity units (p.s.u.) fresher (lower salinity) by the end of the 21st century. The strength and period of summer stratification is projected to increase in the future.</p>	Agreed
3. A special place	25	Provision for 560 new dwellings in the AONB has been made in the North Norfolk Local Development Framework (LDF) (Site Allocations, 2011), most of these being on the fringes of Sheringham and Cromer, and at Wells. Modest allocations for some AONB villages are suggested in the draft allocations for the West Norfolk LDF (2013), although significant growth is anticipated	<p>The emerging Local Plan for North Norfolk District Council, along with emerging Neighbourhood Plans, makes provision for housing growth within the AONB. Housing allocations are planned in Cromer, Blakeney and Wells where appropriate locations have been selected.</p> <p>Modest allocations for some AONB villages are suggested in the draft allocations for the West Norfolk Local Plan, although significant growth is anticipated close to the AONB around Hunstanton and Kings Lynn.</p>	Agreed

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		close to the AONB around Hunstanton and Kings Lynn. No draft allocations have yet been published for the Great Yarmouth LDF.	Great Yarmouth has an adopted Local Plan Core Strategy (2015) and Local Plan Part 2 (2021), while Winterton-on-Sea is identified as a Primary Village the plans do not specifically allocate any sites for development. Winterton-on-Sea Neighbourhood Plan generally seeks to protect and enhance the parish and the plan does not contain any allocations for development.	
3. A special place	27	<p>A study in 2006 estimated that there were almost 2 million tourism day trips to the area per annum, with a value of around £51 million. More recent estimates available for some individual sites and attractions, together with traffic count figures on the A149 coast road and the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail, suggest that numbers have probably been fairly stable recently after increasing during the 1990s.</p> <p>As examples of the scale of numbers at some sites, Titchwell Marsh, Cley Marshes and Lady Anne’s Drive at Holkham are estimated to receive up to about 1,000,000 visitors per year, whilst high numbers are also estimated for others such as Sheringham Park (180,000) and Blakeney and Morston quays (140,000).</p>	<p>Data from 2017 paints a clear picture of the importance of the tourism sector. Within North Norfolk alone, the total number of trips (day and overnight) was more than 8.8 million. There was ~6% growth in day trips and ~12% growth in overnight stays from 2016. The total value of tourism for the area grew by 3% from 2016 to £505 million and the number of people employed in the tourism industry reached 11,352. The 12% increase in the number of overnight trips to North Norfolk is against a 3% increase in the same statistic across England as a whole.</p> <p>As examples of the scale of numbers at some sites, the Holkham Estate estimates that around 800,000 people and 300,000 dogs visit every year whilst Norfolk Wildlife Trust receives more than 110,000 to Cley and Salthouse marshes.</p>	Agreed
3. A special place	27	The development of the England Coast Path with associated ‘spreading room’ by Natural England around the coast under the Marine and Coastal Access Act will continue during the period of the AONB plan. The route of the section from Sea Palling to Weybourne has been approved and is expected to open in 2014, with Hopton to Sea Palling and Weybourne to Hunstanton to follow in succeeding years. This is likely to attract additional visitors, with associated economic benefits, although development of the routes and spreading room will take potential impacts on nature conservation into account.	The development of the England Coast Path with associated ‘spreading room’ by Natural England around the coast under the Marine and Coastal Access Act will continue during the period of the AONB plan. The route currently runs from Hunstanton in west Norfolk to Hopton-on-Sea, with the final section along the coast of the Wash (King’s Lynn to Hunstanton) in development. This is likely to attract additional visitors, with associated economic benefits, although development of the routes and spreading room will take potential impacts on nature conservation into account.	Agreed

<p>3. A special place</p>	<p>28-29</p>	<p>Review of the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) has recently been completed although exactly how this will translate into national policy and schemes has yet to be finalised.</p> <p>Environmental schemes and the Rural Development Programme will get a higher proportion of the CAP budget than they did under the previous CAP (12% rather than 9%) although this is less than the maximum 15% that many environmental organisations would have preferred and the overall budget is smaller. From 2015, support for farmers under a new agrienvironment scheme³⁰ will replace support under existing Environmental Stewardship and forestry grant schemes as agreements under these expire. A large proportion of the AONB is farmland and environmental organisations also rely on agri environment funding to manage reserves, so how the scheme is developed, targeted and applied in the AONB, as well as the funding available, will have a significant influence on the conservation and enhancement of the area’s natural beauty.</p> <p>Global market commodity prices remain volatile, subject to variations from supply and demand, and profit margins in agriculture, forestry and fishing are also affected by high input costs, including fuel and fertiliser. The take-up of the new agri-environment scheme will depend on the availability of funding and judgements by farmers of security of income, environmental and financial considerations, and flexibility of management.</p>	<p>The UK is no longer part of the European Union and is in the process of replacing the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) with alternative schemes. Farming in England is moving away from top-down, arbitrary land-based subsidies towards schemes which recognise farmers as stewards of the natural environment. Policy reforms aim to support productive and sustainable farming and food production alongside environmental, climate and animal welfare outcomes.</p> <p>This is supported by an updated plan from Defra – The Path to Sustainable Farming: An Agricultural Transition Plan 2021-24 – which outlines initiatives to increase biodiversity, restore landscapes, promote animal welfare and increase productivity through investment in new equipment and technology. Three new, complimentary Environmental Land Management Schemes (ELMs) are proposed to support the vision for the future of farming payments. Schemes are voluntary, and designed to be accessible, supportive and with fair compensation to incentivise high levels of uptake leading to ambitious outcomes. All schemes will be designed to pay for public goods which go above and beyond regulatory baselines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Farming Incentive. Making agricultural activities more sustainable, will pay for actions at scale across the whole farmed landscape. • Local Nature Recovery. More ambitious successor to Countryside Stewardship. Supports local collaboration to make space for nature in the farmed landscape and contribute to targets for trees, peatland restoration, habitat creation and restoration and natural flood management. • Landscape Recovery. Pays landowners or managers who want to take a more radical, long-term and large-scale approach to producing environmental and climate outcomes through land use change and habitat and ecosystem restoration. <p>A large proportion of the AONB is farmland, with many environmental organisations also relying on agri environment funding to manage reserves. The development and implementation of ELMs is therefore</p>	<p>Agreed</p>
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			likely to have a significant influence on the conservation and enhancement of the area's natural beauty.	
3. A special place	29	<p>Following more than three years of negotiations, fundamental reform of the European Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) has been agreed. The reforms include a commitment to end overfishing and gradually eliminate discards, providing scope to deliver more sustainable management in European fisheries and support for the owners of small fishing boats in coastal ports. The reforms are due to come into effect from 2014 onwards. A new European Maritime and Fisheries Fund will help to implement the new CFP.</p> <p>In theory, at least, this should help to support the small-scale local fishing industry in the AONB, which contributes to the distinctive character of the area and its communities as well as the local economy although the effects of the revised CFP remain to be seen.</p>	<p>Following Brexit, the UK is no longer part of the EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). It is now an independent coastal state, fully responsible for managing fisheries in the UK's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), extending 200 nautical miles from shore. The UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) includes provisions for fisheries, but these remain contentious. Despite this, the UK remains part of wider international agreements and treaties which manage fish stocks which provide a basis for continuity and an ongoing baseline for engagement with EU actors. The impacts of these changes on the small-scale local fishing industry within the AONB (which contributes to the distinctive character of the area and its communities and economy) remain to be seen.</p>	Agreed
3. A special place	28-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to the CAP and national delivery of this, as well as commodity prices and operational costs, may have significant effects on agricultural habitats, species and landscapes • Some operations that are not currently viable may be able to attract funding through the RDP e.g. small scale woodland management • Changes in crops may affect wildlife and the historic environment, both positively and negatively. For example, loss of sugar beet as a prominent local crop through loss of production support and market viability would be likely to affect farm economics and wildlife, although it could benefit some archaeological sites. Beet is an important 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to agricultural policy and national delivery of this, as well as commodity prices and operational costs, may have significant effects on agricultural habitats, species and landscapes • Some operations that are not currently viable may be able to attract funding through ELMs • Changes in crops may affect wildlife and the historic environment, both positively and negatively. For example, loss of sugar beet as a prominent local crop through loss of production support and market viability would be likely to affect farm economics and wildlife, although it could benefit some archaeological sites. Beet is an important 'break' crop in the rotation with no obvious alternative at present and is important for farmland bird species such as skylarks. Wintering geese use harvested beet tops as an important food source and may transfer to other crops (e.g. winter barley), with impacts on the value of the crop 	Agreed

		<p>‘break’ crop in the rotation with no obvious alternative at present and is important for farmland bird species such as skylarks. Wintering geese use harvested beet tops as an important food source and may transfer to other crops (e.g. winter barley), with impacts on the value of the crop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand and profits for increased biofuels/biomass production may increase, with potential changes in crops and characteristic biodiversity and landscapes • Difficulty in sustainable economic management of some characteristic habitats e.g. heathland, grassland (grazing), woodland may continue, with effects on landscape and wildlife from lack of active management – although RDP funding might be available • The Environmental Land Management Scheme may not be widely adopted if funding levels are insufficient or compare unfavourably with market prices • There is a risk of loss of continuity in transferring from pre-existing Environmental Stewardship and woodland grants to the new agri-environment scheme, with possible loss of sensitively managed landscape/ habitats and damage to the historic environment • Economic development funding may drive diversification into other activities e.g. tourism, for smaller farms in particular, with possible landscape impacts but also potentially some relief of recreation pressures on the coast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand and profits for increased biofuels/biomass production may increase, with potential changes in crops and characteristic biodiversity and landscapes • Difficulty in sustainable economic management of some characteristic habitats e.g. heathland, grassland (grazing), woodland may continue, with effects on landscape and wildlife from lack of active management – although ELMs funding might be available • ELMs may not be widely adopted if funding levels are insufficient or compare unfavourably with market prices • There is a risk of loss of continuity in transferring from pre-existing Environmental Stewardship and woodland grants to new schemes, with possible loss of sensitively managed landscape/ habitats and damage to the historic environment <p>Economic development funding may drive diversification into other activities e.g. tourism, for smaller farms in particular, with possible landscape impacts but also potentially some relief of recreation pressures on the coast</p>	
<p>3. A special place</p>	<p>32-33</p>	<p>The European Landscape Convention</p>	<p>Deleted</p>	<p>Agreed</p>

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		<p>The convention was ratified by the UK Government in 2006 and was reaffirmed as being part of Defra’s delivery framework in the Natural Environment White Paper, 2011. The UK is recognised as already putting much of the principles of the ELC into practice, for example through the Joint Character Area (now National Character Area) map of England and also through the well-established practice of using landscape character assessment to inform local policy making.</p> <p>It defines landscape as: “Landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors.” The convention highlights the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for raising awareness and understanding of landscapes and the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies</p>		
4. Themes, objectives and policies	44	Norfolk County Council manages trails and public rights of way in Norfolk; the Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007-17 contains objectives and actions for improvements to public access and rights of way in the county.	Norfolk County Council manages trails and public rights of way in Norfolk; the Norfolk Access Improvement Plan (NAIP) which incorporates Norfolk’s Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2019-2029 contains objectives and actions for improvements to public access and rights of way in the county.	Agreed
5. Monitoring and review	47	Fixed-point photography of key views in the area has been developed as part of the 2009-14 action plan to contribute to monitoring of change and the Action Plan for 2014-19 may contain actions	Deleted	Agreed

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		<p>to further improve information for monitoring the condition of the area's natural beauty. Over time this will enhance our understanding of what is happening in the area, how it is changing and the causes of the changes. Information will enable more effective partnership working by providing a sound basis for making decisions on how to try to influence and manage those changes.</p>		
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