

Offshore

- Offshore sandbanks providing protection from wave action also subject to change
- Slow relative sea level rise caused by adjustment after last Ice Age greatly increased by sea level rise caused by recent and predicted global climate warming. Impacts increased by increased frequency and severity of storms
- Offshore wind farms, with potential impacts on seascape, tranquility, characteristic wildlife including feeding and migrating birds

Potential impacts from the pressures for change are shown in the following colours:

- Coastal processes
- Climate change
- Development pressures
- Global market forces, national and international policy

Old Hunstanton to Weybourne
(very dynamic coastline subject to continuous change, both erosion and accretion varying over time and in rate along the coast)

- Potential impacts on archaeology and historic buildings in flood or erosion zones
- Intertidal marshes can respond to historic rate of sea level rise through accretion of sediment
- Sea level rise causing increasing likelihood of flooding for habitats, farmland and properties protected by sea defences
- Characteristic coastal habitats and species likely to be affected by climate change, although extent and timescale of change still uncertain
- Pressures on sensitive habitats and species from recreation and visitor activities, potentially increasing if nearby areas of expanding population give rise to more visitors

Weybourne to Bacton
(soft cliffs of glacial sands, gravels and clays, subject to continuous pressures of erosion and beach-lowering at different rates along the coast)

- Potential impacts on archaeology and historic buildings in flood or erosion zones
- Sea level rise causing increased rates of erosion, pressure on and undermining of sea defences
- Characteristic coastal habitats and species likely to be affected by climate change, although extent and timescale of change still uncertain
- Need to plan to allow some settlements to 'roll back' in response to coastal erosion

Eastern Wash
(low-lying reclaimed hinterland protected by sea bank)

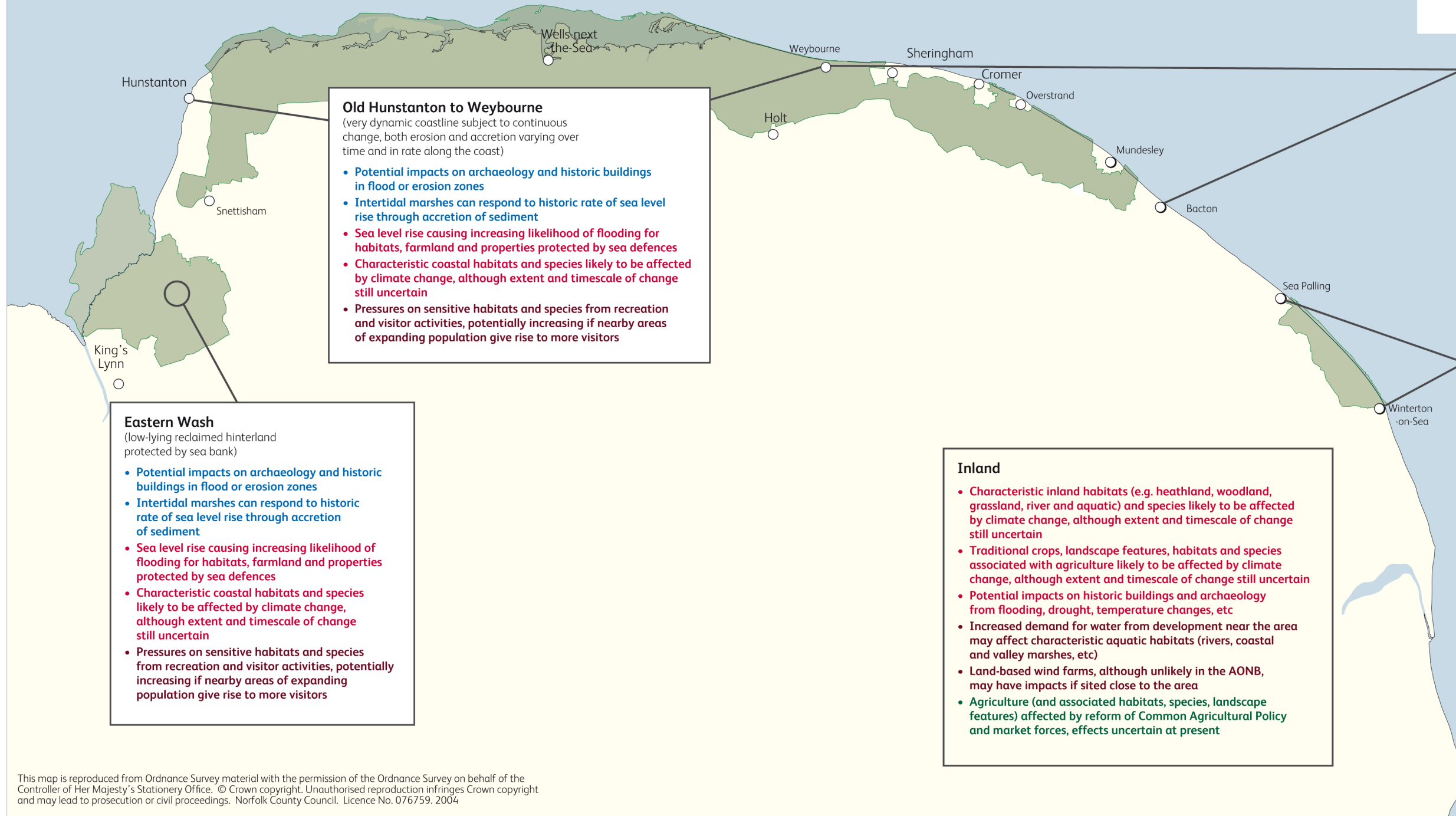
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Inland

- Characteristic inland habitats (e.g. heathland, woodland, grassland, river and aquatic) and species likely to be affected by climate change, although extent and timescale of change still uncertain
- Traditional crops, landscape features, habitats and species associated with agriculture likely to be affected by climate change, although extent and timescale of change still uncertain
- Potential impacts on historic buildings and archaeology from flooding, drought, temperature changes, etc
- Increased demand for water from development near the area may affect characteristic aquatic habitats (rivers, coastal and valley marshes, etc)
- Land-based wind farms, although unlikely in the AONB, may have impacts if sited close to the area
- Agriculture (and associated habitats, species, landscape features) affected by reform of Common Agricultural Policy and market forces, effects uncertain at present

Sea Palling to Winterton
(low-lying formerly intertidal hinterland protected by defences /dunes)

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