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NATURAL  
ENGLAND

# England Coast Path Weybourne to Hunstanton

Natural England's Report to the Secretary of State: Overview



## Map A: Key map - Weybourne to Hunstanton



## Advice on reading the report

This report sets out for approval by the Secretary of State our proposals for the England Coast Path and associated Coastal Margin on this stretch of coast. It is published on our web pages as a series of separate documents, alongside more general information about how the Coastal Access programme works:

### Overview

This document is called the **Overview**. It explains the overall context for the report and includes background information which is helpful in understanding our proposals. It also provides key information concerning specific aspects of our proposals, including roll-back and access restrictions or exclusions.

Please read the Overview first – in particular part 3, which includes notes to help you understand the detailed proposals and accompanying maps.

### Proposals

Chapters 1 to 6 are called the **proposals**. These set out and explain the access provisions we propose for each length of coast to which they relate.

Each chapter is accompanied by detailed **maps** of the relevant length of coast. The maps are numbered according to the part of the chapter to which they relate. For example, maps 1a to 1e illustrate the proposals in chapter 1.

### Using Map A (previous page)

Map A shows the whole of the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch divided into short numbered lengths of coast, from Weybourne at the eastern end (Chapter 1) to Hunstanton at the western end (Chapter 6).

Each number on Map A corresponds to the number of the chapter in our proposals which relates to that length of coast.

To find our proposals for a particular place, find the place on Map A and note the number of the chapter which includes it. Please read the introduction to that chapter first as it will help you to understand the proposals that follow it. Then read the relevant part of the chapter while viewing the corresponding map as indicated.

If you are interested in an area which crosses the boundary between two chapters then please read the relevant parts of both chapters.

### Printing

If printing, please note that the maps which accompany chapters 1 to 6 should ideally be printed on A3 paper. If you don't have the facility to print at A3 size, we suggest you print the text of the chapter you are interested in on A4 paper and view the associated map on your computer screen, using the zoom tool to view it at a suitable size.



# Contents

Part	Title	Page
<b>Map A</b>	Key map – Weybourne to Hunstanton	<b>2</b>
	Advice on reading the report	<b>3</b>
<b>Introduction</b>		
<b>1.</b>	Purpose of the report	<b>5</b>
<b>2.</b>	The determination process	<b>6</b>
<b>3.</b>	Understanding the proposals and accompanying maps	<b>7</b>
<b>4.</b>	Preparation of the report	<b>12</b>
<b>Key issues along this stretch</b>		
<b>5.</b>	Discretion to include part or all of an estuary or estuaries	
	a) Introduction	<b>15</b>
	b) Estuary Discretion	<b>15</b>
	c) Core national duties and considerations relevant to estuaries	<b>15</b>
	d) Overall nature of estuary systems in this part of England	<b>16</b>
	e) Estuarial waters between Cley Eye and Brancaster	<b>16</b>
<b>Map A2</b>	Stiffkey and Glaven Estuaries; Burnham, Mow, Overy and Norton Estuaries	<b>17</b>
<b>6.</b>	Other considerations	
	a) Recreational issues	<b>20</b>
	b) Protection of sensitive features	<b>21</b>
	c) Historic environment	<b>24</b>
	d) Interests of owners and occupiers	<b>24</b>
	e) Coastal processes	<b>26</b>
<b>Map B</b>	Existing public access on the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch	<b>27</b>
<b>Map C</b>	Key statutory environmental designations on the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch	<b>28</b>
<b>Map D</b>	Key statutory landscape designations on the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch	<b>29</b>
<b>Implementation of the proposals</b>		
<b>7.</b>	Physical establishment of the trail	<b>30</b>
<b>Table 1:</b>	Estimate of capital costs	<b>30</b>
<b>8.</b>	Maintenance of the trail	<b>31</b>
<b>9.</b>	Future changes	<b>32</b>
<b>10.</b>	Restrictions and exclusions	<b>35</b>
<b>Map E</b>	Extent of proposed exclusions and restrictions at Blakeney Point (Nature Conservation)	<b>37</b>
<b>Map F</b>	Extent of proposed exclusions at Blakeney Point (Nature Conservation)	<b>38</b>
<b>Map G</b>	Extent of proposed exclusions at Wells-next-the-Sea (Saltmarsh and Flat and Nature Conservation)	<b>39</b>
<b>Map H</b>	Extent of proposed exclusion at Holkham Bay (Nature Conservation)	<b>40</b>
<b>Map I</b>	Extent of proposed exclusion at Gunhill (Nature Conservation)	<b>41</b>
<b>Map J</b>	Extent of proposed exclusion at Burnham Overy Staithe (Saltmarsh and flat)	<b>42</b>
<b>Map K</b>	Extent of proposed exclusion and restrictions at Titchwell Marsh Nature Reserve (Nature Conservation)	<b>43</b>
<b>Map L</b>	Extent of proposed exclusions at Holme Dunes (Land management and Nature Conservation)	<b>44</b>
<b>Annexes</b>		
<b>A.</b>	Bibliography	<b>45</b>
<b>B.</b>	Glossary of terms	<b>47</b>
<b>C.</b>	Excepted land categories	<b>54</b>
<b>D.</b>	National restrictions	<b>55</b>

# Introduction

## 1. Purpose of the report

Natural England has a statutory duty under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 to improve access to the English coast. The duty is in two parts: one relating to securing a long-distance walking route around the whole coast: we call this the England Coast Path; the other relating to a margin of coastal land associated with the route where people will be able to spread out and explore, rest or picnic in appropriate places.

To secure these objectives, we must submit reports to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs recommending where the route should be and identifying the associated coastal margin. The report must follow the approach set out in our methodology (the Coastal Access Scheme), which – as the legislation requires – has been approved by the Secretary of State for this purpose.

Each report covers a different stretch of coast. This report sets out Natural England's proposals to the Secretary of State under section 51 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 for improved access along the coast of Norfolk between Weybourne and Hunstanton.

Our proposals would make the following key improvements to the existing arrangements for access to this part of the coast:

- New sections of coastal path would be created in places which will significantly improve the existing coast path route along this stretch of coast.
- For the first time, there would be secure statutory rights of public access to most areas of beach, cliff and other coastal land on this stretch of coast.
- The coastal path would be able to 'roll back' as the cliffs erode or slip, solving long-standing difficulties with maintaining a continuous route on this stretch of coast.

This is a significant opportunity to improve public access to this stretch of coast in these ways, with benefits for residents, businesses and visitors.

Once approved and established, this part of the England Coast Path will be managed as part of the family of National Trails.

## 2. The determination process

The report is submitted in accordance with our statutory duty under section 296 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 ('the 2009 Act') to improve access to the English coast.

Publication of the report has been advertised locally and online in accordance with the requirements of the coastal access legislation.

Following publication:

- any person may make representations to Natural England about the report; and
- any owner or occupier of affected land may make an objection to Natural England about the report.

**In order to be treated as valid, all objections and representations must be received by Natural England no later than the end of the advertised eight week period following publication. The specific closing date appears in the statutory notice for the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch, which can be viewed here <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/england-coast-path-weybourne-to-hunstanton> together with more information about how to make representations or objections.**

Once all representations and objections have been considered, the Secretary of State will make a decision about whether to approve our proposals, with or without modifications. Chapter 3 of our Coastal Access Scheme explains these processes in more detail (see Annex A: Bibliography).

The Secretary of State may confirm the report in full, confirm it with modifications to our proposals, or reject some or all of our proposals. In the latter case, we would prepare an amended report for consideration by the Secretary of State, relating to the part(s) of the coast affected by the rejected proposals. The same procedures for representation and objection would apply to the amended report.

Once proposals for the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch have been confirmed, there will be a preparation period before the new access rights come into force. This period is to enable any necessary physical establishment of the trail to be carried out and to put in place any necessary local management arrangements (including any approved local access restrictions or exclusions).

Once the preparation period is complete, the rights will be brought into force on the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch by order on a date decided by the Secretary of State. We will publicise the commencement of the rights to ensure they are known about and understood locally.

Parts 7 to 9 of the Overview explain more about the arrangements that we envisage will be necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the route and the procedures which we will follow to make any subsequent changes that prove necessary once proposals for the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch have been approved.

### 3. Understanding the proposals and accompanying maps

Before looking at the proposals and accompanying maps, it will help you if you read the following notes and then look carefully at the key to the maps.

#### Our Proposals:

The proposals are divided into 6 chapters, each relating to a particular length of coast on this stretch. Each chapter is accompanied by detailed maps of the relevant length of coast. The maps are numbered according to the chapters to which they relate. For example, maps 1a to 1e illustrate the proposals described in chapter 1.

Each **chapter** comprises four parts:

- **Part 1** – This introduces our proposals for that length of coast. It sets the context and summarises any proposed use of our discretion in relation to aligning the route along an estuary, or to recommend changes to the default landward coastal margin. It also summarises the main access management measures that will need to be introduced and the overall accessibility of this length of coast, for all users. Additionally, it may identify any future changes of which we are aware that are likely to impact on this part of the coast and explain how our proposals deal with this change.
- **Part 2** – This contains tables which form the detailed commentary to our formal proposals to the Secretary of State. The tables provide key details about the route sections along that particular length of coast and should be read in conjunction with the relevant maps as identified:
  - In the first table or set of tables, we set out detailed information for each section of coast under the following column headings:
    - **Map(s)** – This column indicates which of the report maps to view alongside the details in the other columns in the same row.
    - **Route section number(s)** – This is the unique identification number for the route section concerned. In some cases, two or more adjacent route sections will be amalgamated into a single row in the table if all other displayed details happen to be identical.
    - **Current status of this section** – This describes the current status of the route we have proposed and whether it has any existing access rights. Public highways, including public rights of way such as footpaths, are excepted from new coastal access rights because the existing public rights to use such highways will remain in force and the trail is able to make use of these.
    - **Other sections of the proposed trail** that do not currently have any access rights or where access is currently permitted by the landowner, will become subject to new coastal access rights if our proposals are approved. These new rights and any national or local restrictions on them, will not affect any existing access arrangements for cyclists, horse-riders or other types of recreational user that may currently exist at

the local level - for example by formal agreement with, informal permission from or traditional toleration by the owner of the land, or through any type of pre-existing legal right that remains in force.

- **Current surface of this section** – This is a description of the existing surface of the proposed section of the trail.
- **Roll-back proposed?** – This indicates whether we propose that, in the event of significant erosion or other coastal processes or significant encroachment by the sea, a section of trail which is subject to significant erosion or other coastal processes or significant encroachment by the sea should be capable of being repositioned in accordance with formal proposals in this report, without needing further confirmation of the change by the Secretary of State. The column also indicates whether the ‘roll-back’ requirement is likely to give rise to a normal or more complex change on this section. (In the case of more complex outcomes, further details are provided in the ‘Roll-back implementation’ table). Section 4.10 of the Coastal Access Scheme explains in more detail how roll-back works.
- **Landward boundary of the margin** – This describes any proposals for the default landward boundary of the coastal margin on this section to be altered or clarified - see iv below in the Notes on Maps.
- **Reason for proposed landward boundary discretion** – This provides an explanation for any such proposal to alter or clarify the default margin on this section. This may be either because we are proposing a clear boundary around land that in our view would be margin by default, because it matches the description of ‘coastal land’ explained at paragraphs 4.8.8 of the Scheme; or because we propose using our discretion to add land to or remove it from the default margin, as described at paragraphs 4.8.11 of the Scheme.
- **Proposed exclusions or restrictions** – This indicates whether, at the time the proposals were prepared, we had identified any requirement for exclusions or restrictions that might affect either the section of trail itself or the adjacent margin. Any such exclusion or restriction identified might either come into force immediately following commencement or at some future date. It will sometimes be necessary to introduce new exclusions or restrictions in the future, even if not identified at the time of preparing our proposals. See Part 9 of this document and Part 2.4 of the approved Coastal Access Scheme for more information.
- **In the second table or set of tables for each chapter, we set out any other options that were considered during our initial planning (in relation to the route and the coastal margin), and explain why they did not form part of our proposals.**

Annotated examples of these various tables are given below, to illustrate how they are used.

- **Part 3** – This sets out our formal proposals to the Secretary of State for which we are seeking approval in relation to the length of coast covered by the chapter. These proposals give legal effect to the position summarised by the preceding tables.



**Examples of tables in each chapter, with explanation of their contents:**

1	2	3	4	5	6a	6b	7
Map(s)	Route section number(s)	Current status of this section	Current surface of this section	Roll-back proposed? (See Part 8 of Overview)	Landward boundary of margin (See maps)	Reason for landward boundary discretion	Proposed exclusions or restrictions (See Part 9 of Overview)
3a	WBH-3-S001	Other existing walked route	Concrete	Yes - normal	Landward edge of path	Clarity and cohesion	None
	WBH-3-S002	Other existing walked route	Raised walkway	Yes - normal	Landward edge of the raised walkway	Clarity and cohesion	None
	WBH-3-S003	Other existing walked route	Tarmac	Yes - normal	Landward edge of the trail	Not used	None
	WBH-3-S004*	Multi-use route	Bare soil (compacted)	Yes - normal	Landward edge of the path	Clarity and cohesion	None
	WBH-3-S005*	Multi-use route	Bare soil (compacted)	Yes - normal	Fence line	Not used	None
3a & 3b	WBH-3-S006*	Multi-use route	Bare soil (compacted)	Yes - normal	Ditch	Clarity and cohesion	None

The route section number or numbers (as shown on the accompanying maps).

This column shows whether this route section could be repositioned in future in response to erosion etc. without further approval by Secretary of State. See notes to table.

If we have proposed any change or clarification to the landward extent of the margin, this column says why.

This column indicates if we have proposed any restriction or exclusion over trail or margin.

**3.2.1 Section details: Wells Lifeboat Station to Burnham Overy Staithe – maps 3a to 3e**

The relevant map(s) for the route section(s).

This column specifies the current access status of the proposed trail section.

This column specifies existing surface type of the proposed trail section.

This column indicates where the landward boundary of the coastal margin would be, adjacent to each route section. This might be by default, because it meets the description of 'coastal land types' in the Scheme, or because we propose to exercise our discretion to extend or reduce the margin.

**3.2.2 Other options considered: Wells Lifeboat Station to Burnham Overy Staithe – maps 3a to 3e**

Map(s)	Section number(s)	Option(s) considered	Reasons for not proposing this option
3a and 3b	WBH-3-S004 to WBH-3-S006	We considered aligning the trail seaward of the pine woodland to provide sea views.	We opted for the proposed route because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The proposed route is the currently promoted, walked and maintained line of the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail.</li> <li>■ The surface along the beach does not make for easy walking. The Coastal Access Scheme discourages use of the beach where alternative options are available close to the sea with a surface more convenient for walking.</li> </ul>

The relevant map(s) for the route section(s).

The trail section number(s) (as shown on the accompanying maps).

This column describes other options we considered for the route or margin for the identified route section(s).

This column summarises the reason(s) that the other options we considered were not preferred.

## Notes on Maps:

The notes that follow will help explain the maps provided for each chapter.

### *The proposed route of the trail:*

- i The thickness of the line used to depict the proposed route on the maps is intended to make it easy to find on the map and to enable us to differentiate, by shading the line differently, between sections of the route that would use existing rights of way, sections that appear to follow other existing walked lines on the ground, and sections that do neither. The thickness of the line on the map is not an indication of the width of the actual trail on the ground – the proposed route simply follows the centre of the line shown. The legislation makes the default width of the trail four metres, but its actual width varies a good deal in practice according to the detail included section by section in our proposals.
- ii In places there are differences between the line of public rights of way recorded on the local Definitive Map that is maintained by the local authority and paths currently used and managed on the ground as a public right of way. Some of these differences may be attributed to adaptation of the path over time to cope with coastal erosion and other processes, whilst others appear to arise from anomalies in the way the rights were originally recorded on the definitive map. The maps in this report largely show the public rights of way as recorded on the definitive map and depict them as accurately as possible at the scale used. See part 4.7 of the Scheme for further information. However, where the currently walked and managed line of the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail on the ground differs from the legal route, we have proposed the walked line and depict it in our proposals as the legal line.

### *The coastal margin:*

- iii The proposed route of the trail shown on the maps is important in understanding the extent of the coastal margin to either side of it. Under the legislation:
  - the coastal margin is a single, continuous corridor of land which includes the trail itself;
  - the margin also includes all land seaward of the trail land - although not all of that land would be subject to a new right of access (see point vi below);
  - the landward extent of this margin is by default the trail itself, or the inland edge of any land adjoining the trail on its landward side that is foreshore, cliff, dune or beach, or a bank, barrier or flat, or section 15 land (see Annex B: Glossary of terms).
- iv We have the discretion to propose that the landward boundary of the coastal margin should coincide with a recognisable physical feature on the ground – even if the effect of doing so is to add land into the margin, or to remove land from it. We may use this discretion:

- to propose that instead of the default trail width of four metres set by the legislation, particular physical features such as walls, fences or pavement edges should be used where appropriate to define the landward extent of the trail land on that section of the route: such features cannot be depicted on the maps at the scale used, but they are described in the formal proposals which accompany each map;
- to clarify or adjust the boundaries of a landward area included by default as margin, in order to create a better 'fit' with the circumstances on the ground; or
- to propose in some places that additional areas of land should be added to the coastal margin landward of the trail: land which is affected by such proposals is indicated on the maps with a purple wash and described in the formal proposals which accompany each map.

Further explanation of these powers can be found at part 4.8 of the Coastal Access Scheme. Our proposals take full account of any views expressed by the owner or occupier of affected land about whether the powers should be used in any of these ways.

- v Land which forms part of the coastal margin would be subject to access rights, other than:
  - any **excepted** land, such as land covered by buildings or their gardens or curtilage: Annex C summarises in full the categories of excepted land under the legislation; or
  - any land where coastal access rights would be **excluded** under our statutory powers: we indicate in the report where we already know of circumstances that make this necessary and make any proposals accordingly.
- vi **Spreading room** is the term used in the report to describe any land, other than trail land, which would form part of the coastal margin and would have public rights of access. It does not therefore include any excepted land within the margin, or any existing access land on the landward side of the trail that is omitted from the margin.

Annex B (Glossary of terms) includes a full definition of these terms which you may find helpful in understanding the report.

### *Voluntary access dedication*

- vii Land that was previously dedicated as access land under section 16 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW) will become subject to the coastal access regime if it forms part of the coastal margin in any of the ways described above. There is also provision in the legislation for a land owner or long leaseholder to dedicate other land voluntarily as coastal margin if it lies adjacent to it or within it. Dedicating land as coastal margin disappplies the excepted land provisions within it, and may also make provision for the removal or relaxation of specific **national restrictions** that would otherwise apply. Section 4.8 of the Coastal Access Scheme explains these provisions in more detail.

## 4. Preparation of the report

To secure the twin objectives under the legislation we have followed the approach set out in our Coastal Access Scheme, as approved by the Secretary of State on 9 July 2013. Chapter 3 of this detailed document sets out the stages of implementation we must follow.

In line with this, before making the proposals in this report, we conducted extensive preliminary work in two main stages:

- **Stage 1: Prepare** – defining the extent of the coastal stretch with access authorities and identifying the key issues and opportunities, including sensitive features, in conjunction with key organisations; and
- **Stage 2: Develop** – checking the alignment on the ground, sharing our initial thoughts with land owners and offering to ‘walk the course’ with them, planning for the protection of key features, talking further with key interests and reality checking our proposals.

### Stage 1 - Prepare

This stage involved us working closely with access authorities to develop an understanding of the stretch, agree its exact extent and carry out initial familiarisation visits. We held discussions with representatives of national and local organisations with a strategic interest in this stretch of coast. This included discussions with those we are required by legislation to consult at this stage:

- the Norfolk Local Access Forum;
- County and District Council officers, including ecology, geology, historic environment, planning, transport and countryside ranger staff;
- local officers from the Environment Agency, in relation to flood defence and coastal erosion management on this stretch of coast;
- local officers of Historic England, in relation to historic features on this stretch of coast.

We also held discussions with representatives of specific interest groups, including:

- the Ramblers Association;
- the National Farmers Union;
- the British Association for Shooting and Conservation;
- the Country Land and Business Association;



- the Norfolk Trails Partnership Group;
- the Norfolk Wildlife Trust;
- HM Coastguard; and
- the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI)
- the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)

We publicised on our website the start of work on the stretch and provided an opportunity for all other interested parties to submit to us their views on local issues and opportunities.

We also engaged with relevant specialists, both within Natural England and from other organisations, to consider any potential for impacts on key sensitive features. See part 6 below for more information.

In addition to these discussions we took into account a wide variety of information, plans and strategies that we considered relevant to the alignment process. Those that are published on the internet are listed in Annex A: Bibliography.

We then took all reasonable steps to identify owners, occupiers and those with a legal interest in the land which could be affected.

## **Stage 2 - Develop**

This stage involved us surveying the existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail in detail, as well as contacting and discussing our initial thoughts with relevant owners, occupiers and other legal interests.

Where the existing route of the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail fitted well with the criteria for the walking route as set out in the Coastal Access Scheme, we wrote to relevant owners, occupiers and other legal interests to explain our emerging proposals and to offer them an opportunity to meet and talk to us about them. We also sent them a mapped summary of these, clearly explaining how their land would be affected by any new rights and seeking their views about this.

On sections where the existing route of the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail did not fit well with the criteria for the walking route as set out in the Coastal Access Scheme, we met with relevant owners and occupiers, asked for their views and invited them to join us when we visited their land to 'walk the course' so that we could discuss options for a proposed alignment. In most cases this was done through separate site meetings with the individuals and businesses concerned. We also held community drop in events at local libraries in Hunstanton, Wells-next-the-Sea and Sheringham.

We also took reasonable steps to identify and contact any owners, occupiers or other legal interests who could foreseeably be affected in the future as a result of any roll-back that may prove necessary (see part 9 'Future Change' below).

We then held further detailed discussions with internal and external specialists to refine our thinking on protecting key sensitive features, carrying out any necessary assessments.

After further discussions with key local and national organisations, we refined our proposals and checked them on the ground before moving onto Stage 3 – Propose, which is the substance of this report.

## Key issues along this stretch

### 5. Discretion to include part or all of an estuary or estuaries

The proposed Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch includes part of the estuaries of the rivers Glaven, Stiffkey and Burn.

#### a) Introduction

This part of the Overview:

- introduces the core statutory duties and considerations for the national programme as a whole in relation to exercising the discretion to include part, or all, of an estuary within our proposals;
- describes the overall nature of the estuary system(s) found in this part of England, identifying the geographical limits of our discretion to align the trail around the estuarine waters included within this stretch of coast;
- goes on to explain in more detail how each of the specific estuary considerations set out at section 301 of the 2009 Act affects our view of the options for estuarine waters between Cley Eye and Brancaster;
- sets out the options for estuary trail alignment which we have identified as a result of this analysis; and
- describes and explains our chosen proposal.

#### b) Estuary discretion

Under the 2009 Act there is no requirement for the trail to extend up any estuary further than the seaward limit of the estuarial waters (see 'geographical limits of our discretion' below).

But Natural England has a discretion to propose that the trail should extend from the seaward limit as far as the first bridge over which, or tunnel through which, there is a public right of way, or a public right of access, by virtue of which the public are able to cross the river on foot, or as far as any specified point in between. In exercising its discretion, Natural England must have regard to the core national duties and considerations described in Part B and Chapter 10 of the Coastal Access Scheme.

#### c) Core national duties and considerations relevant to estuaries

Section 296 of the 2009 Act places a legal duty (the Coastal Access Duty) on Natural England and the Secretary of State to secure a walking route around the whole of the open coast of England, together with an associated margin of land for the public to enjoy either in conjunction with their use of the route, or otherwise.

Section 297 goes on to require both, in discharging this duty, to have regard among other

things to the desirability of ensuring that so far as reasonably practicable, interruptions to this route are kept to a minimum. This is a key consideration for the whole of the national delivery programme for coastal access. The whole concept of the England Coast Path relies on delivering continuity of the route so far as reasonably practicable for the whole of the country. Although proposing a route around each estuary is a discretion rather than a legal duty, if the presence of an estuary would interrupt this **continuity of access** along the open coast then this will constitute a strong prima facie reason for the trail to serve the estuary too, at least to the extent necessary to enable users to continue their onward journey around the coast.

The Scheme notes at paragraph 10.1.4 that because the seaward limit of estuarial waters is an arbitrary point from an access perspective, we are likely to use our discretion at most estuaries to extend the trail upstream to a more convenient point than this seaward limit. Paragraph 10.1.5 then adds, “We will always give careful consideration to our option to extend the trail as far as the first bridge or tunnel with pedestrian public access” – both for reasons of continuity and with a view to any additional recreational benefits that might result within the estuary itself from doing so.

Chapter 10 of the Scheme explains the **statutory estuary criteria** that section 301(4) of the 2009 Act requires to be taken into account in deciding whether or not to include an estuary in our proposals. These are discussed in more detail in subsection e) in relation to the estuarine waters between Cley Eye and Brancaster.

The other key considerations, including achieving a fair balance with the interests of owners and occupiers, are discussed in section 6 of this Overview.

#### **d) Overall nature of estuary systems in this part of England.**

This part of the Norfolk coast is dynamic and includes a number of relatively small chalk stream rivers including the Glaven, Stiffkey and Burn that flow out into the North Sea. They feed into the internationally important coastal habitats in the area including the coastal saltmarsh, coastal sand dunes, intertidal mudflats, sand flats and coastal vegetated shingle. The intertidal area is characterised by an extensive network of meandering tidal creeks, inlets and harbour channels.

This proposed stretch contains sections that fall upstream of the seaward limits of the estuarial waters between Cley Eye and Brancaster associated to the Rivers Glaven, Stiffkey and Burn.

#### **e) Estuarial waters between Cley Eye and Brancaster**

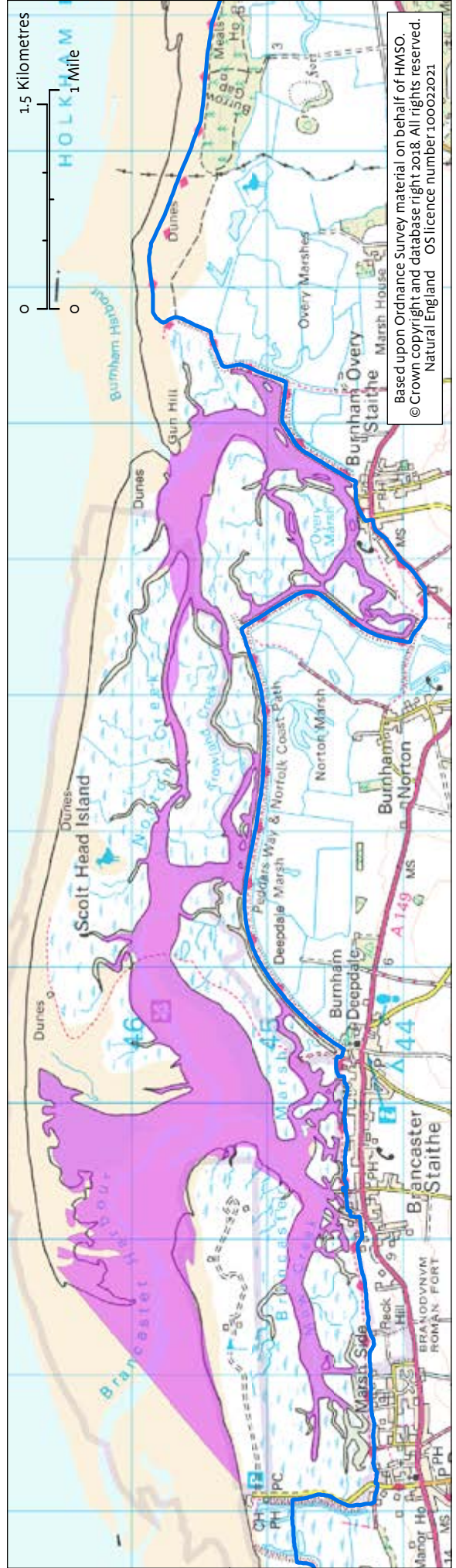
##### ***Geographical limits of our discretion***

The seaward limit of the transitional waters between Cley Eye and Brancaster are shown on Map A2. They extend from The Headland on the northern shore of Blakeney Point around to the shores east of Royal West Norfolk Golf Club, Brancaster at its western extent. It does not include the area between Holkham Meals and Gun Hill. The first pedestrian access points travelling east to west are at Cley Sluices (River Glaven), Stiffkey Sluices (River Stiffkey) and Burnham Overy Sluice (River Burn).



## Map A2 The seaward limit of the transitional waters

- Stiffkey and Claven Estuaries
- Burnham, Mow, Overy and Norton Estuaries
- Proposed route



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## ***The statutory estuary criteria***

We have considered below each of the section 301 criteria under the headings given in Chapter 10 of the Scheme.

### *i) Ferry services*

There are no ferry service across the estuarine waters between Cley Eye and Brancaster with the exception of a seasonal ferry running between Burnham Overy Staithe and Scolt Head Island.

### *ii) Character of the Estuary*

#### ■ Estuary width

At its seaward limit the estuarine waters are more than 2.4kilometers wide. Upstream where our proposals stop the estuary is in places less than 16m wide.

#### ■ Topography of the shoreline

The shoreline of the estuarine waters between Cley Eye and Brancaster is punctuated by inlets, channels, harbours and creeks alongside shingle spits and an extensive off shore beach barrier island of Scolt Head. There are extensive areas of mudflats and saltmarsh.

#### ■ Nature of affected land

The area is predominantly rural with settlements primarily clustered in small separated villages and former ports. Wells-next-the-Sea is the one remaining active commercial port in the area. There are a rich and abundant variety of internationally important marine and coastal habitats and species and as a consequence the area is designated as a SPA, SAC, and Ramsar.

#### ■ Features of interest

The area has various visitor attractions and facilities that make it a popular recreational destination. At the eastern end there is a bird reserve at Blakeney Point (managed by the National Trust) which covers the whole of the shingle spit and visitors are welcome. The historic town of Wells-next-the-Sea is a thriving seaport and with its additional amenities of shops, entertainments and restaurants making it a popular holiday destination. Scolt Head National Nature Reserve is accessed by means of a seasonal ferry from the village of Burnham Overy Staithe. Extensive sandy beaches popular with holiday makers can be found at Wells-next-the-Sea, Holkham and Brancaster.

### *iii) Recreational benefit*

It is currently possible to walk the entire length of these estuarine waters from east to west along the existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail which uses the first pedestrian access point for each river identified at e) above. Our proposals within this report utilise these existing crossings.

### *iv) Excepted land*

There are several properties and their curtilages between the trail and the estuarial waters, however these would not prevent a coastal route around this section of estuarial waters.

### *v) Options for the Cley Eye to Brancaster estuarial waters*

Option 1 – do not extend the trail up the estuary further than the seaward limit of the estuarial waters. Walkers have an interrupted journey along the trail and would have to navigate themselves to where the England Coast Path restarts near Brancaster.

Option 2 - align the trail to the first pedestrian access point for each river identified which corresponds to the existing route of the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail.

### ***Proposed route of the trail***

Our proposal is to align the trail to the first pedestrian access point for each river identified which corresponds to the existing route of the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail. This fulfils the core objectives of the legislation - to create a continuous route around the coast, in a simple and cost effective way that will be available year round.



## 6. Other considerations

### a) Recreational Issues

Map B gives an overview of existing public access to the Norfolk coast between Weybourne and Hunstanton. It shows public rights of way, access land and the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail. The Norfolk Coast Path Cycle Way (part of Sustrans National Cycle Network) runs parallel to the coast further inland. In addition to these, there are a number of promoted circular walks and Norfolk health, heritage and biodiversity walks which are not on the map.

The Norfolk Coast Path National Trail extends across this stretch of coast and through the dramatic landscape of the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. It extends up to the first river crossing for each of the rivers identified and crosses at the mouth of the River Hun. Between Weybourne and Brancaster, Thornham and Hunstanton, the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail already affords good linear coastal access with good sea views, some being long sweeping views across extensive intertidal areas to the open sea. In these parts our default proposed alignment for the England Coast Path is to follow the existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail.

Between Brancaster and Thornham, the existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail deviates significantly inland and sea views become distant or are lost. We address this in Chapter 5 of the report where our proposals would have the effect of bringing the trail closer to the sea. We also propose small changes to the existing line of the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail at the following places to improve the safety and convenience:

- Morston - see chapter 2
- Morston to Stiffkey – see chapter 2
- Brancaster Staithe – see chapter 4
- Flaxley – see chapter 5

If the Secretary of State approves our proposed route for the England Coast Path along this length of coast, we propose to modify the approved route of the existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail to coincide with the proposed route for the England Coast Path in places where the two diverge. We would do this by submitting a separate variation report to the Secretary of State, relating to the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail.

In addition, there are extensive areas of land with wider rights of access. These are shown as existing access land on Map B where possible at the scale of the map, such as between Burnham Overy and Holme next the Sea. The spreading room described in the later chapters of the report would usually include these areas and if the report is approved, coastal access rights would replace the access rights currently provided under CROW.



We also propose to use our discretion to include additional landward spreading room over other additional land where there are currently no secure public rights of access at Blakeney (see chapter 2 of the proposals) and Brancaster (see chapter 4 of the proposals). These areas of proposed coastal margin are owned by the National Trust who support this proposal.

The following specific issues were raised by local user groups and landowners during our initial consultation. Some we have been able to address either partly or in full in our proposals with others not met for reasons set out elsewhere in the report.

- To realign the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail off the shingle ridge between Kelling Hard and Cley to provide an easier walking experience. This issue is addressed in chapter 1 of the proposals.
- To realign the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail closer to the sea between Brancaster and Thornham to provide a more coastal route. This issue is addressed in chapter 5 of the proposals.
- To restrict access to salt marsh east of Wells-next-the-Sea, felt to be unsuitable for informal open air recreation. Evidence was provided by HM Coastguard, RNLI, landowners and other interest groups of people requiring rescue from these locations. This issue is addressed in chapter 2 of the proposals.
- To seek opportunities for higher user rights to enable cycling between Morston and Stiffkey in discussion with landowners. This is addressed in chapter 2 of the proposals.

## **b) Protection of Sensitive Features**

Data relating to the natural environment was collated and then assessed by officers from Natural England with a knowledge of the conservation objectives of the sites and features under consideration. We looked for evidence of any potential for our proposals to have a detrimental effect on protected sites and species. This included potential effects arising from the works that would be necessary to establish and/or maintain the proposed route and from people's use of the new access rights. The proposals have been thoroughly considered before being finalised and our initial ideas were modified during an iterative design process, with input from people with relevant expertise within Natural England and other organisations.

We paid particular regard to sites with certain key designations for their wildlife and/or geological interest (See Map C: Key statutory environmental designations on Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch).

- European sites, including Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites (see glossary for a fuller explanation of 'European sites');
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- National Nature Reserves (NNR).

Appropriate separation of duties within Natural England is in place to ensure that impartial judgements can be made in the light of the available evidence about any potential impacts of particular options on key sensitive features before reaching our final decision. This approach ensures that Natural England fully complies with the letter and spirit of the law, throughout the Habitats Regulation Assessment process relating to European sites described below. As a matter of good practice, staff also adopted this separation of roles in assessing the potential for our proposals to affect other protected sites and species.

With regard to the European sites, Habitats Regulations Assessments were carried out on the proposals in this report, using procedures compliant with the associated legislation. The assessments are documented in the Access and Sensitive Features Appraisals for the following group of designated sites, which are published alongside the report:

- The Wash & North Norfolk Coast SAC;
- North Norfolk Coast SAC;
- North Norfolk Coast SPA;
- The Wash SPA;
- North Norfolk Coast Ramsar;
- North Norfolk Coast SSSI
- Hunstanton Cliffs SSSI
- The Wash SSSI

It was concluded, on the basis of objective information, that our proposals will not have a likely significant effect on any of the qualifying features of the European sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. We therefore advise the Secretary of State that further assessment in this respect is not required.

In reaching this conclusion we acknowledge that much of the North Norfolk Coast is already accessible to the public, yet there are some areas where access is carefully managed and limited to protect sensitive wildlife. Existing management measures in place are considered to be effective including cordoned off areas, wardening and the installation of fencing and signage.

In our judgement, the measures we propose and have listed below are designed to complement the existing on-site visitor management in order to prevent any likely significant effect on the European sites.

Proposals include formalising restrictions which will support site managers in the day to day management of visitors to their sites. The additional formal restrictions and other

informal management measures identified and proposed will have the effect of further enhancing existing conservation objectives along the North Norfolk Coast.

Our proposals describing these measures have been incorporated into the relevant chapters of the proposals. In summary the measures include:

- To formalise by directions, the exclusion and/or restriction of public access at specific times in certain areas of Blakeney Point, to limit the potential for disturbance of breeding birds and a seal colony by both people and accompanying dogs (see Chapter 1 of the proposals and section 10 of the Overview).
- Direction to exclude public access all year round at land south of Stone Meal Creek, Wells-next-the-Sea, to limit the potential disturbance of overwintering and breeding birds by both people and accompanying dogs (see Chapter 2 of the proposals and section 10 of the Overview)
- Formalising by direction the exclusion of public access at specific times in certain areas of Holkham Bay to limit the potential of disturbance of breeding birds by both people and accompanying dogs (see Chapter 3 of the proposals and section 10 of the Overview).
- Formalising by direction the exclusion of public access at specific times in certain areas of Gun Hill to limit the potential of disturbance of breeding birds by both people and accompanying dogs (see Chapter 3 of the proposals and section 10 of the Overview).
- Formalising by direction the restriction and/or exclusion of public access at specific times in certain areas of Titchwell to limit the potential disturbance of overwintering and breeding birds by both people and accompanying dogs (see Chapter 5 of the proposals and section 10 of the Overview).
- Formalising by direction the exclusion of public access at specific times to parts of the coastal margin at Holme Dunes to prevent disturbance to ground nesting birds (see Chapters 5 and 6 of the proposals and section 10 of the Overview).
- Information notices will be installed highlighting nature conservation interests and to encourage responsible behaviour at several key locations including Holkham NNR, Burnham Overy Staithe and Holme Dunes NNR.
- The purchase of non-electric sheep net fencing for use at Holkham Bay and Gun Hill during the exclusion periods.
- Improved waymarking of the existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail between Holkham Meals and Overy Marshes (part of Holkham NNR) to reduce existing damage on the dunes in the immediate vicinity of the trail.

The proposed directions under S25A of CROW (unsuitability for public access) at Wells-next-the-Sea and Burnham Overy Staithe, and the proposed direction under S24 of CROW (land management) at Holme Dunes, have negated a requirement for a direction under S26(3)(a) of CROW (nature conservation grounds). All such long-term exclusions or restrictions must be reviewed periodically. In the event that a direction relating to either S25A or S24 was no longer deemed necessary, we would consider whether a direction under S26(3)(a) of CROW would be necessary in the same area of the margin.

With regard to other protected sites and protected species, we concluded that our proposals could be implemented without taking any special measures to protect them.

Once a route for the trail has been confirmed by the Secretary of State, we will hold further discussions with relevant environmental specialists from Natural England and Norfolk County Council about any works on the ground that are necessary to prepare for commencement of the access rights.

Please refer to our published Access and Sensitive Features Appraisals for more information.

### **c) Historic Environment**

Data relating to the historic sites and features was collated for us by Norfolk County Council. This included data about the presence of historic sites and features on this stretch of coast and specialist advice as to the potential vulnerability of the sites and features to access. The data was then assessed by Natural England in consultation with officers from Historic England. We looked for evidence of any potential for our proposals to have a detrimental effect on protected sites or features. This included potential effects arising from the works that would be necessary to establish and/or maintain the proposed route and from people's use of the new access rights.

We paid particular regard to Scheduled Ancient Monuments (See Map C: Key statutory environmental designations on Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch).

Our conclusion from this assessment is that our proposals would not undermine the conservation objectives for the historic environment within the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch.

### **d) Interests of owners and occupiers**

In discharging our coastal access duty we must aim to strike a fair balance between the interests of the public in having rights of access over coastal land and the interests of owners and occupiers of land over which any coastal access rights would apply. This was a key driver in the design of our proposals, which were discussed in detail with the owners and occupiers of the affected land during 'walking the course' and other processes and are reflected in the chapters of the report insofar as they were relevant to the individual lengths of coast described.

## *Rural coast*

The coast in this area is predominantly rural in nature and supports a host of sites designated for their conservation and/or geological interest, and consequently is a popular destination for tourists and visitors with the potential for disturbance and erosion of sensitive coastal habitats and species.

The existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail provides a well-established route for visitors to access this coastline whilst protecting the sensitive features along the coast. The issues raised by conservation organisations, who in the main own or manage much of the rural coast, related to the potential impacts of any new access rights being created, either as a result of proposed changes to the existing route of the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail or as a result of spreading room. We addressed this issue following the key principles set out at Part 4.9 of the approved Scheme to ensure appropriate protection of key sensitive features. Further details can be found at section 6b of the Overview and associated published access and sensitive features appraisals.

The natural environment supports traditional activities, including numerous common rights such as samphire gathering, bait digging and wildfowling, which are widely recognised as an important aspect of the local culture and economy. Interest groups raised the concern that they would be prevented from continuing with these traditional activities, however through discussion, we were able to reassure them that our proposals would not prevent these existing traditional activities from continuing.

The existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail includes approximately five kilometres of walking along a shingle ridge between Kelling Hard and Cley-next-the-Sea. Some owners and occupiers asked us to consider realignment of the existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail here in order to provide a continuous route on the rare occasions this is breached. Our reasons for not being able to address this issue are explained in Chapter 1 of the proposals.

## *Urban coast*

Interspersed between the predominantly rural coastline are a string of small, coastal settlements and former ports such as Brancaster and the Burnhams, as well as the larger towns of Wells-next-the-Sea and Hunstanton. The area is a major focus of tourism throughout the year with visitor attractions including the bird reserves at Blakeney, Titchwell and Cley and sandy beaches and other holiday resort facilities at Wells-next-the-Sea and Hunstanton. Tourism is important to the coastal economy in these settlements along this stretch of coastline.

The existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail is aligned along the settlements and owners and occupiers generally accept the existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail and understand the benefits that it brings to the area. Some owners and occupiers used the opportunity of our proposed alignment of the England Coast Path to improve existing public access provisions through realignment of the existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail across their land. For example at Morston, we have been able through discussion with the landowner, to



identify small adjustments to the existing coastal route which better integrate recreational benefits with the interests of owners and occupiers (see Chapter 2 of our Proposals).

### **e) Coastal processes**

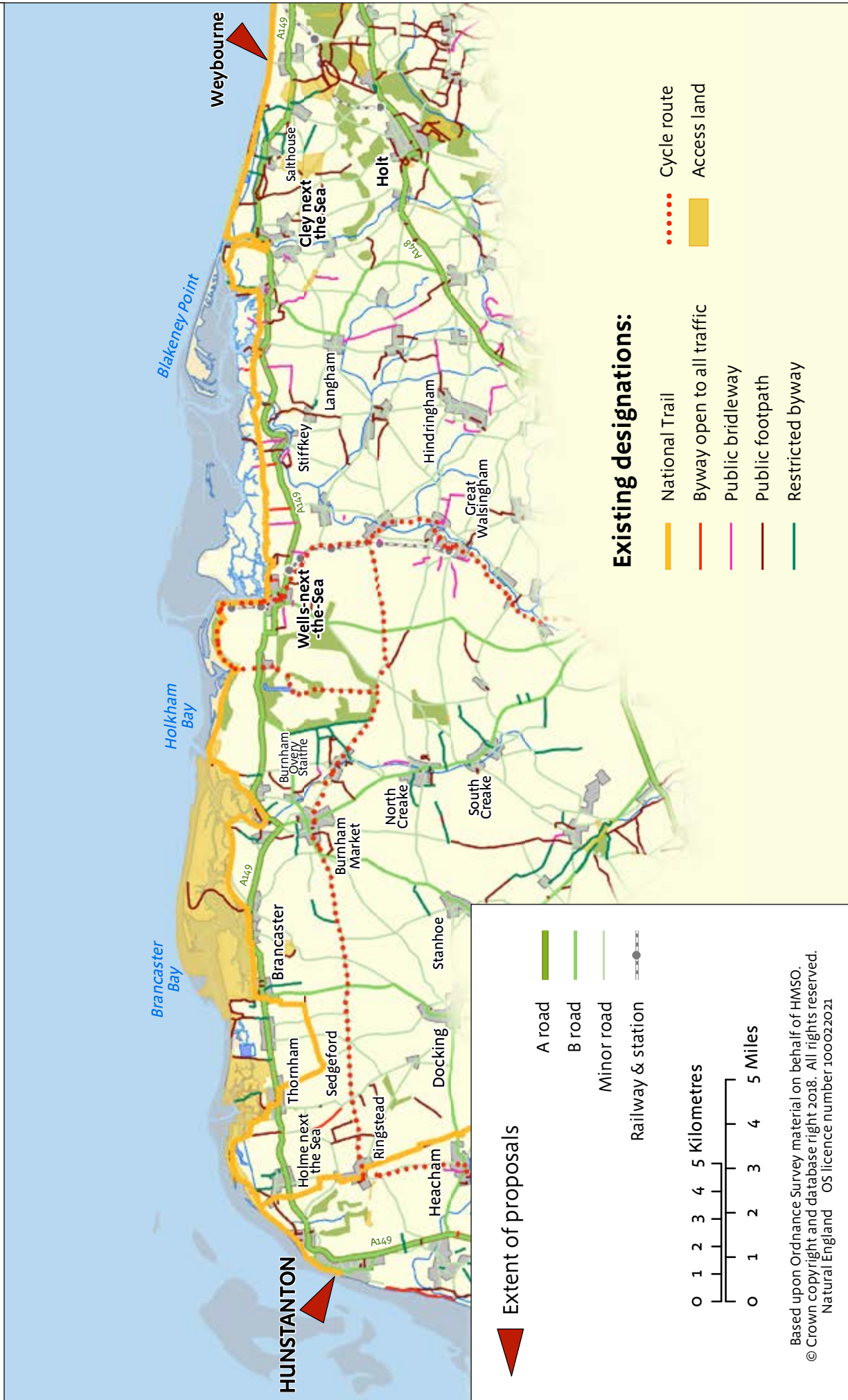
The principal source of information regarding coastal processes on this stretch of coast is the North Norfolk Shoreline Management Plan (see Annex A: Bibliography), a non-statutory policy document for the management of flood risk and coastal erosion. With reference to this document, and with advice from the Environment Agency and officers from relevant local authorities, we have identified the lengths of coast within this stretch which are particularly susceptible to coastal erosion or other geomorphological processes such as encroachment of the sea.

This stretch of coast comprises a complex set of proposals for future management, ranging from continuous hold the line in some areas, to managed realignment and no future intervention in others. As such, there is a potential need for the trail to adapt to coastal change along this length of coast resulting from either the direct or indirect effects.

In order to maintain the continuity of the trail, we therefore propose to recommend that the trail is able to roll back without further reference to the Secretary of State along the whole of the stretch, once the initial route has been approved. This will happen on lengths of the stretch either in direct response to coastal change or in order to join up with nearby lengths of trail if those are directly affected by coastal change (see Part 4.10 of the approved Scheme).

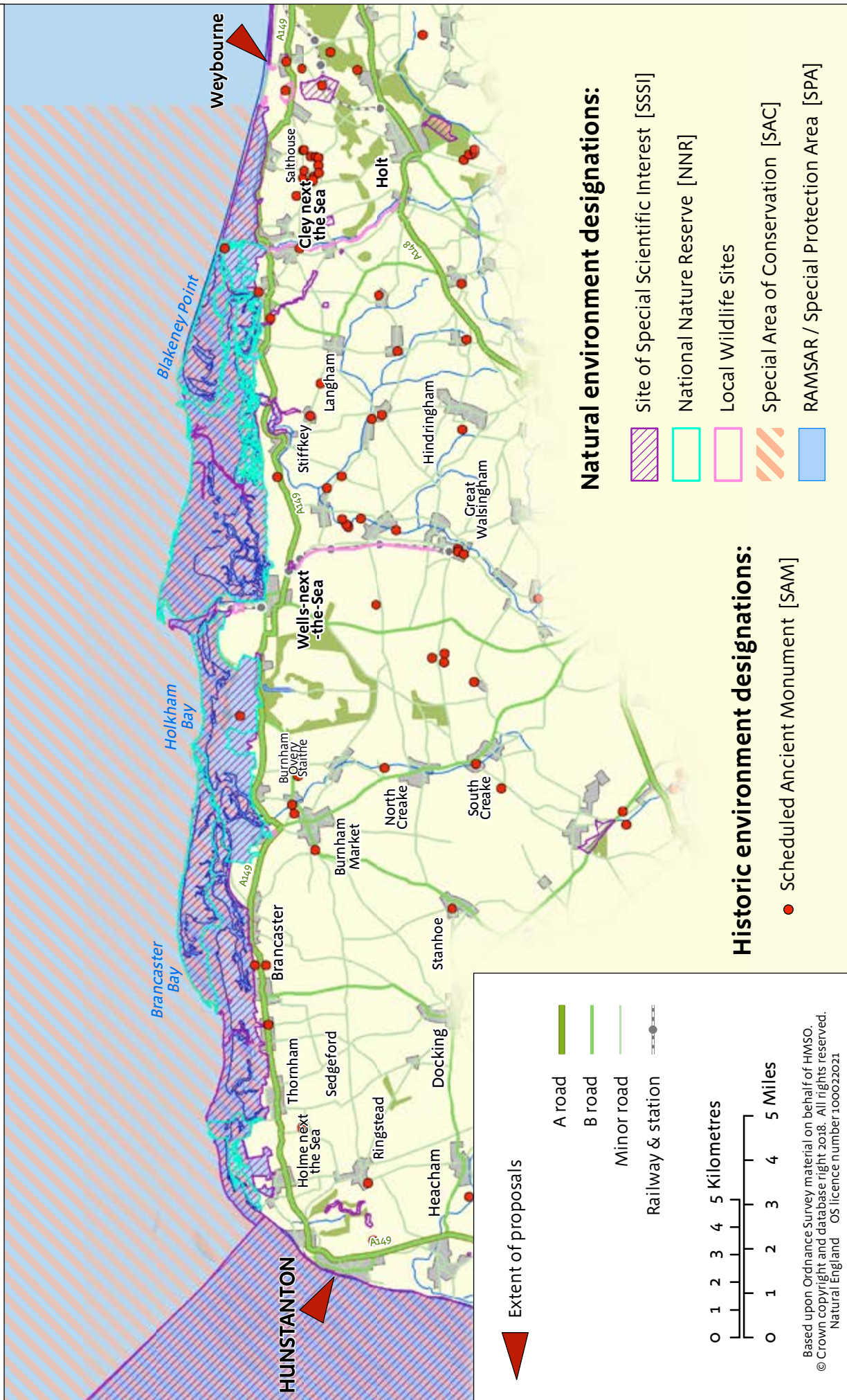
There is more detail about these roll-back arrangements in part 9 of the Overview and in the relevant chapters of the proposals.

# Map B: Existing public access on the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch

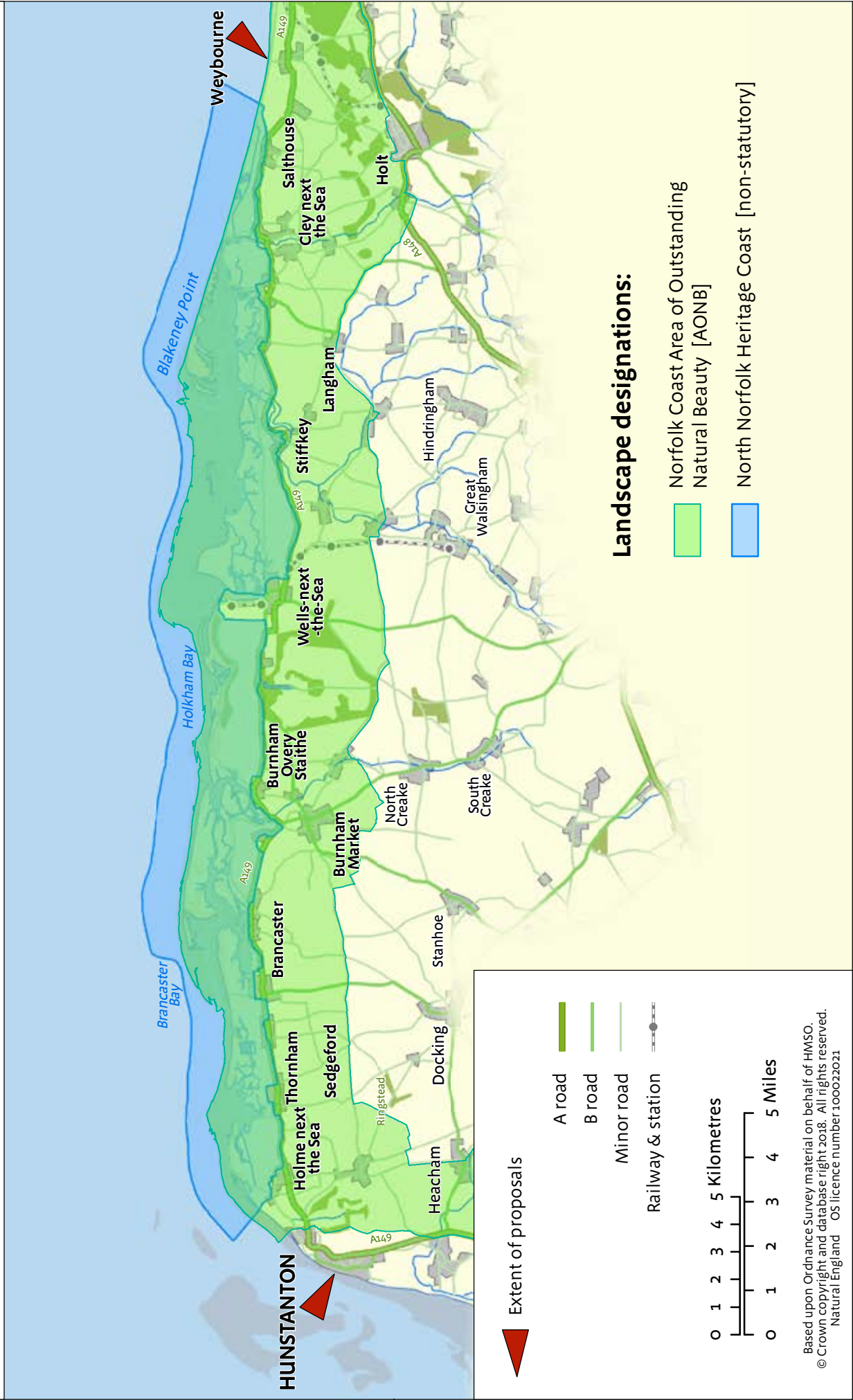




# Map C: Key statutory environmental designations on the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch



# Map D: Key statutory landscape designations on the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch





# Implementation of the proposals

## 7. Physical establishment of the trail

Below we summarise how our proposed route for the trail would be physically established to make it ready for public use before any new rights come into force. There is further detail in the proposals about some of the provisions mentioned here.

The trail would make extensive use of existing coastal paths on the ground, including the existing route of the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail. Our estimate of the capital costs for physical establishment of the trail on the proposed route is £16,790 and is informed by:

- information already held by the access authority, Norfolk County Council, in relation to the management of the existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail; and
- information gathered while visiting affected land and talking to the people who own and manage it about the options for the route.

The main elements to the overall cost include:

- The replacement of an existing stile and gate with kissing gates to improve the convenience of the trail at Brancaster and Wells-next-the-Sea.
- The installation of fencing to guide walkers and cyclists along a field edge at Morston Greens.
- The purchase of non-electric sheep net fencing for use at Holkham Bay and Gun Hill.

These are mentioned in the detailed descriptions for the relevant route sections in the proposals.

Additionally:

- A significant number of new signs would be needed on the trail, in particular on route sections where the proposed route differs from that of the existing Norfolk Coast Path National Trail.
- Any signs and information boards with outdated information about the existing route of the Norfolk Coast Path National Trail would require replacement.

Table 1 explains our estimate of the capital cost for each of the main elements of physical establishment described above.

**Table 1: Estimate of capital costs**

Item	Cost
Signs & interpretation	£9,260
Kissing Gate	£730
Fencing	£6,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>£16,790 (Exclusive of any VAT payable)</b>

Once the Secretary of State’s decision on our report has been notified, we, or Norfolk County Council on our behalf, will consult further with affected land owners and occupiers about relevant aspects of the design, installation and maintenance of the new signs and infrastructure that are needed. All such works would conform to the published standards for National Trails and the other criteria described in our Coastal Access Scheme.



## 8. Maintenance of the trail

Because the trail between Weybourne and Hunstanton will form part of the National Trail being created around the whole coast of England called the England Coast Path, we envisage that it will be maintained to the same high quality standards as other National Trails in England (see The New Deal; Management of National Trails in England from April 2013 at Annex A).

Our estimate of the annual cost to maintain the trail is **£37,364** (exclusive of any VAT payable).

In developing this estimate we have taken account of the formula used to calculate Natural England's contribution to the maintenance of other National Trails.

## 9. Future changes

Below we explain the procedures for future changes to the coastal access provisions, once proposals have been approved by the Secretary of State. Where the need for future changes was foreseeable at the time of preparing the proposals we have indicated this in the relevant chapters.

### Roll-back

Chapters 1 to 6 of the proposals include proposals for the route to 'roll back' either:

- in direct response to coastal erosion or other geomorphological processes, or significant encroachment by the sea; or
- in order to link with other parts of the route that need to roll back as a direct result of coastal erosion or other geomorphological processes, or significant encroachment by the sea.

Where sections of the approved route need to change for these reasons in order to remain viable, the new route will be determined by Natural England without any requirement for further reference to the Secretary of State. Coastal erosion can happen at any time and so, in some cases, this provision may need to be invoked between approval of the report and commencement of new access rights.

In particular, so far as we consider it necessary in order to maintain the viability of the route as a whole, we may determine that any part of the route is to be repositioned landward of any physical boundary feature, area of excepted land or area from which we consider it necessary to exclude access, for example, a protected site designated for its conservation value.

In determining the new route, we will take into account:

- the local factors present at that time, including any views expressed by people with a relevant interest in affected land;
- the terms of the Coastal Access duty (see Annex B: Glossary of terms), including the requirement to aim to strike a fair balance between the interests of the public and the interests of any person with a relevant interest in the land; and
- the criteria set out in part B of the Coastal Access Scheme.

Any changes to the route in accordance with these proposals will come into force on a date decided by us. On this date, coastal access rights will come into force as necessary along any new alignment. The date of change will follow any necessary physical establishment work, including any installation of signs to enable the public to identify the modified route on the ground. We will take reasonable steps to ensure that anyone

with a relevant interest in land directly affected by the change is made aware this date.

In places where the trail rolls back in this way in response to coastal change, the landward extent of the coastal margin may also move inland:

- with the trail itself, or
- because an area of section 15 land (see Annex B: Glossary of terms) or foreshore, cliff, dune, or beach, or a bank, barrier or flat, newly touches the trail when it rolls back, with the result that it automatically becomes part of the margin under the terms of the legislation.

Whilst coastal change is inherently difficult to predict with any accuracy, this report identifies those parts of the stretch where we consider such powers are likely to be needed over time in order to ensure continuity of the trail. This includes the whole length of this stretch.

Ordinarily, where roll-back has been proposed and becomes necessary, we would expect the trail to be adjusted to follow the current feature (for example, the cliff edge or top of foreshore). Where we foresee that local circumstances will require more detailed consideration, we have provided further information within the tables in Part 2 of the relevant report chapters. This and the above information is intended as a guide only, based on information available to us at the time of writing this report and on expert advice provided by the access authority, Environment Agency and others. We have taken and will continue to take all reasonable steps to discuss implications and options with all parties likely to be affected by such changes, both during the initial planning work that preceded the writing of this report and during any subsequent work to plan and implement a 'rolled back' route.

### **Other changes**

We will normally be required to submit a variation report seeking approval from the Secretary of State in order to make other changes to the route of the trail or the landward boundary of the coastal margin - for example if the land was subject to new build development. Such changes would be subject to the same procedures for consultation, representations and objections as our initial reports. Potential development of which we are aware that could potentially affect the route on the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch are summarised below.

- Clearance of vegetation along a flood wall at Cley-next-the-Sea by the Environment Agency potentially providing an opportunity to create a walking route seaward of the existing proposed route sections WBH-1- S018 and WBH-1-S021. Works potentially being completed by December 2018 subject to associated permissions and consents.

However, even without a variation report:

- i We would be able to impose new or modify existing local restrictions or exclusions on coastal access rights as necessary and people with a legal interest in the land would be able to apply to us for such directions under certain circumstances – see Chapter 6 of the Coastal Access Scheme.
- ii Further work could be carried out where necessary either to establish or maintain the route, or to provide any means of access to the coastal margin, using powers and procedures set out in Schedule 20 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and Chapter 3 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act.
- iii If at any time the use of affected land should change, the normal rules in relation to excepted land would apply, so for example land covered by buildings and their curtilage, and land in the course of development, would automatically become excepted from the coastal access rights – see Annex C: Excepted Land Categories.

## 10. Restrictions and exclusions

Below, we provide the details and explain the practical effects of any directions to exclude or restrict coastal access rights proposed by this report.

Refer to Part 6.7 and Figure19 of the approved Coastal Access Scheme for more information.

Report chapter	Location/extent (see relevant map for more information)	Type of restriction	Purpose of restriction	Grounds and relevant section of CROW	Duration
1	Blakeney Point Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map E, land shaded in brown	No public access	Sensitive wildlife (birds)	Nature conservation 26(3)(a)	1 April to 15 August each year
1	Blakeney Point Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map E, land cross hatched in brown	No dogs	Sensitive wildlife (birds)	Nature conservation 26(3)(a)	1 April to 15 August each year
1	Blakeney Point Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map E, land hatched in brown	Keep dogs on leads	Sensitive wildlife (birds)	Nature conservation 26(3)(a)	1 April to 15 August each year
1	Blakeney Point Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map F, land shaded in brown	No public access	Sensitive wildlife (seals)	Nature conservation 26(3)(a)	All year
1	Blakeney Point Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map F, land cross hatched in brown	No public access	Sensitive wildlife (seals)	Nature conservation 26(3)(a)	25 October to 25 January each year
2	Wells-next-the-Sea, (land north of Stonemeal Creek) Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map G	No public access	Unsuitable for public access	Saltmarsh and flat 25A	All year
2	Wells-next-the-Sea (land south of Stonemeal Creek) Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map G	No public access	Sensitive wildlife (birds)	Nature conservation 26(3)(a)	All year



Report chapter	Location/extent (see relevant map for more information)	Type of restriction	Purpose of restriction	Grounds and relevant section of CROW	Duration
3	Holkham Bay Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map (H)	No public access	Sensitive wildlife (birds)	Nature conservation 26(3)(a);	1 April to 15 August each year
3	Gun Hill Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map (I)	No public access	Sensitive wildlife (birds)	Nature conservation 26(3)(a);	1 April to 15 August each year
3	Land north of Burnham Overy Staithe Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map J	No public access	Unsuitable for public access	Saltmarsh and flat 25A	All year
5	Titchwell Marsh Nature Reserve Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map K, land cross hatched in brown	No public access	Sensitive wildlife (birds)	Nature conservation 26(3)(a)	1 April to 31 August each year
5	Titchwell Marsh Nature Reserve Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map K, land shaded in brown	No dogs	Sensitive wildlife (birds)	Nature conservation 26(3)(a)	All year
5	Titchwell Marsh Nature Reserve Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map K, land shaded in brown	People without dogs to keep to marked routes	Sensitive wildlife (birds)	Nature conservation 26(3)(a)	All year
5	Holme Dunes Part of the coastal margin landward of the trail – see Map L	No public access	Visitor management & entry charges	Land management 24	All year
5 & 6	Holme Dunes Part of the coastal margin seaward of the trail – see Map L land cross hatched in brown	No public access	Sensitive wildlife (birds)	Nature conservation 26(3)(a)	1 April to 15 August each year

## Map E: Blakeney Point

### Proposed directions to exclude or restrict access

Chapter 1: Weybourne to Blakeney Chapel





# Map F: Blakeney Point

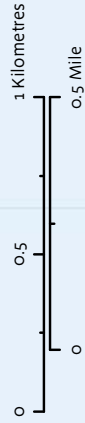
## Proposed directions to exclude access

Chapter 1: Weybourne to Blakeney Chapel

### Seal Restrictions

-  No public access - all year
-  No public access - 25 October to 25 January each year
-  Proposed route

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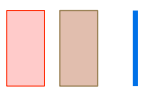




## Map G: Wells-next-the-Sea

### Proposed directions to exclude access

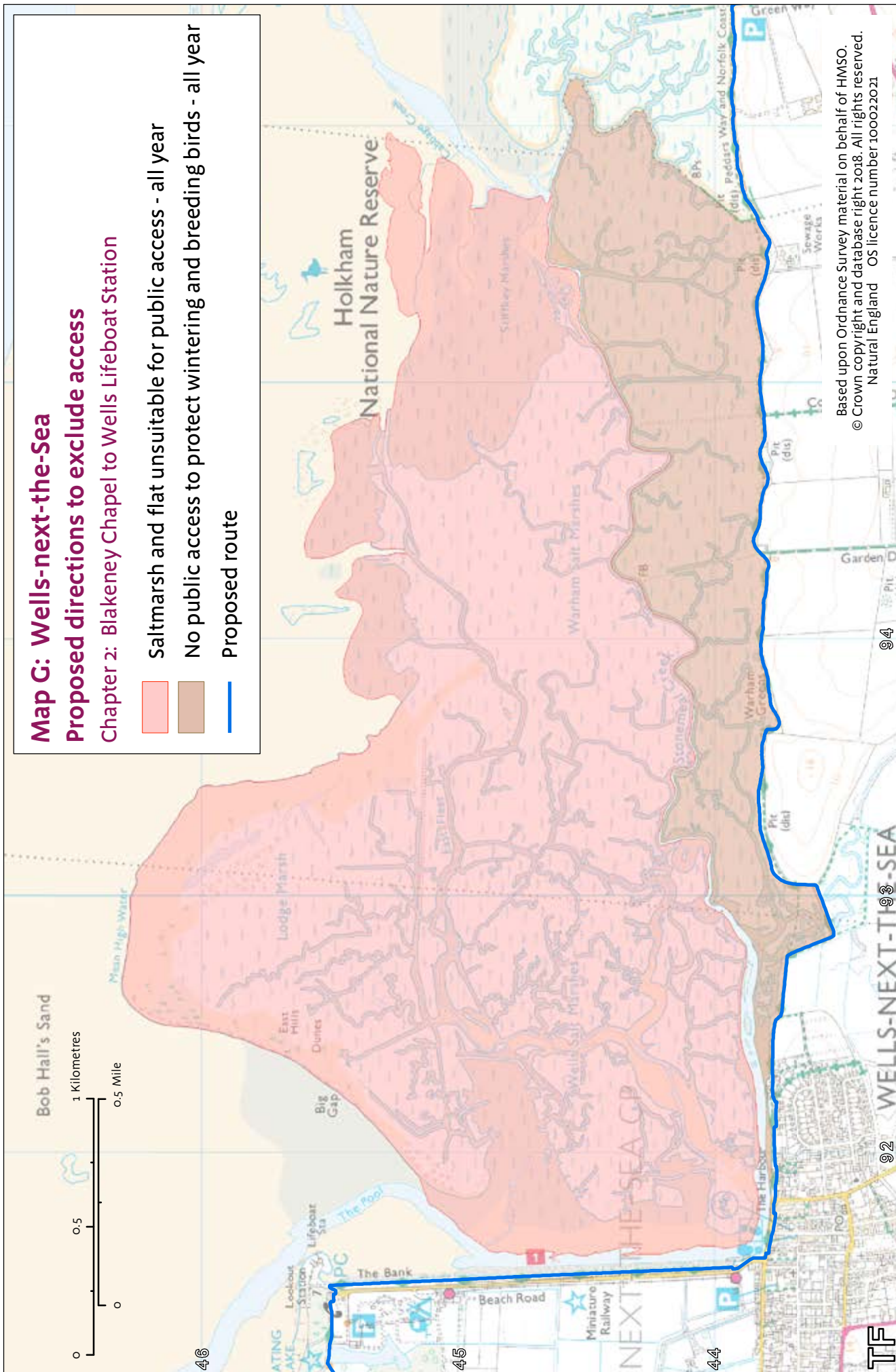
Chapter 2: Blakeney Chapel to Wells Lifeboat Station



Saltmarsh and flat unsuitable for public access - all year

No public access to protect wintering and breeding birds - all year

Proposed route




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## Map H: Holkham Bay

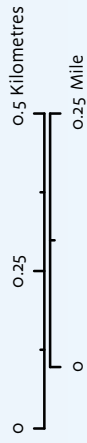
### Proposed direction to exclude access

#### Chapter 3: Wells Lifeboat Station to Burnham Overy Staithe

 No public access to protect nesting birds on the beach  
- 1 April to 15 August each year

 Proposed route

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# Holkham Bay






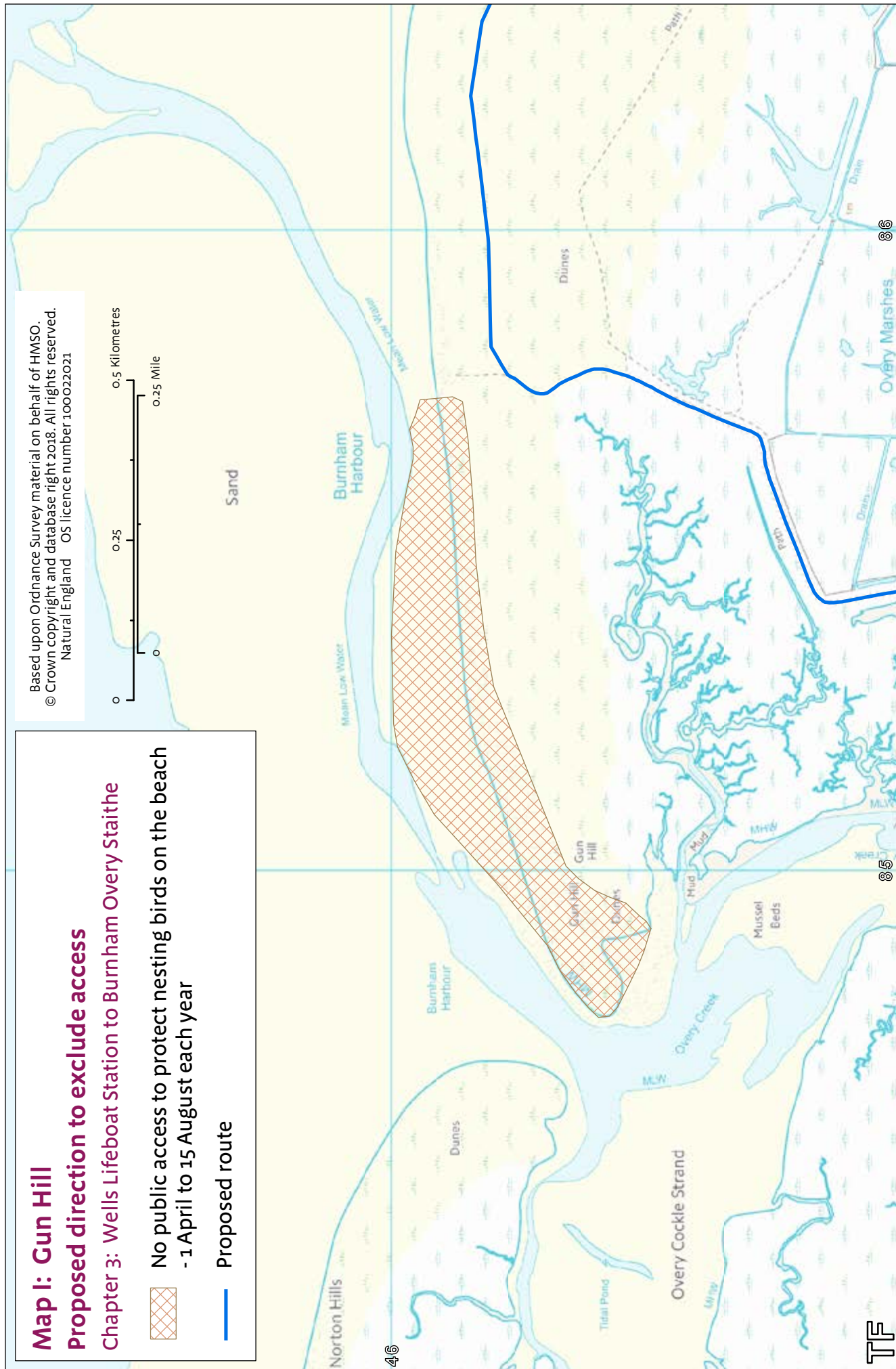
## Map I: Gun Hill

### Proposed direction to exclude access

Chapter 3: Wells Lifeboat Station to Burnham Overy Staithe

-  No public access to protect nesting birds on the beach - 1 April to 15 August each year

-  Proposed route

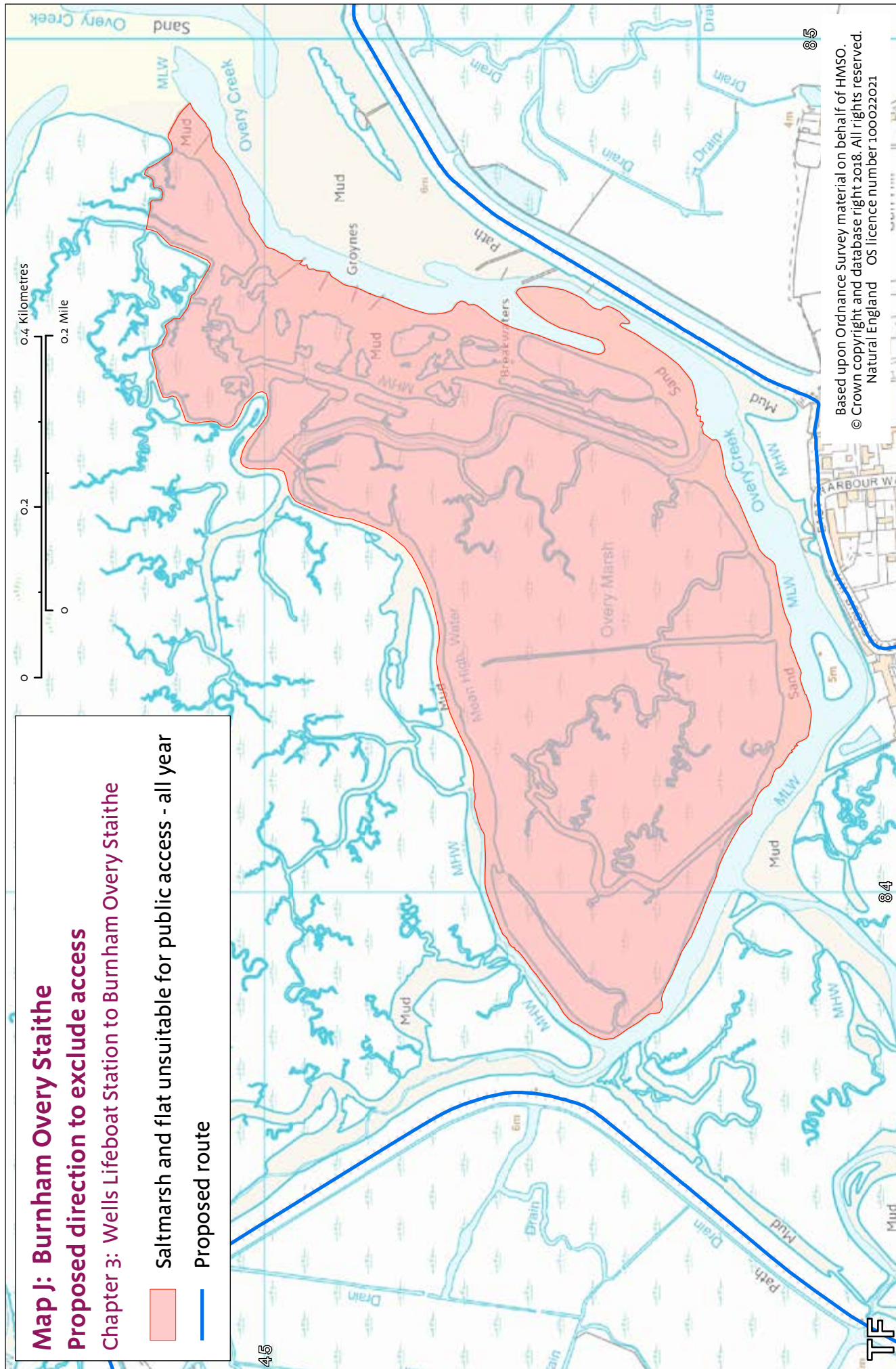


## Map J: Burnham Overy Staithe

### Proposed direction to exclude access

#### Chapter 3: Wells Lifeboat Station to Burnham Overy Staithe




-  Saltmarsh and flat unsuitable for public access - all year
-  Proposed route

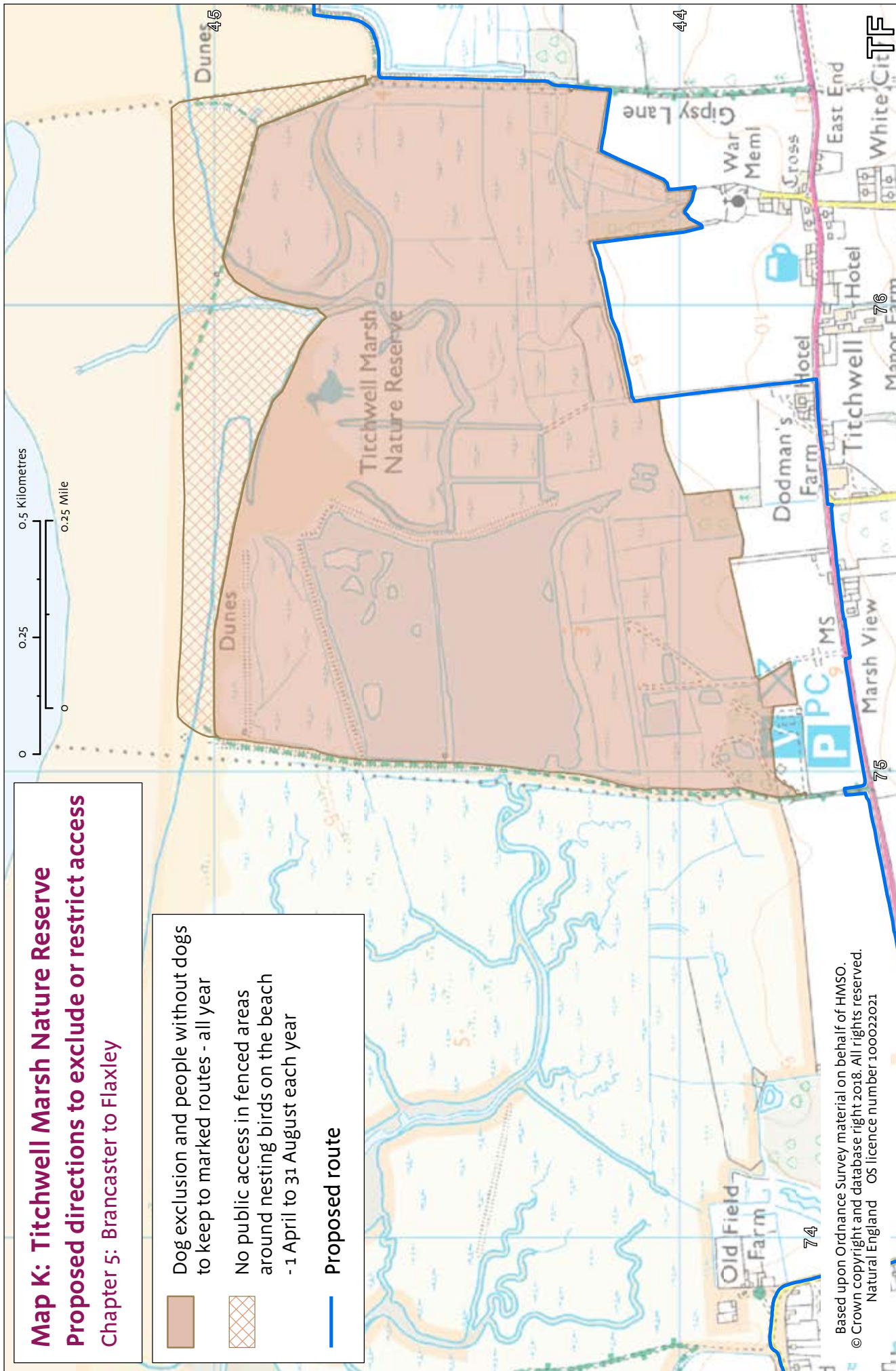




## Map K: Titchwell Marsh Nature Reserve Proposed directions to exclude or restrict access

Chapter 5: Brancaster to Flaxley

-  Dog exclusion and people without dogs to keep to marked routes - all year
-  No public access in fenced areas around nesting birds on the beach - 1 April to 31 August each year
-  Proposed route



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## Map L: Holme Dunes

### Proposed directions to exclude access


Chapter 5: Brancaster to Flaxley


Chapter 6: Flaxley to Hunstanton

#### Land Management Restriction

 No public access - all year

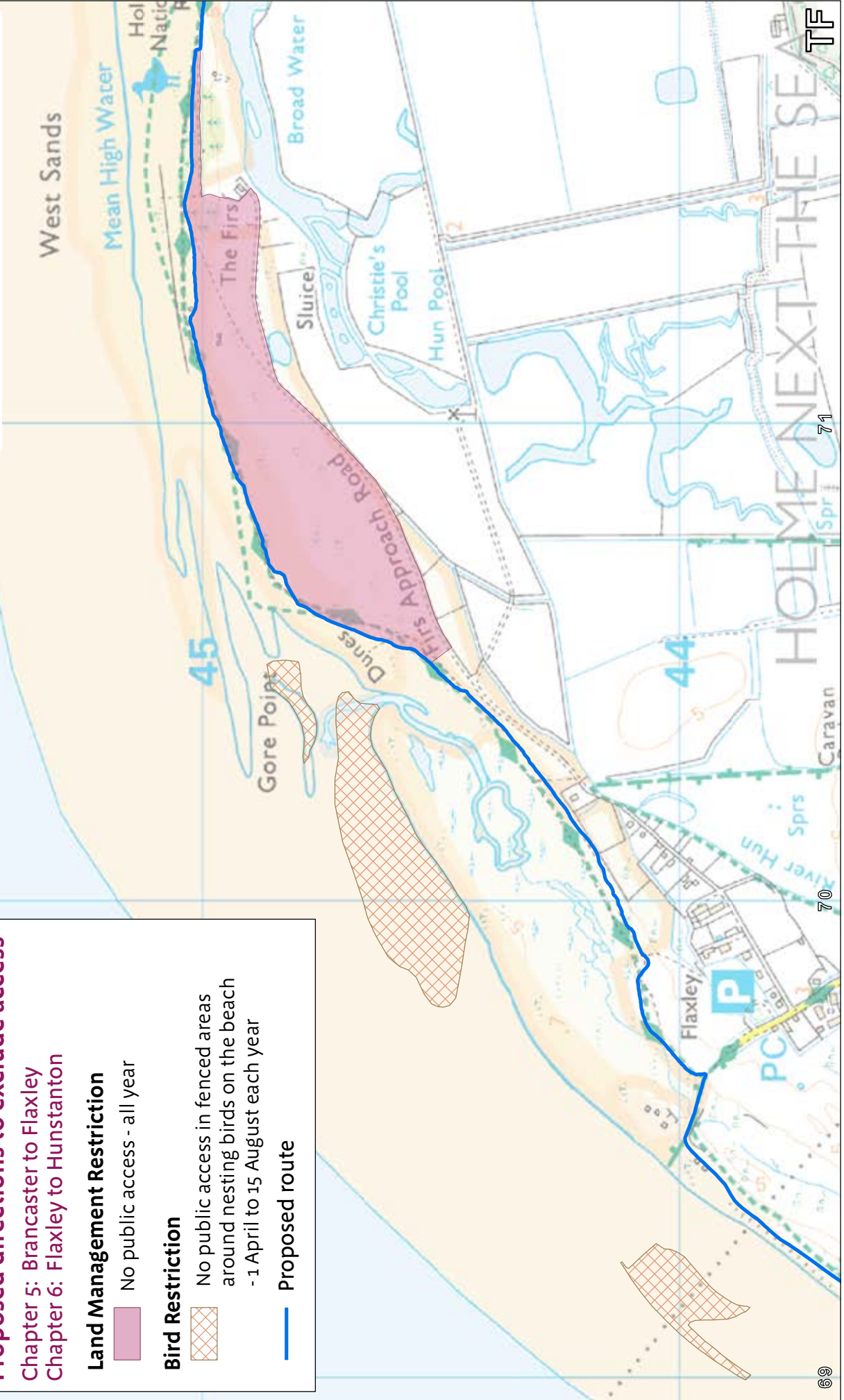
#### Bird Restriction

 No public access in fenced areas around nesting birds on the beach - 1 April to 15 August each year

 Proposed route

0 0.25 0.5 Kilometres  
0 0.25 0.5 Mile

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## Annexes

### Annex A: Bibliography

Information about Natural England's coastal access programme:

#### **Natural England**

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/england-coast-path-improving-public-access-to-the-coast](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/england-coast-path-improving-public-access-to-the-coast)

Information about the statutory framework for coastal access:

#### **Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs**

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-and-coastal-access-act-2009](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-and-coastal-access-act-2009)

#### **Coastal Access Scheme**

NE446 - Coastal Access: Natural England's Approved Scheme

Natural England

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5327964912746496>

#### **Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009**

[www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/part/9/crossheading/the-coastal-access-duty](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/part/9/crossheading/the-coastal-access-duty)

#### **Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000 [CROW]**

[www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents)

#### **The Access to the Countryside (Coastal Margin) (England) Order 2010**

[www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/558/contents/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/558/contents/made)

#### **National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949**

[www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/12-13-14/97](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/12-13-14/97)

#### **The Coastal Access Reports (Consideration and Modification Procedure) (England) Regulations 2010**

[www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/1976/contents/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/1976/contents/made)



Environmental legislation referred to in the report:

**Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive**

(Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment)

European Commission

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm>

**Habitats Directive**

(Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora)

European Commission

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm)

**North Norfolk Shoreline Management Plan**

Final Plan 2010

Environment Agency *et al*

<http://www.eacg.org.uk/docs/smp5/the%20smp%20main%20report.pdf>

Other published information used in the preparation of the report:

**NCA Profile: 77 North Norfolk Coast (NE488)**

Natural England 2013

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5490707397607424?category=587130>

**The New deal; Management of National Trails in England from April 2013 (NE426)**

<http://Publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6238141>

**The Norfolk Rivers Trust**

<http://www.norfolkriverstrust.org/all-rivers/>

**The Norfolk Rivers Trust**

The River Burn – A Water Framework Directive Local Catchment Plan

[http://www.norfolkriverstrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/River\\_Burn\\_CatchmentPlanOnline.pdf](http://www.norfolkriverstrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/River_Burn_CatchmentPlanOnline.pdf)

**The Norfolk Rivers Trust**

The River Stiffkey – A Water Framework Directive Local Catchment Plan

<http://www.norfolkriverstrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/River-Stiffkey-Catchment-Plan-2014.pdf>

## Annex B: Glossary of terms

The terms and their explanations below are simply for guidance and are not intended to have any legal effect.

Any terms shown in bold type within each explanation are included as a separate entry elsewhere in the glossary.

**1949 Act** means the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. The 1949 Act includes provisions and procedures for the creation of long-distance routes (now more commonly known as National Trails). These provisions were amended and added to by the **2009 Act** for the purpose of identifying the coastal **trail**. See bibliography for publication details.

**2009 Act** means the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. Part 9 of the 2009 Act includes provisions to improve public access to the coast. There are supplementary provisions relating to:

- consideration of coastal access reports, objections and representations by the Secretary of State – in Schedule 1A of the **1949 Act** (inserted by Schedule 19 of the 2009 Act);
- the establishment and maintenance of the English coastal route – in Schedule 20 of the 2009 Act.

Section 1.2 of the Coastal Access Scheme includes a brief overview of the main provisions, which are explained in more detail in subsequent chapters. See bibliography for publication details.

**alignment** is the term the report uses to describe the choices we make about the proposed route of the **trail** and the landward boundary of the **coastal margin**.

**alternative route** means a route proposed to the **Secretary of State** as part of our report for a stretch of coast, for use by the public at times when access along part of the normal route is excluded under a **direction**. The associated term **optional alternative route** denotes an alternative route which the public has the *option* to use at times when the normal route (even though not formally closed) is unsuitable for use because of flooding, tidal action, coastal erosion or other geomorphological processes. Figure 17 in chapter 6 of the Scheme explains alternative routes in more detail. Paragraphs 4.10.16 to 4.10.18 of the Scheme explain more about the potential use of optional alternative routes.

**appropriate assessment** means, for the purposes of the Scheme, an assessment of the implications of a plan or project for a **European site** in view of the site's conservation objectives, made in accordance with Article 6.3 of the **Habitats Directive**. Natural England

is required to conduct an appropriate assessment where it concludes that the introduction of **coastal access rights** in the form proposed is likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives for a European site. Our proposals to the Secretary of State include as necessary any local measures designed to prevent such a likely significant effect arising from improved access. Section 4.9 of the Scheme explains in more detail how we fulfil this requirement where it is relevant.

**Birds Directive** means the European Community Council Directive 2009/147/EEC on the conservation of wild birds. See bibliography for publication details.

**building** has the same meaning given in Schedule 1 of **CROW**, as amended for the coast by the **Order**. The term includes any structure or erection and any part of a building. For this purpose “structure” includes any tent, caravan or other temporary or moveable structure. It does not include any fence or wall, anything which is a means of access (as defined by **CROW** section 34 – for example steps or bridges), or any slipway, hard or quay.

**coastal access duty** means Natural England’s duty under section 296 of the **2009 Act** to secure improvements to public access to the English coast. It is explained in more detail in 1.2 of the Coastal Access Scheme.

**coastal access rights** is the term the report uses to describe the rights of public access to the coast provided under section 2(1) of **CROW** as a result of the provisions of the **2009 Act** and the **Order**. Coastal access rights are normally rights of access on foot for open-air recreation. These rights are by default subject to **national restrictions** and may additionally be subject to **directions** which restrict or **exclude** them locally. Section 2.4 of the Coastal Access Scheme explains more about the nature and management of coastal access rights.

**coastal margin** or margin means a margin of land at the coast falling within one or more of the descriptions given at article 3 of the **Order**. It is explained at section 1.3. Its main component is land subject to the **coastal access rights**, but it also contains other land, including some land that is not accessible to the public. A land owner may also voluntarily include land in the coastal access margin by making a **dedication**. Section 2.3 of the Scheme explains these other categories of land and how they fit in.

**coastal processes** is a term used in the report to mean coastal erosion, encroachment by the sea or other physical change due to geomorphological processes such as landslip. Where any part of the **trail** could be significantly affected by coastal processes, either directly or because of the need to maintain continuity with a part that is directly affected, we have included recommendations for it to **roll back** in accordance with a description in the report.

**CROW** means the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. **Coastal access rights** take effect by virtue of CROW section 2(1). Certain provisions in CROW are amended or added to by the **2009 Act** and the **Order** for the purposes of the coast. Chapter 2 of the Coastal Access Scheme provides an overview of how the amended CROW provisions apply to the coast. See bibliography for publication details.

**dedicate/dedication** means any voluntary dedication of land by the owner or long leaseholder under section 16 of **CROW** so that it will be subject to access rights under that Act. A dedication may also make provision for specific **national restrictions** that would otherwise apply over the affected land to be removed or relaxed.

Land within **the coastal margin** that was previously dedicated as access land under **CROW** becomes subject to the coastal access regime, including the **national restrictions** and the reduced level of liability operating on other parts of the margin with **coastal access rights**. On certain land, a dedication may be used to 'opt in' to the coastal access regime land where it would not otherwise apply. Chapter 2 of the Coastal Access Scheme explains these scenarios in more detail.

**definitive map** means the legal record of public rights of way. It shows public footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways, and byways open to all traffic.

**direction** means a direction under chapter II of **CROW** Part 1 to impose local restrictions or **exclusions** on the use of the **coastal access rights**.

**European site** means a site:

- classified as a Special Protection Area (SPA) for birds under the **Birds Directive**; or
- designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the **Habitats Directive**; or
- proposed to the European Commission as a site eligible for designation as a SAC for the purposes of Article 4.4 of the Habitats Directive (a candidate SAC).

Natural England is required in the circumstances described under **appropriate assessment** above to conduct such an assessment of the implications of the introduction of **coastal access rights** for European sites. It is Government policy, stated in the National Planning Policy Framework that, whilst not European sites as a matter of law, the following sites should be subject to the same procedures and protection as European sites:

- Any potential SPA or possible SAC;
- Any site listed or proposed as a Wetland of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971 (a Ramsar site); and
- Sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

For this purpose, any reference in the report to a European site or sites should be taken to include all the categories of site above.

**excepted land** – see Annex C of the Overview.

**exclude/exclusion** are terms the report uses to refer to local exclusion of the **coastal access rights** by **direction** (as opposed to the **national restrictions** that apply on all coastal access land by default). In this way the use of the rights may where necessary either be excluded completely, or restricted in specified ways by means of a local restriction. Section 6.6 of the Coastal Access Scheme explains the provisions in detail and our approach to their use.

**foreshore** is not defined in the **2009 Act** or the **Order**. In the report it is taken to mean the land between mean low water and mean high water.

**gate** is used in several ways in the report:

- ‘Field gate’ means a wide farm gate, for vehicle access.
- ‘Kissing gate’ means a pedestrian access gate, sometimes suitable for wheelchairs.
- ‘Wicket gate’ means a narrow field gate, sometimes suitable for wheelchairs, but unsuitable for larger vehicles.

**guide fencing** is a term the report uses to describe simple temporary fencing which can be put up and taken down with minimal cost or effort – see figure 18 in chapter 6 of the Coastal Access Scheme.

**Habitats Directive** means the European Community Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. See bibliography for publication details.

the **legislation** is the term the report uses to describe four pieces of legislation which include provisions relevant to the implementation of our proposals: the **2009 Act**, the **1949 Act**, **CROW** and the **Order**. There are separate entries in the glossary which describe each of these in more detail.

**local access forum** means a local access forum established under section 94 of **CROW**. Natural England is required to consult the relevant Local Access Forum in the preparation of the report, and to invite representations from it on its report – see chapter 3 of the Coastal Access Scheme for details.

**national restrictions** – see Annex D of the Overview.

**National Trail** means a long-distance route approved by the Secretary of State under section 52 of the **1949 Act**.

**objection** means an objection by a person with a relevant interest in affected land to Natural England about a proposal in the report. An objection must be made on certain specified grounds, in accordance with the provisions in Schedule 1A of the **1949 Act**



(as inserted by Schedule 19 of the **2009 Act**). Stage 3 of the implementation process described in chapter 3 of the Coastal Access Scheme provides an overview of the procedures for considering objections.

**Order** means the Access to the Countryside (Coastal Margin) (England) Order 2010 (S.I. 2010/558), made under section 3A of **CROW**. It sets out descriptions of land which are **coastal margin** and amends Part I of CROW in certain key respects for the purposes of coastal access. See bibliography for publication details.

**public right of way (PROW)** means a public footpath, bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic. These public rights of way are recorded on the definitive map.

**relevant interest** means a relevant interest in land, as defined by section 297(4) of the 2009 Act. This is a person who:

- holds an estate in fee simple absolute in possession in the land;
- holds a term of years absolute in the land, or
- is in lawful occupation of the land.

A relevant interest must therefore own or occupy the land in question, rather than simply having some kind of **legal interest** over it.

**representation** means a representation made by any person to Natural England regarding a proposal in its final report. A representation may be made on any grounds, in accordance with the provisions in Schedule 1A of the **1949 Act** (as inserted by Schedule 19 of the **2009 Act**). Stage 3 of the implementation process described in chapter 3 of the Coastal Access Scheme provides an overview of the procedures for considering representations.

**restrict/restriction** – see “exclude/exclusion”.

**Roll-back** is the term the Scheme uses to describe arrangements made under the provisions of section 55B of the **1949 Act**, whereby we may propose to the **Secretary of State** in a **coastal access report** that the route of a specified part of the **trail** which is subject to significant erosion or other coastal processes, or which links to such a section of trail, should be capable of being repositioned later in accordance with the proposals in our report, without further confirmation by the Secretary of State. Section 4.10 of the Scheme explains in more detail how this works.

**route section** is the term used in the report to describe short sections of the proposed route for the **trail**. Each route section is assigned a unique serial number which we use to refer to it in the proposals and on the accompanying maps.

**Scheduled Monument** means a site or monument of national importance given legal

protection by virtue of being listed on the Schedule of Monuments under section 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

**section 15 land** means land with public access rights under:

- section 193 of the Law of Property Act 1925;
- a local or private Act;
- a management scheme made under Part I of the Commons Act 1899; or
- an access agreement or access order made under Part V of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949;

or land subject to, or potentially subject to, public access under section 19 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Where Section 15 land forms part of the **coastal margin** (which it may do in any of the ways explained in section 4.8 of the Coastal Access Scheme), these rights apply instead of the **coastal access rights**. Figure 6 in Section 2.4 of the Coastal Access Scheme shows the relationship of Section 15 land to the coastal access regime in more detail.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)** means a site notified under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as nationally important for its wildlife and/or geological or physiographical features.

**spreading room** is the term the report uses to describe any land, other than the **trail** itself, which forms part of the **coastal margin** and which has public rights of access.

In addition to land with **coastal access rights** it therefore includes areas of **section 15 land**. Spreading room may be either seaward or landward of the **trail**, according to the extent of the margin. Section 4.8 of the Scheme explains in more detail the ways in which land may become spreading room. Spreading room may be subject to **directions** that **restrict** or **exclude** the coastal access rights locally from time to time. However, the Scheme does not use the term to describe land which is subject to a direction which excludes access for the long-term. Land is not described as spreading room in the Scheme if it falls into one of the descriptions of **excepted land**, although it may become spreading room if it loses its excepted status as a result of a change of use, or if the owner dedicates it as coastal margin. Where highways such as roads or public rights of way cross spreading room, they remain subject to the existing highway rights rather than becoming subject to coastal access rights.

**statutory duty** means the work an organisation must do by order of an Act of Parliament.

**strategic environmental assessment** means the overall requirements of European Community Council Directive 2001/42/EC. Sections 4.9.9 and 4.9.10 of the Scheme

describe the circumstances in which we would conduct a strategic environmental assessment.

**stretch** is the term the report uses to describe the whole coastline affected by proposals it contains.

**temporary route** means a diversionary route which operates while access to the trail is **excluded by direction**. Unlike an **alternative route**, a temporary route may be specified by or under the direction without requiring confirmation by the Secretary of State in the report, though land owner consent is needed in some circumstances. Figure 17 in chapter 6 of the Coastal Access Scheme explains the provisions for temporary routes in more detail.

the **trail** is the term the report uses to describe the strip of land people walk along when following the route identified for the purposes of the **Coastal Access Duty**: see section 1.2. Following approval by the Secretary of State of the proposals in our coastal access report, the trail along that stretch becomes part of the **National Trail** known as the **England Coast Path**. By default, it is the land within 2 metres on either side of the approved route line, but often it is wider or narrower than this. The trail forms part of the **coastal margin**.

**variation report** means a report to the Secretary of State under section 55(1) of the 1949 Act. Natural England may prepare a variation report recommending changes to coastal access proposals that have previously been approved. Figure 10 in chapter 3 of the Coastal Access Scheme explains in more detail the circumstances when a variation report is necessary.

A variation report may also be prepared by Natural England (in the context of our recommendations for the **trail** which we have a duty to secure under section 296 of the **2009 Act**) to recommend that the route of another National Trail at the coast is modified.

## Annex C: Excepted land categories

The effect of Schedule 1 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 is that some categories of land are completely excluded from the coastal access rights, even if they fall within the coastal margin:

- land covered by buildings or the curtilage of such land;
- land used as a park or garden;
- land used for the getting of minerals by surface working including quarrying (except, under certain circumstances, the removal of sand or shingle from an area of foreshore or beach);
- land used for the purposes of a railway (including a light railway) or tramway;
- land covered by pens in use for the temporary detention of livestock;
- land used for the purposes of a racecourse or aerodrome;
- land which is being developed and which will become excepted land under certain other excepted land provisions;
- land covered by works used for the purposes of a statutory undertaking (other than flood defence works or sea defence works) or the curtilage of such land;
- land covered by works used for an electronic communications code network or the curtilage of any such land;
- land the use of which is regulated by byelaws under section 14 of the Military Lands Act 1892 or section 2 of the Military Lands Act 1900;
- land which is, or forms part of, a school playing field or is otherwise occupied by the school and used for the purposes of the school; and
- land which is, or forms part of, a highway (within the meaning of the Highways Act 1980) – see below.

Some other land categories are excepted by default, but we may propose that the trail should cross them on an access strip – in which case the strip itself is not excepted from the coastal access rights. Where land in any of these categories would form part of the coastal margin in proposals, it would therefore be fully excepted from coastal access rights. That includes:

- land on which the soil is being, or has at any time within the previous 12 months been, disturbed by any ploughing or drilling undertaken for the purposes of planting or sowing crops or trees;
- land used for the purposes of a golf course;
- land which is, or forms part of, a regulated caravan or camping site; and
- land which is, or forms part of, a burial ground.

Highways are also excepted from the coastal access rights. This does not prevent the trail from following a public footpath or other highway, and people can continue exercising their rights to use highways that fall within the wider spreading room. Such highways form part of the coastal margin even though the access rights along them are afforded by other legislation.

Land owners may choose, under the legislation, to dedicate excepted land as a permanent part of the coastal margin. These provisions are explained in more detail in chapter 2 of our Coastal Access Scheme.



## Annex D: National restrictions

The coastal access rights which would be newly introduced under proposals include most types of open-air recreation on foot or by wheelchair including walking, climbing and picnicking.

The scope of these coastal access rights is normally limited by a set of rules that we call in the Coastal Access Scheme the “national restrictions”.

They list some specific activities not included within the coastal access rights – for example camping, horse riding and cycling. The national restrictions on the coastal access rights are set out on the pages that follow.

The national restrictions do not prevent such recreational uses taking place under other rights, or with the landowner’s permission, or by traditional tolerance – for example on an area of foreshore where horse riding is customary. In particular, these national restrictions have no effect on people’s use of public rights of way or Section 15 land (see the entry for ‘section 15 land’ in the Glossary).

The land owner (or in some circumstances a long leaseholder or farm tenant) also has the option to include such recreational uses within the coastal access rights on a particular area of land, or on his holdings generally. He can do this:

- permanently (i.e. on behalf of himself and future owners of the land), by dedicating such rights under section 16 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW); or
- until further notice, by agreeing that we should give a direction under CROW Schedule 2 paragraph 7 to this effect.

We can provide more information about these options on request.

# Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

## SCHEDULE 2 RESTRICTIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY PERSONS EXERCISING RIGHT OF ACCESS (Section 2)

### General restrictions

- 1 (1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), section 2(1) does not entitle a person to be on any land if, in or on that land, he –
- (a) drives or rides any vehicle other than an invalid carriage as defined by section 20(2) of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970,
  - (b) uses a vessel or sailboard on any non-tidal water,
  - (c) has with him any animal other than a dog,
  - (d) commits any criminal offence,
  - (e) lights or tends a fire or does any act which is likely to cause a fire,
  - (f) intentionally or recklessly takes, kills, injures or disturbs any animal, bird or fish,
  - (g) intentionally or recklessly takes, damages or destroys any eggs or nests,
  - (h) feeds any livestock,
  - (i) bathes in any non-tidal water,
  - (j) engages in any operations of or connected with hunting, shooting, fishing, trapping, snaring, taking or destroying of animals, birds or fish or has with him any engine, instrument or apparatus used for hunting, shooting, fishing, trapping, snaring, taking or destroying animals, birds or fish,
  - (k) uses or has with him any metal detector,
  - (l) intentionally removes, damages or destroys any plant, shrub, tree or root or any part of a plant, shrub, tree or root,
  - (m) obstructs the flow of any drain or watercourse, or opens, shuts or otherwise interferes with any sluice-gate or other apparatus,
  - (n) without reasonable excuse, interferes with any fence, barrier or other device designed to prevent accidents to people or to enclose livestock,
  - (o) neglects to shut any gate or to fasten it where any means of doing so is provided, except where it is reasonable to assume that a gate is intended to be left open,
  - (p) affixes or writes any advertisement, bill, placard or notice,
  - (q) in relation to any lawful activity which persons are engaging in or are about to engage in on that or adjoining land, does anything which is intended by him to have the effect –
    - (i) of intimidating those persons so as to deter them or any of them from engaging in that activity,
    - (ii) of obstructing that activity, or
    - (iii) of disrupting that activity,
  - (r) without reasonable excuse, does anything which (whether or not intended by him to have the effect mentioned in paragraph (q)) disturbs, annoys or obstructs any persons engaged in a lawful activity on the land,
  - (s) engages in any organised games, or in camping, hang-gliding or para-gliding, or

- (t) engages in any activity which is organised or undertaken (whether by him or another) for any commercial purpose.
- (2) Nothing in sub-paragraph (1)(f) or (j) affects a person's entitlement by virtue of section 2(1) to be on any land which is coastal margin if the person's conduct (to the extent that it falls within sub-paragraph (1)(f) or (j)) is limited to permitted fishing-related conduct.
- (3) In sub-paragraph (2) the reference to permitted fishing-related conduct is a reference to the person –
  - (a) having a fishing rod or line, or
  - (b) engaging in any activities which –
    - (i) are connected with, or ancillary to, fishing with a rod and line, or with a line only, in the exercise of a right to fish, and
    - (ii) take place on land other than land used for grazing or other agricultural purposes.
- 2 (1) In paragraph 1(k), "metal detector" means any device designed or adapted for detecting or locating any metal or mineral in the ground.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph 1(q) and (r), activity on any occasion on the part of a person or persons on land is "lawful" if he or they may engage in the activity on the land on that occasion without committing an offence or trespassing on the land.
- 3 Regulations may amend paragraphs 1 and 2.
- 4 (1) During the period beginning with 1st March and ending with 31st July in each year, section 2(1) does not entitle a person to be on any land if he takes, or allows to enter or remain, any dog which is not on a short lead.
- (2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply in relation to land which is coastal margin.
- 5 Whatever the time of year, section 2(1) does not entitle a person to be on any land if he takes, or allows to enter or remain, any dog which is not on a short lead and which is in the vicinity of livestock.
- 6 In paragraphs 4 and 5, "short lead" means a lead of fixed length and of not more than two metres.
- 6A (1) Whatever the time of year, section 2(1) does not entitle a person to be on any land which is coastal margin at any time if –
  - (a) that person has taken onto the land, or allowed to enter or remain on the land, any dog, and
  - (b) at that time, the dog is not under the effective control of that person or another person.
- (2) For this purpose a dog is under the effective control of a person if the following conditions are met.
- (3) The first condition is that –
  - (a) the dog is on a lead, or
  - (b) the dog is within sight of the person and the person remains aware of the dog's actions and has reason to be confident that the dog will return to the person reliably and promptly on the person's command.
- (4) The second condition is that the dog remains –
  - (a) on access land, or
  - (b) on other land to which that person has a right of access.
- (5) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (4), a dog which is in tidal waters is to be

regarded as remaining on access land.

6B (1) Section 2(1) does not entitle a person to be on any land which is coastal margin if, on that land, the person obstructs any person passing, or attempting to pass, on foot along any part of the English coastal route, any official alternative route or any relevant temporary route.

(2) In this paragraph –

“the English coastal route” means the route secured pursuant to the coastal access duty (within the meaning of section 296 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009);

“official alternative route” has the meaning given by section 55J of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949;

“relevant temporary route” means a route for the time being having effect by virtue of a direction under section 55I of that Act to the extent that the line of the route passes over coastal margin.





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