

**Borough Council
of King's Lynn and
West Norfolk
Natura
2000 Sites
Monitoring
and
Mitigation
Strategy**

August 2015

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	4
1. Introduction	7
1.1. Document overview	7
1.2. Aim of the Strategy	8
1.3. Purpose of the Strategy.....	8
2. Need for a Monitoring and Mitigation Strategy.....	9
2.1. Chapter overview	9
2.2. Background	9
2.3. Location of proposed housing sites in relation to Natura 2000 sites.....	10
2.4. Relationship between allocations and affected features of Natura 2000 sites.....	11
2.5. Requirements outlined in the HRA.....	11
2.6. Avoidance measures for impacts on Dersingham Bog and Roydon Common SAC/(Ramsar - with potential to achieve SPA status).....	13
2.7. Avoidance measures for North Norfolk Coast SPA/Wash SPA/SAC.....	16
3. Existing monitoring and mitigation measures	18
3.1. Chapter overview	18
3.2. Existing Management Framework.....	18
3.3. Visitor Surveys	19
3.4. Wash Incident Reports	19
3.5.2. Dog control orders	20
3.5.3. Dog Ban Areas.....	20
3.5.5. Leash Orders	21
3.6. Site Improvement Plans	21
4. Proposed Monitoring and Mitigation Measures	24
4.1. Chapter overview	24
4.2. A HRA Monitoring & Mitigation & Green Infrastructure Coordinating Panel.....	24
4.3. Habitat Mitigation Fund	24
4.4. CIL.....	25
4.5. Revised policy DM 19 – GI provision and HRA mitigation/levy.....	25
4.6. Planning policy requirements for allocated sites	25
4.7. New and enhanced Green Infrastructure.....	26
4.8. Visitor Monitoring	28
5. Funding and implementation.....	30
5.1. Chapter overview	30
5.2. Proposed Interim Habitat Mitigation Payments	30
5.2.1. Collective Approach	30
5.3. Collective Approach Mitigation Framework mechanisms	31
5.4. Requirement for mitigation	31

5.5.	Viability	32
5.6.	Type of mitigation	33
5.7.	Payment of standard Habitat Mitigation Contribution	34
5.7.1.	Smaller Developments	34
5.7.2.	Larger Developments	34
5.8.	Provision of alternative mitigation	35
6.	Proposed Governance Arrangements for Managing European Site Mitigation	36
6.1.	Overview	36
6.2.	Purpose of the HRA Monitoring & Mitigation & GI Coordination Panel (HMMGCP)	37
6.3.	Functions of the Panel	38
6.4.	Composition and decisions of the Panel	38
6.5.	Meetings	39
7.	Ongoing Review and Monitoring of this Strategy	40
7.1.	Chapter overview	40
7.2.	Monitoring of European Sites	40
7.3.	Monitoring and review of the effectiveness of the Strategy	41
7.4.	Timetable	42
7.5.	Certainty of delivery	42
8.	Conclusion	44
8.1.	Summary of approach and measures included in this strategy	44
8.2.	Conclusion	45
Appendices		46
Appendix 1 – Map illustrating proximity of allocated sites to Natura 2000 sites		46
Appendix 2- Relationship between allocations and affected features of Natura 2000 sites		47
A. Identification of potentially affected Natura 2000 Sites re particular areas of proposed housing development.		47
B: Measures specified by the HRA Report to avoid the potential adverse effects		48
Appendix 3	- Potential Monitoring and Mitigation Measures for The Wash and North Norfolk Coast	49
Appendix 4	- Potential Monitoring and Mitigation Measures for Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog.....	54
Appendix 5	- Potential Mitigation Measures for Breckland SPA/SAC.....	56
Appendix 6-	Borough Council Green Infrastructure Strategy - Outline of projects	58
Appendix 7-	Mitigation Measures – summary related to items required in HRA.....	93
Appendix 8-	Revised policy DM 19 – GI provision and HRA mitigation/levy	96
C.19 DM19	- Green Infrastructure.....	96
Appendix 9-	Allocation / Development specific measures	99
Appendix 10	- Initial Timetable for GI/Mitigation/Monitoring Process (2015/2016).....	139

Executive Summary

The Borough Council, in producing the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies – Proposed Submission Document, are required to carry out a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to inform the site/ policy selection process.

The Borough Council is required to assess the likely significant effects of the proposals in its plan on the integrity of the designated sites. In the context of this plan these are effects from new housing proposals. The HRA document considers the potential effects of the site-specific policies and allocations on designated sites of European importance. The potential effects are considered to arise from loss of supporting habitats, habitat fragmentation, non-specific proximity impacts, increased recreation and leisure pressures, increased use of roads, and the cumulative impacts on sites arising from multiple housing allocations.

By far the most important of these, in a borough-wide context, was considered to be the impacts arising from increased recreation and leisure pressures on European sites. This indicated that visitors likely to cause greatest impacts were local site users, in particular those exercising dogs, and this visitor group are most likely to be frequent site visitors. Impacts were predicted to be greatest where local users were within comfortable walking distance of European sites (estimated to be 1km), and would also occur where sites were in a reasonable range of driving, estimated to be around 8km or 5 miles.

In relation to Habitats Regulations Assessment monitoring and mitigation the Council has adopted the following strategy:

- For affected areas a suite of measures including all/ some of:
 - On site provision of suitable measures
 - Offsite mitigation
 - Offsite alternative natural green space
 - Publicity,
 - A project level HRA to establish specific issues as appropriate
- In addition to the above suite of measures the Borough Council will make a Borough wide charge of £50 per house to cover small scale mitigation on designated sites and general monitoring.

- The Borough Council anticipates utilising CIL receipts (should a CIL charge be ultimately adopted) for contributing to more strategic scale green infrastructure provision across the plan area.
- Forming a HRA Monitoring & Mitigation & GI Co ordination Panel to oversee monitoring, provision of new green infrastructure through a Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan and the distribution of levy funding.
- Revising Policy DM19 to embed these provisions into the Plan
- Participating in Norfolk wide monitoring of the effects of new development on designated sites

This Mitigation and Monitoring Strategy provides a framework for the avoidance of these likely significant effects identified. It addresses the actions required from the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and includes:

- A restatement of the HRA findings.
- Detail on how each of these requirements are intended to be, and can be, met in respect of the allocated sites.
- The inclusion of a levy on all development in the Borough, responding to the potential cumulative impacts that could occur from such growth that may not be adequately addressed through measures on allocated development sites.
- More detailed consideration of pressures currently arising on the European site locations.
- A mechanism for considering and responding to monitoring information, including the recommendation for spending from the levy fund (primarily aimed at the sensitive European site locations). This would take the form of a Panel (Chaired by a Cabinet member from the Borough Council and including representatives from the RSPB, Natural England and others) to consider results of monitoring and propose mitigation measures, as well as co-ordinating wider related proposals for green infrastructure in the Borough.
- An addendum to the HRA reflecting the above.

The effectiveness of the Strategy will be monitored and there is sufficient flexibility to ensure that the Strategy can be updated to reflect new information, particularly in response to data from monitoring the European Sites.

It is important to emphasise that when implemented, this Strategy will ensure that **likely significant impacts identified in the HRA as a result of policies proposed in the SADMP document will be avoided or mitigated against**. This Strategy will contribute to safeguarding the integrity of European sites within, and adjacent to the Borough boundary and will be monitored and reviewed to ensure the effectiveness of the identified measures. Partnership working is a key component of the Strategy and the Borough Council will continue to pursue a joined up approach with all relevant authorities, organisations and site owners with responsibility for managing the designated European Sites.

21-08-2015

1. Introduction

1.1. Document overview

- 1.1.1. The Introduction to this document sets the aim and purpose of the monitoring and mitigation strategy.
- 1.1.2. Chapter 2 sets the context for the requirement of this strategy by briefly illustrating the link between policies in the SADMP document and the potential impact on the integrity of European Sites. The recommendations of the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) are outlined to provide a framework for this strategy to build upon.
- 1.1.3. Chapter 3 refers to the relevant authorities involved in managing local designated sites and details the existing monitoring and mitigation strategies already in place to safeguard their integrity.
- 1.1.4. Chapter 4 lists the proposed mitigation measures by the Borough Council to make a proportional contribution to monitoring and mitigation of the European Sites.
- 1.1.5. Funding and implementation is the subject of Chapter 5 which includes details of a proposed Habitat Mitigation Fund which aids delivery of this strategy.
- 1.1.6. Chapter 6 focuses on Proposed Governance Arrangements for Managing European Site Mitigation and establishes a HRA Monitoring & Mitigation & GI Coordination Panel HMMGCP to oversee the delivery of this strategy.
- 1.1.7. Chapter 7 outlines how this strategy will be monitored and reviewed to determine whether it has been effective, and if not how this will be resolved.

1.1.8. Finally, Chapter 8 provides a summary and conclusion to the Strategy.

1.2. Aim of the Strategy

1.2.1. The aim of this strategy is to provide a proportionate and precautionary approach to protecting the integrity of designated European Sites from potential recreational pressure arising from new development identified in the Site Allocations & Development Management Policies (SADMP) Plan.

1.3. Purpose of the Strategy

1.3.1. This Strategy seeks to summarise and clarify the measures intended to mitigate potential adverse impact to European Sites, and in particular:

- a) what the mitigation measures are;
- b) how and when they will be decided;
- c) how they will be delivered, by whom, and when;
- d) what happens if they are not delivered;
- e) how will it be known whether they have had the desired effect;
- f) what will be done if they do not.

1.3.2. While this Strategy concentrates on mitigating adverse impact on habitats, bird and marine sites, this should also be recognised as a key component of a wider Core Strategy ambition to improve the quality of life and the natural environment in the Borough.

2. Need for a Monitoring and Mitigation Strategy

2.1. Chapter overview

2.1.1. This chapter outlines the reasons why a Monitoring and Mitigation Strategy is required and explores the links between proposals in the SADMP document and the potential for adverse impact on the integrity European sites. This chapter includes the recommendations of the HRA which, if implemented, will ensure that the Plan is deliverable as identified potential adverse impacts can be mitigated.

2.2. Background

2.2.1. European legislation, translated into United Kingdom law, provides for specific protection of the most important wildlife sites. Known as Natura 2000 sites (N2K), these are an EU wide network of nature protection areas established under the 1992 Habitats Directive. This protection is embedded in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. The legislation is commonly referred to as the Habitat Regulations and the designated sites are frequently referred to as European Sites. Whilst building directly on any designated wildlife site can typically be expected to result in adverse impacts, it is also the case that development some distance from a designated site can have adverse impacts. Of greatest relevance in this context is where new house building will lead to greater population levels and therefore increased human activity on or at the designated European Sites.

2.2.2. Mitigation measures need to be put in place to ensure that impacts in the future, once any new housing is built, will not exceed those that are occurring at present. It is common practice to consider individual mitigation proposals alongside individual planning applications for development: for big schemes this can be a realistic and appropriate approach. However, when dealing with small scale developments, including individual dwellings, case by case assessment and mitigation

becomes unviable. It is for this reason that many authorities are looking to establish over-arching mitigation frameworks so that, rather than each separate planning application needing to be accompanied by its own HRA and package of mitigation measures, there is a collective approach that can be applicable to all relevant applications.

2.2.3. The HRA identifies a potential for adverse impacts on certain European Natura 2000 (N2K) sites through recreational activity arising from certain groups of residential developments allocated by the Plan. The recreational activity generally of most concern is dog walking, due to the combination of its popularity, its potential for the disturbance of ground nesting birds, potential disruption of site management such as grazing and localised nutrient enrichment.

2.2.4. The HRA screening identified no sites as individually likely to have a significant adverse effect on N2K sites. The HRA does, however, identify potential 'in-combination' effects for a number of sites, including several large, strategically important ones.

2.2.5. The HRA conclusion states 'This HRA provides a framework for a workable solution to this issue, which if followed will ensure no adverse effect will result from the proposals.'

2.3. Location of proposed housing sites in relation to Natura 2000 sites

2.3.1. A more detailed illustration of location of proposed housing sites in relation to Natura 2000 sites is provided as Appendix 1. This map shows the location of the European sites with both an 8 and 10km zone marked around them and also the location of the sites and villages where housing growth is taking place. As might be expected the housing growth is spread across the area (although clearly the *scale* of growth varies with the location).

2.3.2. The map demonstrates that the entire Borough is closely related to sensitive sites; new growth in housing has the potential to affect those sites. The HRA does distinguish between sites susceptible to recreational pressures and explores local and cumulative impacts. Notwithstanding the potential or otherwise for direct effects there is still a need to ensure appropriate monitoring for the whole Borough and particularly origin/destination information. Adopting this precautionary approach is appropriate given the geographical location of the Borough and the significant growth pressures occurring.

2.4. Relationship between allocations and affected features of Natura 2000 sites

2.4.1. Whilst the map illustrates the cumulative pressure placed by population growth close to European Sites, the HRA identifies that only a select number of allocated sites have the potential for a direct adverse impact on European sites. Therefore the HRA recommendations are focused on mitigation measures for the development of those key sites. Table A of Appendix 2 shows the links identified in the HRA between select allocations and the European sites. The subsequent table summarises what measures have been specified by the HRA to avoid potential adverse effects.

2.5. Requirements outlined in the HRA

2.5.1. The HRA recommends a number of monitoring requirements and mitigation measures which, if implemented, would ensure that adverse effects were either avoided or compensated for safeguarding the integrity of the European sites within and adjacent to the Borough boundary.

2.5.2. The extracts below (Sections 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7) are taken from pages 95 to 98 of the HRA and outline how the plan will deliver monitoring and mitigation measures. Specific monitoring and mitigation measures in the

text have been highlighted to emphasise specific deliverable measures which this strategy aims to address.

2.5.3. Extract from HRA

2.5.4. The following policy wording has been incorporated into site specific policies for housing allocations within 8km of sensitive European sites.

2.5.5. The policy wording is as follows:

Provision of an agreed package of habitat protection measures, to mitigate potential adverse impacts of additional recreational pressure associated with the allocated development upon nature conservation sites covered by the Habitats Regulations Assessment. This package of measures will require specialist design and assessment, but is anticipated to include provision of:

i. Enhanced informal recreational provision on (or in close proximity to) the allocated site [Sustainable Accessible Natural Greenspace], to limit the likelihood of additional recreational pressure (particularly in relation to exercising dogs) on nearby relevant nature conservation sites. This provision will be likely to consist of an integrated combination of:

1. Informal open space (over and above the Council's normal standards for play space);

2. Landscaping, including landscape planting and maintenance;

3. A network of attractive pedestrian routes, and car

access to these, which provide a variety of terrain, routes and links to the wider public footpath network.

ii. Contribution to enhanced management of nearby designated nature conservation sites and/or alternative green space;

iii. A programme of publicity to raise awareness of relevant environmental sensitivities and of alternative recreational opportunities.

2.5.6. It is acknowledged that the success of such measures is not entirely predictable, and that **a level of monitoring of use of European and alternative sites will be required post development. The results of this monitoring would need to lead to further measures being taken if harm to European sites is thought to be likely.**

2.6. Avoidance measures for impacts on Dersingham Bog and Roydon Common SAC/(Ramsar - with potential to achieve SPA status).

2.6.1. The HRA outlines the measures that need to be implemented to avoid damage to European sites.

2.6.2. **For housing allocations within 8km of Roydon Common SAC/Ramsar, the following provisions should apply.** These should be applied in proportion with the size of the proposed development.

2.6.3. The following **package of habitat protection measures**, to mitigate potential adverse impacts of additional recreational pressure associated with the allocated development upon nature conservation sites covered by the Habitats Regulations, is proposed. This package of measures will require specialist design and assessment, but is anticipated to include provision of **enhanced informal recreational provision on (or in close proximity to) the allocated site**, to limit the likelihood of additional

recreational pressure (particularly in relation to exercising dogs) on nearby relevant nature conservation sites. This provision will be likely to consist of an integrated combination of:

2.6.4. a. **Informal open space (over and above the Council's normal standards for play space)**; the spaces provided will need to demonstrate their suitability for a variety of uses, including linear/ circular routes for dog exercising. It is acknowledged that people will choose to use a number of different places for dog walking, and that some may choose on occasion to visit Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog. This may be offset to an extent by existing residents choosing to walk their dogs in the new open space provided.

2.6.5. b. **Landscaping, including landscape planting and maintenance**; landscaping in itself will make little difference to alleviate recreational pressure on Roydon Common or Dersingham Bog. However it may help to make the new housing areas more attractive to residents and dissuade them from travelling a greater distance.

2.6.6. c. **A network of attractive pedestrian routes, and car access to these**, which provide a variety of terrain, routes and links to the wider public footpath network.

2.6.7. d. **Contribution to enhanced management of nearby designated nature conservation sites and/or alternative green space**; this could come in the form of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which could support any changes to the infrastructure on the European sites. CIL could also support site monitoring. Another possibility is that CIL could be used to purchase additional land for public access. However, CIL may not be a suitable mechanism for funding ongoing management of sites once such infrastructure is in place.

2.6.8. e. An ongoing **programme of publicity** to raise awareness of relevant environmental sensitivities and of alternative recreational opportunities away from the sensitive sites. For example, prominent and permanent

signage could be provided both at the new development and at the sensitive sites.

2.6.9. f. The **new developments should be subject to screening for HRA.**

This does not replace those measures specified above, nor does it abdicate the duties of this HRA; rather it provides an additional safeguard that, at the point of delivery, a likely significant effect has been avoided.

2.6.10. g. Use of the European sites should be subject to **ongoing monitoring**, as a part of an agreed mitigation strategy, to identify whether adverse effects on site integrity are predicted and, if so, the proportion of such harm arising from visitors from the developments in question. This monitoring should be able to provide timely evidence to inform the developers' obliged response, which would be likely to involve influencing future recreational use of these areas through future phases of development, contributions to European site management measures, alternative recreational provision, influencing wider recreation take up, or some combination of these.

2.6.11. h. There should be an **ongoing dialogue, organised by the Council, and involving all relevant stakeholders, with the specific aim of reducing effects on these sites, examining the results of site monitoring and acting on any findings.** A habitat mitigation/monitoring and green infrastructure co-ordinating group has been established to provide an effective forum to identify and implement mitigation and green infrastructure.

2.6.12. i. The Borough and other stakeholders should continue to **explore options for obtaining long-term access or acquiring further recreational greenspace** on an opportunistic basis.

2.6.13. j. As the potential effects on the European sites come from a number of sources, some of which are outside the scope of this plan (for example existing settlements), the site managers should continue to

innovate and explore ways of **reducing on-site impacts of recreational disturbance**. This will also be assisted by developer contributions, in the form of habitat mitigation payments.

2.7. Avoidance measures for North Norfolk Coast SPA/Wash SPA/SAC

2.7.1. **Avoidance of adverse effects in combination with other proposals outside the Borough has already been considered at Core Strategy level**, but further work is needed to develop an agreed package of habitat protection measures. **Baseline visitor pressure data, monitoring and management measures will need to be developed and demonstrated to be deliverable**. The Council will continue to work with its partners in pursuit of this (see above items also).

2.7.2. With regard to the **combined effect of housing proposals** specific to the submission document:

- Heacham
- Hunstanton
- Docking
- Burnham Market
- Snettisham
- Ingoldisthorpe
- Dersingham
- Hillington

2.7.3. There is also:

- **a parallel strategy of GI provision, plus**
- **a programme of permanent public information.**

2.7.4. This should be sufficient to ensure reduction of likely impacts to an insignificant level, and no adverse effect on integrity. This should be tested for larger proposals by submission to HRA screening.

2.7.5. For the adjoining district of North Norfolk, **a programme of monitoring** was proposed in the site-specific HRA (Royal Haskoning 2009). The programme was designed to be proactive in helping to predict where adverse effects may occur within the European site. The Borough will consult with North Norfolk District Council to clarify progress with this monitoring programme, and **where feasible, and in partnership with others, ensure that a similar programme is installed in West Norfolk.**

21-08-2015

3. Existing monitoring and mitigation measures

3.1. Chapter overview

3.1.1. It is important to recognise that the proposed population increase as a result of policies in the Local Plan (of which the housing numbers were already determined by the adopted Core Strategy in 2011) are just a fragment of the overall picture which is contributing to increased pressure on European sites. In this context, there are already a wide number of groups and organisations as well as site owners whom have an interest or responsibility for monitoring and mitigating recreational pressure on designated sites. There are also a number of monitoring and mitigation strategies already in place; some overarching, but others applied on a site by site basis. This chapter compiles existing site measures and monitoring strategies.

3.2. Existing Management Framework

3.2.1. Most European sites were designated as a result of legislation introduced in 1992 and many have been nature reserves long before this. Each of the European sites have a complex network of overlapping bodies with responsibility for managing the sites and some overlapping boundaries. This is particularly the case for The Wash and North Norfolk Coast which is designated a European Marine Site, and large parts are designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in addition to various features and species which are designated SPA's, SAC's and RAMSAR sites as well as being part of the Heritage Coast. It is likely there are some strategies in place that the Borough Council is not yet aware of and drawing together existing strategies will form an important part of the remit of the HRA Monitoring & Mitigation and GI Coordination Panel (described in chapter 7).

3.3. Visitor Surveys

3.3.1. The Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk has worked closely with other local authorities in Norfolk to develop a programme of visitor surveys which establish baseline data about visitors (numbers and type) on a number of designated European sites. Survey sites are within number of the European Sites within or adjacent to the Borough including

- Roydon Common
- Snettisham Beach,
- Holme Next The Sea,
- Brancaster Beach Car Park,
- Lady Annes Drive, Holkham,
- Various locations in the Brecks

3.3.2. This study will enable the analysis of changes to visitor pressure in future and to consider whether there has been any effect on designated sites as a result of the increased growth to the permanent population of Norfolk as a result of new housing proposed in Local Plans. Surveys have been commissioned by Norfolk County Council on behalf of all Norfolk local authorities. An interim report on 'Visitor Surveys at European Protected Sites across Norfolk during 2016 & 2016' was published by Footprint Ecology in August 2015. The aim of the report was give a snapshot of the work completed so far without full analysis and the full report will be made publicly available when complete (due Spring 2016).

3.4. Wash Incident Reports

3.4.1. The WNNC EMS is geographically the largest European site within the Borough and has a well-established management system.

3.4.2. The Wash and North Norfolk Coast European Marine Site (WNNC EMS) Management Scheme has been monitoring the incidence of different forms of recreational disturbance to the conservation features of

the site with the Incident Recording Process (IRP) since 2004. This information alerts the WNNC EMS and site managers to disturbance hot spots, as well as to problem issues that may be occurring across the site.

3.4.3. The most recent report noted that the top three incidents across the European Marine Site were litter (26.5%), dogs (19.2%) and vehicles (13.3%) and that the nature of disturbance is seasonal and is speculated to tie in with school holiday breaks.

3.4.4. WNNC EMS create an annual action plan which is agreed by all Relevant Authorities including BCKLWN which ensures a joined up approach to the management of the Marine Site.

3.5. Control of dogs

3.5.1. Dog walking is a popular activity which is undertaken at all European sites within the Borough. A number of measures are already in place to help mitigate the impact.

3.5.2. Dog control orders

- The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 gives local authorities in England and Wales the power to issue Dog Control Orders. These orders can restrict where dogs are walked on and off a lead, how many dogs you can walk at one given time and makes it an offence not to clean up after a dog. Failure to follow a control order can mean a fine of up to £1000. Further orders such as banning of dogs in areas and restricting the number of dogs on a specific site could be implemented as required.

3.5.3. Dog Ban Areas

3.5.4. There are several areas within the Borough where dogs are prohibited. These areas are:

- **Beaches**

Dogs are not permitted on the Hunstanton beach from the power boat ramp (near Searles) to the northern extremity of the Promenade (where the Cliffs are) from 10th April until 31st October.

- **Children's play areas or playing fields**

(There are various throughout the Borough area). Whilst many are currently associated with children's play areas, the willingness to implement these demonstrates that they are a potential course of action if conditions require it.

3.5.5. Leash Orders

3.5.6. In the following areas within the Borough it is compulsory to keep your dog on a lead:

- The Promenade, Hunstanton
- Esplanade Gardens, Hunstanton
- Top and Lower Greens, Hunstanton
- Top and Lower Spinneys, Hunstanton
- The Howdale, Downham Market
- Lodge Walk, Snettisham

3.5.7. These types of powers may be used in other parts of the Borough, if necessary, to implement the monitoring and mitigation strategy.

3.6. Site Improvement Plans

3.6.1. Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) produced by Natural England have been developed for each Natura 2000 site in England as part of the Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 sites (IPENS). The plans provide a high level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of Natura 2000 features on the sites and outlines the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features.

3.6.2. In delivering specific monitoring and mitigation measures to safeguard the condition of Natura Sites within the Borough, the Council proposes to contribute towards the specific actions identified in Site Improvement Plans.

3.6.3. The tables in Appendices 3 - 5 list the specific issues and priorities relating to visitor pressure and recreational disturbance as identified in the Site Improvement Plan for each of the Natura 2000 sites which are within or adjacent to the King's Lynn and West Norfolk. The table also identifies a number of monitoring and mitigation measures which are already in place to address the identified action. The HRA Monitoring and Mitigation and GI Coordination Panel (described in chapter 6) will determine the specific measures and proportional level of contribution from the collective Habitat Mitigation Fund (described in chapter 5) to aid the delivery of identified monitoring and mitigation measures.

3.7. Provision of Green Infrastructure

- The Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy 2010 set out the Council's overall approach to GI, identifying projects and setting out an action plan for their delivery. The Core Strategy policies CS12, 13 and 14 took forward this approach, with particular references in the Spatial Strategy and settlement policies.
- Strategic GI is a key element of the available mitigation measures, and it is in this context that the provision on or adjacent to the site should be understood. The term 'strategic GI' above refers to GI provision in the wider area and not specifically related to the development site. Typically such infrastructure will provide a range of benefits to the wider area, and not solely as a mitigation function in relation to the site (hence while such a site may be expected to make a contribution to such provision, it would not be expected to fund the whole of this). The benefit in terms of mitigation is that it is

likely to prove attractive to a significant proportion of those who would otherwise choose to visit the designated sites for their recreation.

- The tables at Appendix 6 list the projects included in the GI Strategy and details how these have progressed since the GI Strategy was formulated in 2010. Many of these will run independently but they do contribute overall to the opportunities for GI across the borough.

21-08-2015

4. Proposed Monitoring and Mitigation Measures

4.1. Chapter overview

4.1.1. Whilst the previous chapter outlines the existing monitoring and mitigation measures already in place, it is clear the Borough Council must contribute by building on the recommendations of the HRA outlined in Chapter 2. This chapter builds on the HRA recommendations by providing a greater level of detail on how those recommendations will be implemented. An overall summary of how the Council proposes to address the recommendations outlined in the HRA can be found at Appendix 7.

4.2.A HRA Monitoring & Mitigation & Green Infrastructure Coordinating Panel

4.2.1. The Council considers it important that there is ultimately a mechanism to put in place mitigation features at the European sites should it prove necessary, if through monitoring it is shown that planned growth is adversely affecting those sites. This group, drawn from organisations which have in depth knowledge of the sites, but more importantly are already handling current recreational pressures, is intended to advise on potential priorities. By linking the specific site related issues and the wider coordination of green infrastructure in the Borough it can be more effective and efficient. Chapter 6 describes the group and its operation in detail.

4.3. Habitat Mitigation Fund

4.3.1. A key principle of this Monitoring and Mitigation Strategy is to outline the development of a new Habitat Mitigation Fund. In order to ensure the deliverability of proposed monitoring and mitigation measures considered by the Panel it is proposed to impose a levy

on every new house built on sites allocated in the plan. This is described in detail in chapter 5.

4.4. CIL

4.4.1. The Council is preparing a CIL Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule.

The money can be used to contribute to; 'pump prime'; or help lever in investment for a wide range of infrastructure (including green infrastructure) that is needed to support new development. This will harness contributions from developers. Whilst the Habitat Mitigation Fund forms the primary funding for monitoring and mitigation, the development of CIL will aid the delivery of specific green infrastructure (particularly for the strategic developments) or a potential off site contribution or contribution to certain identified projects. Using the CIL will provide a much more targeted use of developer funds than the current S106 arrangements and will be time limited, ensuring green infrastructure will be delivered sooner.

4.5. Revised policy DM 19 – GI provision and HRA mitigation/levy

4.5.1. The Borough Council proposes a revision to Policy DM19 Green Infrastructure in the SADMP document to provide detail of proposed mitigation measures as an integral plan policy. The revised wording is detailed in Appendix 8 and sets out the requirement for the Levy and the Panel as described above.

4.6. Planning policy requirements for allocated sites

4.6.1. As a result of the HRA recommendations, specific policy wording was applied to all site specific policies within 8km of sensitive European sites (see previous chapter 2). This approach ensures that only the allocations which have the potential for an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site are targeted with additional policy conditions. The conditions in each policy will ensure that planning permission will only be

granted and development will only take place if these conditions are fulfilled. Therefore mitigation measures are introduced prior building which reduces the potential for harm to the integrity of designated sites.

4.6.2. Policy measures aren't limited to the creation of development and associated infrastructure but also include measures such as requiring developers to distribute publicity material informing the public of the sensitivity of local designated sites to recreational activity and creating an awareness of alternative accessible green space available to the occupants of the new housing. Additionally part of the proposed policy requirements is for planning applications to be accompanied by a site specific HRA which may in turn generate additional localised recommendations to safeguard the integrity of designated sites.

4.6.3. Appendix 9 lists the strategic development sites outlined in the plan and provides additional detail on how each of the policy conditions listed in the HRA will be implemented. The tables detail the following information for each site:

- Mitigation
- background
- confidence of delivery
- delivery issues
- funding & delivery
- how will the mitigation work

4.7. New and enhanced Green Infrastructure

4.7.1. A key element of this strategy is to deliver new and enhanced green infrastructure both on site and off site (as shown for specific sites in Appendix 9). This includes providing new, or improvements to, existing networks of pedestrian and cycle routes and providing improvements to the accessibility and usability of existing and/or alternative green space;

4.7.2. By creating new green infrastructure, and enhancing existing green spaces, new and existing residents will have greater choice of locations to visit for recreational activities. It is a key strategy for the larger development sites which have more land and generate larger contributions to green infrastructure. These can be utilised to ensure that the area surrounding new development (either existing or new green areas) are an attractive alternative to the European sites. Ensuring local green infrastructure is attractive to new residents is also a sustainable solution, reducing car trips to European sites and creating healthy communities with good access for walking and cycling on their doorstep.

4.7.3. Alternative mitigation could be provision of a SANG. There are strict size and quality requirements for SANG: a SANG site must be at least 2ha in size and at least 8ha/1,000 new residents. It must be of a particular countryside-landscape character, with an adequate level of facilities for recreational use and with provision for ongoing management. Sites which have existing recreational use will have a lesser value as SANG.

4.7.4. The developer may propose other mitigation, but as with SANG this is likely to be expensive.

4.7.5. The influential approach to HRA mitigation in Thames Basin Heaths included the use of Strategic Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANGs) to provide alternative recreation opportunities to designated sites. In the Thames Basin Heaths case it was considered that 8ha of SANG was required per 1,000 head of population. Existing open green space could be counted towards the required SANG provision if it was shown there was sufficient capacity at the relevant open space, and the latter was of a sufficient size and proximity to the housing development.

4.7.6. These figures have been applied to the West Norfolk situation as a broad comparator. The development identified by the HRA Report as potentially affecting designated sites totals 4,776 dwellings. Applying an assumption of 2.33 persons per dwellings (average household size 10

year projection for West Norfolk from DCLG Household Interim Projections, April 2013), this equates to a relevant population of 11,128, and hence a requirement of 89ha of SANG. In the relevant parts of the Borough there is around 900ha of existing open space, comprising country parks, publicly accessible woodland, and access land (excluding Natura 2000 sites). More detailed, site by site analysis would be required to confirm the capacity and relevant size/proximity of individual sites, but it appears extremely unlikely that there is not an overall 10% capacity in relevant existing open spaces. Therefore, on the face of it, existing green space would by itself meet the SANG requirement if the Thames Basin Heaths criteria were applied, leaving aside the on-site provision and other mitigation measures being taken through the Sites Allocations Plan.

4.8. Visitor Monitoring

4.8.1. Monitoring Visitor behaviour is an important part of the mitigation package. If the result of monitoring indicates that disturbance is occurring then additional measures will need to be put in place. Monitoring of visitor behaviour, vegetation and bird numbers would potentially be desirable and all are probably required in order to obtain a full picture of what is happening on a particular site. Monitoring of the first of these would require liaison with other organisations working on the Norfolk Coast Partnership that have experience of this type of work. North Norfolk Council's site allocation HRA¹ concluded that visitor monitoring would be required and it would be prudent to collaborate on this.

4.8.2. Visitor monitoring is already being undertaken by a consortium of Norfolk Local Authorities (see previous chapter 3.2). Whilst it is not necessary to repeat this work, the remit of the proposed Habitat Mitigation Fund extends to encompass monitoring. It would be desirable for the HRA Monitoring & Mitigation & Green Infrastructure Coordinating

¹ <http://www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/planning/3484.asp>

Panel to consider whether additional monitoring is required as outlined below.

4.8.3. On the North Norfolk Coast the main area to be impacted i.e. within 8km of a development site (Hunstanton and Heacham with 429 dwellings) is likely to be Holme Dunes (the dune system and intertidal areas). The proposed development at Burnham Market comprises 30 dwellings and could affect Burnham Overy Dunes which has a little tern breeding colony and accessible dunes.

4.8.4. At Holme Dunes monitoring measures could include:

- Monitoring of visitor behaviour– baseline and every three years

4.8.5. On the coast:

- Monitoring of visitor use and behaviour on the North Norfolk Coast/Wash in co-operation with North Norfolk Council and also on Roydon and Dersingham Bog.
- Monitoring of key bird species e.g. nightjar and woodlark and vegetation surveys. Both are considered necessary along with visitor surveys in order to assess the full impact of recreation on the coast.

4.8.6. At Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog monitoring measures could include:

- Monitoring of visitor behaviour– baseline and every three years

4.8.7. Some indicative costs for the above actions are set out below:

- Monitoring £2,000 pa (monitoring every three years) at Roydon and Dersingham and on the coast.

4.8.8. Monitoring will be discussed with the Norfolk Coast Partnership, North Norfolk District Council and Natural England.

5. Funding and implementation

5.1. Chapter overview

5.1.1. This chapter details how this monitoring and mitigation strategy will be funded and implemented using existing and proposed sources of funds.

5.1.2. The monitoring and mitigation measures will be funded from a variety of sources and different bodies. These include making use of existing services and funding provided by the Council. Existing services provided by Natural England and other conservation organisations are also referenced where the funding is in place. Further funding is required from developers which will be sought through a Habitats levy and planning obligations (also known as Section 106 agreements) and in the future through the CIL. The prime responsibility for funding of the directly provided mitigation measures will lie with the developer.

5.2. Proposed Interim Habitat Mitigation Payments

5.2.1. Collective Approach

5.2.2. As illustrated by the map in Appendix 1 the proposed allocated sites are fairly equally spread across the Borough, and therefore it is important to mitigate for the cumulative impact of population growth in the Borough as opposed to any one particular development site.

5.2.3. The collective approach will take into account the cumulative impacts of many developments. Applying this approach reduces the burden on developers in respect of evidence required to accompany planning applications and also reduces the demands on local authorities to undertake assessments. This approach should also promote a more consistent, logical and reasoned approach to mitigation through which smaller sums of money, collected from smaller scale schemes, can be

pooled and used to pay for more costly mitigation measures. It will also allow for larger scale developments to contribute in the same way.

5.3. Collective Approach Mitigation Framework mechanisms

5.3.1. The Council is in the process of introducing CIL and this will encompass payment for infrastructure items. However HRA funding may also support the improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of European site mitigation non-infrastructure measures such as:

- Education and enforcement;
- Information;
- Visitor management.
- Dog Control;
- Access restrictions;
- Studies;
- Fencing/planting/landscaping/screening;
- Gating;
- Signage;
- Bird hides;
- Wardening;

5.3.2. HRA funding of non-infrastructure items means that the pooling restrictions in respect of CIL do not apply and neither do any of the limitations resulting from Regulation 123 of the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010.

5.3.3. Consequently the Council will secure non infrastructure contributions arising from a HRA by way of a Unilateral Undertaking or s106 agreement (“Habitat Mitigation Payments”).

5.4. Requirement for mitigation

5.4.1. The requirement for mitigation will apply to:

- Housing and tourist accommodation applications;

- The whole Borough area;
- All sizes of application from 1 unit upwards.

5.4.2. The need for mitigation will apply to all forms of housing/ tourist accommodation including:

- Hotels, guest houses, lodges, static caravans & touring pitches;
- Affordable housing;
- Student accommodation;
- Residential caravans/mobile homes/park homes;
- Housing for the 'mobile' elderly;
- BUT NOT care homes for elderly or infirm with significantly reduced mobility.

5.4.3. Also for clarification:

- Where units already exist on the site, the net additional units will contribute;
- Applications to split one unit into two will contribute for the additional unit;
- Applications to increase the operating period of tourist accommodation will contribute for the additional period;
- Applications to convert holiday to residential will be assessed on a case by case basis;
- BUT extensions to existing houses will NOT be asked to contribute;

5.5. Viability

5.5.1. In line with the duty to cooperate, BCKLWN work closely with neighbouring authorities in developing plans and strategies. Both the BCKLWN and North Norfolk District Council share the Wash and North Norfolk Coast European Marine Site which encompasses SAC, SPA and Ramsar designated areas and forms the largest designated site within BCKLWN's boundary. North Norfolk share responsibility for ensuring housing growth prepared in their plans do not cause an adverse impact on European sites and have an adopted Core Strategy and Site Allocations Plan in place. Since their site allocations plan was

successfully adopted in 2011, they have imposed a levy of £50 per each new house built in the district to contribute to monitoring and mitigation of European sites. To maintain a consistent, cross border approach for builders and developers, the Borough Council considers £50 to be a fair rate to apply to each new house which builds upon the successful application of a levy in a key neighbouring authority. This sum would be in line with the figure charged in Great Yarmouth £25-£75 for monitoring and mitigation.

5.5.2. In developing a standard level of contribution, it is crucial to consider the viability of any proposed contribution and how this links to the emerging Community Infrastructure Levy. As detailed in the next chapter, the Panel responsible for overseeing the implementation of this proposed strategy will monitor and, if necessary, review the introduction of this charge, the level of rate proposed and the relative success of the fund. They will have responsibility for administering the fund for monitoring, mitigation and green infrastructure projects (see chapter 6).

5.6. Type of mitigation

5.6.1. The developer may choose to pay the standard Habitat Mitigation Contribution or may choose to propose alternative mitigation.

5.6.2. The size of the standard Habitat Mitigation Contribution is:

- £50 per house (index linked).
- For tourist accommodation the contribution will be calculated on a case by case basis by the Council, depending on the type, location and seasonality of the accommodation.
- A fee of £50 will also be charged to cover legal and administration costs
- The standard contribution is in addition to making the standard Public Open Space provision required for the development.

5.6.3. If the developer chooses to make the standard Habitat Mitigation Contribution, the Council will make a brief Appropriate Assessment (AA) of whether this would provide sufficient mitigation for recreational impacts.

5.6.4. In a few special cases, where there will be a larger scale impact, the standard mitigation may be insufficient and additional mitigation may be required. The Council will discuss this with the applicant. There may also be instances where the likely harm cannot be sufficiently mitigated and refusal will be necessary.

5.6.5. If the developer seeks to offer alternative mitigation instead of making payments, the Council will have to undertake a full AA to check that the measures offered are adequate. This is potentially a lengthy process and the AA may find that the alternative mitigation offered is insufficient.

5.7. Payment of standard Habitat Mitigation Contribution

5.7.1. Smaller Developments

- For smaller developments (of 4 or less units), the Habitat Mitigation Contribution can be secured via a Unilateral Undertaking by the applicant/land owner. The payment will be due before commencement of development.
- A standard format Unilateral Undertaking will be available for applicants to complete and submit with their application.

5.7.2. Larger Developments

- For larger developments (of 5 or more units), the contribution can be secured by Unilateral Undertaking or by S106 Agreement.
- A standard format Unilateral Undertaking will be available for applicants to complete and submit with their application.

- If choosing to pay via a S106 Agreement, Heads of Terms should be submitted with the application.

5.8. Provision of alternative mitigation

5.8.1. If choosing to provide alternative mitigation measures, details of these measures, and evidence of how this will fully mitigate the impacts should be submitted along with the application. This may require the input of a professional ecologist.

5.9. The Core Strategy anticipates development of new housing to come forward at an average rate of 660 units p.a. Over the remaining period of the plan to 2026 this could raise £360,000 which can be applied to the items discussed in section 5.3.1 and more general monitoring requirements noted in section 4.8. Paragraph 5.5.2 notes the need to keep the level of the charge under review.

6. Proposed Governance Arrangements for Managing European Site Mitigation

6.1. Overview

6.1.1. Item h from the HRA suggests the need for ongoing dialogue with a range of bodies to both understand the results of monitoring and coordinate existing and future works.

6.1.2. In discharging their obligations under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (“the Regulations”), it is proposed that the Council form an advisory panel to assist it in making expenditure decisions on mitigating recreational impacts of new development through both Habitat Mitigation Payments and any funding generated through CIL.

6.1.3. Through officer discussion with partners it is considered that it would be appropriate to establish an advisory panel to Cabinet (HRA Monitoring & Mitigation & GI Coordination Panel) (HMMGCP) consisting of representatives of bodies that have expertise in managing impacts on these habitats to make recommendations for projects and expenditure of monies and set priorities for future action to meet the requirement from the HRA.

6.1.4. The Panel could call in experts from other interest areas to address matters that may arise (for example, recreation bodies, Environment Agency or fishing interests). In addition the Panel would consider the GI Action Plan and progress towards the implementation of projects within it.

6.1.5. This document sets out proposals for the operation of the Panel. It is anticipated that the Cabinet and Council will need to agree the proposed arrangements.

6.1.6. Under the Scheme of Delegation the Portfolio Holder can authorise payments.

6.2. Purpose of the HRA Monitoring & Mitigation & GI Coordination Panel (HMMGCP)

6.2.1. In order to ensure compliance with the Regulations the Panel will ensure timely and efficient mitigation of the recreational pressures arising from new development in the area of local European Sites, namely:

6.2.2. Potentially affected International and European Protected Sites Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

- Breckland (directly bordering)
- Norfolk Valley Fens
- Ouse Washes
- Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog
- The Wash and North Norfolk Coast
- River Wensum

6.2.3. Special Protection Areas (SPA)

- Breckland
- The North Norfolk Coast
- The Ouse Washes
- The Wash

6.2.4. Wetlands of International Importance (Designated under the Ramsar Convention)

- Dersingham Bog
- North Norfolk Coast
- Ouse Washes
- Roydon Common
- The Wash

6.2.5. The HRA identifies likely significant in-combination effects relating to Dersingham Bog and Roydon Common (SAC/Ramsar), the North Norfolk Coast and The Wash (SAC/SPA/Ramsar). Breckland (SAC/SPA) is also likely to experience in-combination increases in visitor pressure. The monitoring and mitigation is therefore focused on these areas.

6.3. Functions of the Panel

6.3.1. The functions of the Panel include the following:

- Agree and prioritise a 5 year programme for delivery of recreation mitigation, measures and monitoring;
- Provide expert advice;
- Allocate budget accordingly, taking account of other arising mitigation opportunities;
- Secure the cooperation of all stakeholders;
- Monitor risks, progress and effectiveness of delivery;
- Monitor effectiveness of mitigation and agree changes where necessary;
- Identify, lobby for and secure complementary funds;
- Identifying projects that can come forward in a timely manner and will result in cost effective mitigation benefits;
- Estimating costs and timescales;
- Overseeing effective management of mitigation measures to ensure their long-term effectiveness;
- Coordinating monitoring of European Site integrity
- Coordination of GI provision
- Ensure cooperation of parties.

6.4. Composition and decisions of the Panel

6.4.1. The Panel would comprise:

- BCKLWN; Portfolio holder for environment, Officers
- RSPB
- Norfolk Wildlife Trust
- Natural England

- Norfolk County Council – Green Infrastructure
- National Trust
- Forestry Commission
- Water Management Alliance
- Norfolk Coast Partnership
- WNNC EMS
- Kings Lynn Civic Society
- Representatives of Parish Councils will be invited to meetings regarding allocations or projects that are within or close to their Parish.

6.4.2. Other interested parties will be invited to attend the Panel in an advisory capacity.

6.5. Meetings

6.5.1. The Panel should meet quarterly. This frequency can be adjusted to suit the nature, amount and urgency of business. Meetings are not required to be held in public and recommendations made by the Panel will be published in the normal way through the Cabinet system.

7. Ongoing Review and Monitoring of this Strategy

7.1. Chapter overview

7.1.1. This chapter outlines the importance of the ongoing review of the proposed monitoring and mitigation strategy and how this will take place.

7.2. Monitoring of European Sites

7.2.1. The HRA recommends a number of monitoring requirements. The monitoring measures are concerned with monitoring visitor numbers and behaviours. Some of the mitigation measures need to be implemented regardless, whilst some are likely to be triggered by the monitoring programme indicating that they are required.

7.2.2. A level of monitoring of use of European and alternative sites will be required post development. The results of this monitoring would need to lead to further measures being taken if harm to European sites is thought to be likely.

7.2.3. Monitoring needs to inform the effectiveness of mitigation and be able to pre-empt adverse effects on European site integrity. As such it is of critical importance that the key elements of monitoring are:

- Ongoing visitor monitoring on the European Sites.
- Monitoring of sensitive European site features.

7.2.4. Fine details of monitoring will need to be decided by the HMAP, but should include as a minimum:

- Visitor surveys at strategic points, conducted at appropriate times of year and using appropriate methods. The methods used in the recent county wide visitor surveys² could be adapted to provide a more West Norfolk-

² Panter, C. & Liley, D. (2015). Visitor surveys at European protected sites

specific dataset. Suggested (but not exhaustive) strategic points are Roydon Common NW, Dersingham south, Snettisham Country Park, Holme Dunes, Burnham Overy Dunes.

- Monitoring of site features. Some of this is already being undertaken. It will be a task of the Panel to propose any monitoring gaps are filled.

7.3. Monitoring and review of the effectiveness of the Strategy

7.3.1. It is important to review the effectiveness of this strategy to ensure that it does deliver appropriate habitat monitoring and mitigation measures to avoid adverse harm to the integrity of European Sites. It is difficult to isolate the precise impact on European Sites as a result of policies proposed in the SADMP document because the nature of recreational pressure is much broader than the result of housebuilding nearby. Therefore, monitoring must focus more generally on visitor pressure to the sites and to the general 'health' of features and populations of species integral to the designation of each site.

7.3.2. A key part of the remit of the Panel will be to review the effectiveness of the Strategy and to identify actions, should this be necessary, in the unlikely case that elements of this Strategy fail to be delivered. This strategy has outlined how the monitoring both of visitor pressure, and of the features and species that are fundamental to the integrity of the European Sites will be undertaken following implementation of the SADMP document. It is proposed that the Panel can use this data to determine the effectiveness of the Strategy and identify particular locations or issues of concern. The Panel can then review the Strategy at any time to include further action points, or use the Habitat Mitigation Fund to provide a solution where applicable.

7.3.3. The Panel will ideally meet quarterly and therefore can consider issues relating to the effectiveness of the strategy at these meetings. Principally, the strategy will be reviewed on an annual basis as its implementation will be monitored through the Councils Annual Monitoring Report.

7.3.4. It is important to note that whilst there are set measures proposed in this strategy, the approach to habitat monitoring and mitigation is flexible and is able to be updated. There are 11 years remaining of the Plan and the level of housebuilding, and resulting potential for pressure will vary over time. The strategy could also be updated if the Council introduces a Community Infrastructure Levy to ensure they are linked.

7.3.5. Section 5.2 refers to the Strategy as 'Interim'. As a new initiative it is appropriate that its operation is reviewed and this is part of the remit of the Coordination Group (see Section 6.3.1 above).

7.4. Timetable

7.4.1. Appendix 10 provides a timetable for implementation of this proposed strategy indicating that most action points will be implemented within the first two years of the Plan.

7.5. Certainty of delivery

7.5.1. There is always a level of uncertainty when developing any plan or policy, hence this chapter has outlined how the effectiveness of the Strategy will be regularly monitored, reviewed and revised if necessary. This will provide the framework and flexibility to ensure that the Council is making a deliverable, proportionate contribution to monitoring and mitigation within the timeframe of the SADMP Plan.

7.5.2. Greater certainty of delivery is best provided by close partnership working between BCKLWN and the relevant authorities involved in managing European sites. Partnership working is not limited to the

development of the HRA Monitoring and Mitigation and GI Coordination Panel, but to the regular contact between the Council and key organisations involved in managing the European sites and also to the important undesignated green spaces which help to alleviate recreational pressure. These partnerships are certain to develop as planning applications come forward on allocated sites in order to meet policy conditions imposed in the SADMP document. In addition the individual organisations will be developing their own responses to pressures or opportunities, in some cases ensuring compliance with statutory requirements.

21-08-2015

8. Conclusion

8.1. Summary of approach and measures included in this strategy

8.1.1. This Strategy provides a framework for the avoidance of likely significant effects to the integrity of designated European sites as envisaged in the HRA. It also provides for the monitoring and mitigation of recreational pressure arising from new development identified in the Site Allocations & Development Management Policies (SADMP) Plan in order to protect the integrity of designated European Sites.

8.1.2. The Strategy builds on recommendations made in the HRA accompanying the SADMP document by detailing both the existing management framework for European sites and the relevant monitoring and mitigation strategies currently in place, as well as the proposed proportional contribution to monitoring and mitigation strategies by the Borough Council.

8.1.3. Existing strategies in place include:

- Visitor Surveys
- Wash Incident Reports
- Control of Dogs
- Site Improvement Plans
- Provision of Green Infrastructure

8.1.4. Proposed measures by the Borough Council comprise:

- HRA Monitoring & Mitigation & Green Infrastructure Coordinating Panel
- Habitat Mitigation Fund
- Community Infrastructure Levy
- Revised Policy DM19

- Planning policy requirements for allocated sites
- New and enhanced green infrastructure
- Visitor monitoring

8.1.5. The combination of existing and proposed monitoring and mitigation strategies will ensure a proportionate and precautionary approach to protecting the integrity of designated European Sites from potential recreational pressure arising from new development identified in the Site Allocations & Development Management Policies (SADMP) Plan.

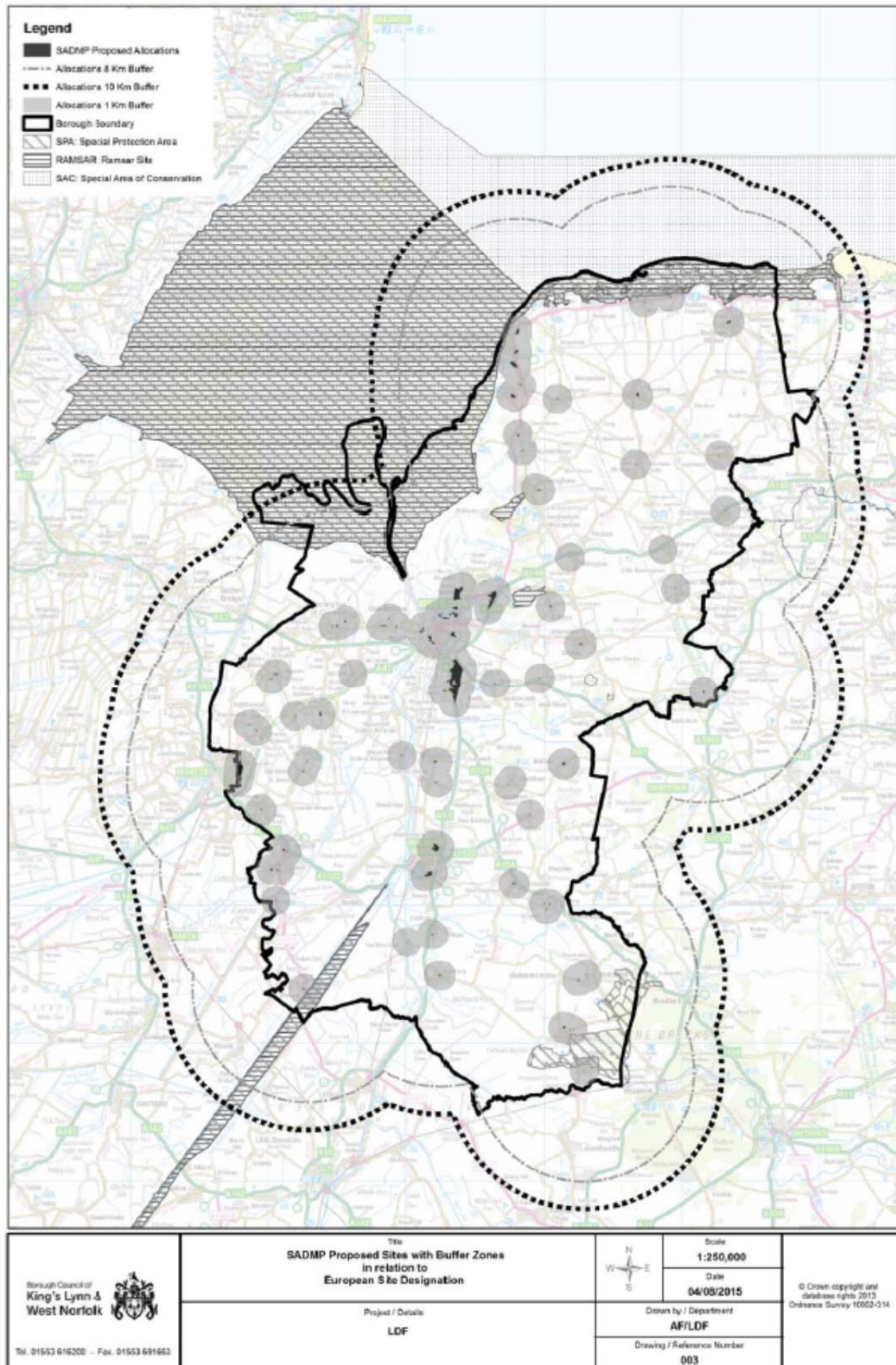
8.1.6. The effectiveness of the Strategy will be monitored and there is sufficient flexibility to ensure that the Strategy can be updated to reflect new information, particularly in response to data from monitoring the European Sites.

8.2. Conclusion

8.2.1. The Borough Council is committed to helping to protect the unique features and species integral to European Sites which are we are fortunate to have within and around the Borough. When implemented, this Strategy will ensure that potential adverse impacts identified in the HRA as a result of policies proposed in the SADMP document will be avoided or mitigated against. This Strategy will contribute to safeguarding the integrity of European sites within, and adjacent to the Borough boundary and will be monitored and reviewed to ensure the effectiveness of the identified measures. Partnership working is a key component of the Strategy and the Borough Council will continue to pursue a joined up approach with all relevant authorities, organisations and site owners with responsibility for managing the designated European Sites.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Map illustrating proximity of allocated sites to Natura 2000 sites



Appendix 2- Relationship between allocations and affected features of Natura 2000 sites

A. Identification of potentially affected Natura 2000 Sites re particular areas of proposed housing development.

Area	Units	Dersingham Bog SAC & Ramsar	Roydon Common SAC & Ramsar	North Norfolk Coastal SPA & Ramsar	Wash SPA & Ramsar	Wash & North Norfolk Coast SAC
TOWNS						
King's Lynn town	1,450		SAC habitats			
Knight's Hill	600	SAC habitats	SAC habitats			
South Wootton	300	SAC habitats	SAC habitats			
West Winch	1600		SAC habitats			
Hunstanton	333			SPA birds	SPA birds	SAC habita ts
VILLAGES						
Burnham Market	30			SPA birds		SAC habita ts
Dersingham	30	SAC habitats			SPA birds	SAC habita ts
Gayton etc.	46		SAC habitats			
Heacham	66				SPA birds	SAC habita ts
Hillington	5		SAC habitats			
Hunstanton	333			SPA birds	SPA birds	SAC habita ts
Ingoldisthorpe	10	SAC habitats			SPA birds	SAC habita ts
Snettisham	34	SAC habitats			SPA birds	SAC habita ts

B: Measures specified by the HRA Report to avoid the potential adverse effects

Area	Units	Site specific HRA	Site (or local) enhanced recreation provision	Strategic GI provision	Strategic programme of public information
TOWNS					
King's Lynn town	1,450	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Knight's Hill	600	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
South Wootton	300	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Winch	1,600	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hunstanton	333	Larger proposals only		Yes	Yes
VILLAGES				Combined	
Burnham Market	30	No	No	Yes	
Dersingham	30	No*	No	Yes	
Docking	20	No	No	Yes	
Gayton/Grimston, etc.	46	No	No	No	
Heacham	66	Larger proposals only**		Yes	
Hillington	5	No	No	No	
Ingoldisthorpe	10	No	No	Yes	
Snettisham	34	No	No***	Yes	

*Site specific HRA for Policy G29.1 Dersingham – Land north of Doddshill

** Site (or local) enhanced recreation provision for Policy G47.2 Heacham – Land south of St. Mary's Close

*** Site (or local) enhanced recreation provision for Policy G83.1 Snettisham – Land south of Common Road and behind Teal Close

Appendix 3 - Potential Monitoring and Mitigation Measures for The Wash and North Norfolk Coast

SIP Identified issue and actions 2A-2E

At Holme Dunes measures could include:

- Protecting and wardening breeding little tern colony susceptible to human disturbance
- Wardening the Gore Point winter wader roost
- Additional signage relevant to these two areas
- Other measures?

Action Description (taken from SIP)	What is needed	How will it be delivered?	How will it be funded
Investigate the causes, magnitude and impact of recreational and other disturbance along the Wash, Gibraltar Point and North Norfolk Coast, including likely changes in recreational pressure and their drivers and implement recommended measures. (Action 2A SIP)	Visitor monitoring: Undertake visitor surveys to understand the nature of visitor pressure/recreational disturbance and how this has changed. Develop programme of visitor surveys in pressure 'hot spots' to determine the nature of the visits and visitors including where they have travelled from. The Wash and North Norfolk Coast European Marine Site (WNNC EMS) Management	Delivery lead: Natural England. Partners: Lincolnshire County Council, Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, Norfolk Coast AONB, Norfolk County Council, Norfolk Wildlife Trust, European Marine Site group. Sample visitor surveys undertaken by the Norfolk Coast Partnership, supported by BCKLWN in hotspot areas	Identified cost £100K 2015-2020. BCKLWN supports the Norfolk Coast Partnership to develop a visitor monitoring programme and provide assistance with data analysis. Monitoring & Mitigation Strategy funding stream WNNC EMS and volunteers

	<p>Scheme monitors the incidence of different forms of recreational disturbance to the conservation features of sites with the Incident Recording Process (IRP)</p>	<p>could be duplicated to determine changes in visitor pressure.</p> <p>Disamenity Partnership Study of Recreational Pressures (Footprint Ecology) undertaking survey work organised on behalf of a group of Norfolk Councils</p> <p>WNNC EMS continue to monitor recreational disturbance using IRP</p>	
<p>Review the zoning of fragile sites for visitors in line with the Norfolk Coast AONB Visitor Management Plan to ensure sensitive habitats are protected, and incorporated into coordinated promotional</p>	<p>Update information on sensitivity of sites to recreational pressures and provide the information to partners (via an updated visitor management zoning guidance) and the public (Norfolk Coast Partnership 2014-19</p>	<p>Delivery lead: Norfolk Coast Partnership.</p> <p>Partners: NCC, Natural England and RSPB</p>	<p>Norfolk Coast Partnership</p>

<p>material. (Action 2B SIP)</p>	<p>Action Plan)</p> <p>Review, update and promote the ‘visitor management zoning guidance’ (Norfolk Coast Partnership 2014-19 Action Plan)</p>		
<p>Establish a long term recreational management strategy for the North Norfolk Coast which protects the sensitive features in the context of increasing visitor numbers (Action 2C SIP)</p>	<p>Recreational management strategy to be produced by Norfolk Coast Partnership.</p> <p>BCKLWN provide local data to inform mitigation measures (for example, provide list of alternative new green space/ enhanced green space from SADMP for promotion as alternative recreational areas by NCP).</p> <p>WNNC EMS promote Good Practice Guide informing the public of the seashore code and subjects including dog walking and water/airborne sports.</p> <p>North Norfolk Kiter’s Working Group (voluntary management scheme) restricting and monitoring activity with yearly review.</p>	<p>Delivery lead: Norfolk Coast Partnership. Partners: NCC, Natural England supported by BCKLWN.</p> <p>Monitoring as part of the joint Recreational Pressure Study</p>	<p>Norfolk Coast Partnership.</p>

<p>Implement (a range of) measures to reduce/minimise recreational disturbance following the development of the recreational management strategy. This will also relate to the passing of the coastal path to 'national trails' management (Action 2D SIP)</p>	<p>Identification, funding and implementation of mitigation measures from the Recreational Management Strategy. Could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information/notice boards • Wardens • Education and enforcement • Access restrictions, dog control, gating • Bird hides • Fencing/planting/landscaping/screening <p>Reinvigorate Coastal Disturbance Work (reports produced 2009/2010) in partnership with NCP, Site Managers and Little Tern Working Group (WNNC EMS Annual Management Plan 2015-2016)</p> <p>RSPB and National Trust with other landowners manage coastline and cordon off sensitive areas during bird breeding seasons.</p>	<p>Delivery lead: not determined. Partners: Norfolk Coast Partnership, NCC, Natural England.</p> <p>BCKLWN and North Norfolk contribution</p>	<p>Range of funding streams required.</p> <p>BCKLWN and North Norfolk District Council contribute a proportional level of funding from Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Levy to help fund identified mitigation measures.</p>
<p>Establish a code of conduct and zoning areas to promote responsible and sustainable bait digging and samphire collection</p>	<p>Promote WNNC Code of Conduct leaflet for public to educate about shore angling and bait digging</p> <p>Investigate zoning</p>	<p>Delivery lead: not determined. Partners: Natural England, Norfolk Coast AONB, Marine Management Organisation</p>	<p>cost estimate: £5000</p>

(Action 2E SIP)	areas (Eastern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority have developed zoning areas for Stour and Orwell which could be replicated for other parts of the Wash)	(MMO), European Marine Sitegroup	
-----------------	---	----------------------------------	--

21-08-2015

Appendix 4 - Potential Monitoring and Mitigation Measures for Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog

The Site Improvement Plan produced by Natural England for Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog does not contain prioritised issues relating to recreational pressure. Although they are both publicly accessible and have some visitor facilities and information boards, they are not promoted as tourist destinations or as recreational areas to the same extent as The Wash and North Norfolk Coast and Breckland.

Whilst it is important to monitor these sites to identify the impact of visitor pressure on protected species in the same way as the other Natura 2000 sites, it may be that mitigation strategies are designed to limit the increase in visitor numbers as well as to promote responsible practice by the public when visiting the sites. The main organisations with an active role in management of these sites are Norfolk Wildlife Trust and Natural England. The Borough Council proposes to work closely with these bodies to provide a proportional contribution to the monitoring and mitigation of these sites.

At Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog measures could include:

- Community Ranger (possibly shared with North Norfolk Coast)
- Additional visitor infrastructure and signage

Other measures including re-structuring of car parking arrangements.

Action Description (taken from SIP)	What is needed	How will it be delivered?	How will it be funded
Monitor the use of the sites by the public to identify changes in recreational pressure and resulting impact on the condition of the site and on protected species	Monitoring already undertaken for species. Breeding pairs of protected bird species are recorded each year inc. nightjar, woodlark, and other species monitored e.g black darter dragonfly and turtle dove. Both sites have established volunteer groups which aid species recording. Establish	Delivery lead: Natural England and Norfolk Wildlife Trust. Partner: Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk Continued Monitoring as part of Joint Recreational Pressure Study	Utilise volunteers and staff time. Proportional financial contribution from BCKLWN

	<p>programme of visitor monitoring at both sites to understand visitor pressure issue. Joint Recreational Pressure Study commissioned by NCC Interim Report provides visitor data for Roydon Common.</p>		
<p>Implement (a range of) measures to reduce/minimise recreational disturbance</p>	<p>Results of visitor monitoring could be utilised to inform a recreational and access strategy which identifies appropriate mitigation measures for example – leaflet of code of conduct for visitors, more site notices and information boards.</p> <p>Current mitigation measures already implemented include Dersingham Bog: information panels, site notices, easy access path and boardwalk, restrictions for dog owners (short leads), organised walks.</p> <p>Roydon Common: marked nature trails and public footpaths, information boards, seasonal warning notices, restrictions for dog owners (on leads), organised walks.</p>	<p>Delivery lead: Natural England and Norfolk Wildlife Trust. Partner: Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk</p> <p>Norfolk Wildlife Trust is preparing a management strategy for Roydon Common.</p>	<p>Utilise volunteers and staff time.</p> <p>Proportional financial contribution from BCKLWN</p>

Appendix 5 - Potential Mitigation Measures for Breckland SPA/SAC

Action Description (taken from SIP)	What is needed	How will it be delivered?	How will it be funded
Secure adequate evidence to assist with the assessment of planning applications both for their impact and mitigation. Through discussions with stakeholders, use strategic planning to avoid or mitigate effects on SPA bird species, in a coordinated manner (Action 8A SIP).	<p>Natural England to develop appropriate mechanism</p> <p>Under duty to cooperate, cross border working between authorities adjoining Breckland SPA/SAC to coordinate Local Plan strategic policies to avoid or mitigate effects on SPA bird species</p>	<p>Delivery lead: Natural England.</p> <p>Partners: Breckland District Council, BCKLWN, RSPB, Suffolk County Council</p>	<p>Cost estimate: staff time. Timescale 2015-2016</p>
Explore and secure funding for continued appropriate monitoring of SPA species and their habitat. (Action 9A SIP)	<p>Significant monitoring exercise was undertaken in 2010: Breckland Biodiversity Audit undertaken by UEA and partner organisations registered 13000 species, 2000 of national importance for conservation.</p> <p>Natural England and Forestry Commission to explore funding options</p> <p>Promote voluntary monitoring such as the Breckland Society Bat Project and Plantlife Charity 'Wild about Plants' voluntary team monitor 28 rare and</p>	<p>Delivery lead: Natural England.</p> <p>Partners: Forestry Commission, Local Authorities, MOD, RSPB, Landowners</p>	<p>Cost estimate: £100,000 timescale: 2014-2020</p>

	endangered plant species in Breckland		
Investigate the impact of recreational disturbance on woodlark and nightjar in Thetford Forest from an increase in visitor use. (Action 11A SIP)	Investigation/ research/ monitoring Study commissioned by Breckland District Council 'Woodlark and Nightjar Recreational Disturbance and Nest Predator Study 2008 and 2009' (UEA) identified no evidence that current recreational levels had a detrimental impact on Woodlark and Nightjar but provided a framework for future monitoring which could be implemented.	Delivery lead: Forestry Commission. Partner: Natural England	cost estimate £60,000 timescale 2014-2017
Options appraisal of visitor access management at Heaths and Commons to reduce disturbance and other impacts. Integration of access/habitat management to form part of detailed management plan. (Action 11C SIP)	Natural England to develop Access Strategy	Delivery lead: Natural England	cost estimate: £15,000 timescale 2015-2020 funding option: Natural England, Rural Development Programme (RDPE)

Appendix 6- Borough Council Green Infrastructure Strategy - Outline of projects

Project Name	Project Description	Geographic Scale	Main Functions	Lead delivery agents	Timescale (years)	Priority	Links to other projects	Progress	Potential contribution/relationship to HRA issues
Fens Waterways: Sea Lock at Great Ouse Relief Channel Project C: King's Lynn Map	Urban regeneration is currently planned for a large area of land to the south of King's Lynn, which includes the building of a new marina and sea lock. Current focus on building a sea lock within the tail sluice of the Great Ouse Channel. A pre-feasibility study has been undertaken in the proposed scheme.	Regional	Waterway, recreation, biodiversity, regeneration and tourism	Environment Agency, BCKLWN, LEPS, Homes and Communities Agency (HCA), Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) and Norfolk County Council (NCC).	0-20	High	A, R1, J Links to historic environment to be confirmed		
Countryside Sports and Recreation Zone	The development of a masterplan is required for the 824ha Countryside Sports and Recreation Zone, located to the south east of King's Lynn (The Site was previously identified within a proposals map for the area, but was not a saved policy). The Zone is centred on a restored minerals working at Bawsey/Leziate, which currently includes a	Borough	Employment, investment, regeneration, sustainable transport, recreation and biodiversity	Sibelco & partner	Masterplan development 2010. Delivery 2011.	High	M, H, G Links to historic environment to be confirmed	Bawsey Lakes Futures Group has received £25k funding from Sibelco. Developer proposal for site/intent to purchase. Purchase should be secured	Significant relationship

	number of PROW, a sailing and country club, a country park, wildlife sites and a SSSI. The Site was recognised within the Open Space Assessment as having potential to be a major sports and recreation area.							within next couple of months	
Hardwick Industrial Estate Link. Project H: King's Lynn Map	A significant industrial estate is being developed in King's Lynn, which will accommodate new and relocated local businesses. The Site is highlighted within the Norfolk Strategic Employment Land Study, with 200 homes to be developed in an adjacent area. A focused GI/landscape plan is required in order to maintain, improve and enhance links to the Hardwick Industrial Estate through the GI network, particularly the creation of routes between the industrial estate and West Winch	Borough	Employment, investment, regeneration, sustainable transport, recreation and biodiversity	BCKLWN	Ongoing	High	M, R1, O, F Links to historic environment to be confirmed	Site has outline planning consent, but development company is in administration.	

	to the south. The potential to develop green roofs within the estate and a wildlife garden should also be considered within these plans.								
Waterfront Regeneration Area - Boal Quay Project J: King's Lynn Map	A mixed use scheme to redevelop 7ha of brownfield land fronting the River Great Ouse. The scheme is expected to include 800 homes and a 250 berth marina, hotel, retail and leisure developments. Opportunities to add GI to this scheme should be considered and incorporated within masterplans for the Site.	Town	Residential development, recreation and regeneration	BCKLWN, LEPs, NCC, EA, HCA & private developers	A masterplan has been prepared and supplementary reports are being completed. A costed landscape masterplan has been developed. The initiative is	High	NORA Project, K, I, Q, C, H Links to historic environment to be confirmed		

					currently being reviewed due to market conditions				
Nar Ouse Riverside Park/Hardings Pits Project K: King's Lynn Map	The development of a Riverside Park is currently being considered as part of the NORA Scheme. Alterations have recently been made to the project in relation to public consultation surrounding the development of the Hardings Pits site. A landscape masterplan has now been developed for the Site which provides a variety of initiatives for various character areas.	Town	Recreation, regeneration and biodiversity	BCKLWN, private developers & NE	Under review	High	Nar Ouse Riverside Park/Hardings Pits Project K: King's Lynn		
SUDS in Development Areas to the North and South of King's Lynn	Creation of recreational and conservation sites associated with the SuDs at development sites	Borough	Recreation and conservation	Private developers with guidance from BCKLWN	Aligned with RSS growth to 2031	High	Water Cycle Strategy	SuDS implementation is taking place through the	

								planning system commencing in April 2015.	
Wissey Living Landscape Project U: Downham Market Map	This significant project aims to support a number of GI developments, including the restoration of wetland habitats on arable land and natural functioning/enhanced water quality along length of the River Wissey. It also includes the enhancement of arable farmland for wildlife and environmental protection, the provision of recreational and educational opportunities to understand and value the natural environment of the Fens, engagement with local communities and raising the profile of wildlife and wetland creation in the Fens. A strategic plan is to be developed which is expected to include the	Regional	Biodiversity, recreation, education	Norfolk Wildlife Trust (NWT) , NCC, BCKLWN, Environment Agency Regional Habitat Creation Programme, Wet Fens Partnership, Fen Waterways Link, Fens Access.	65ha wetland project to commence on site late 2009. Downham Market BAP to be completed April 2010.	High	Z, AE Links to historic environment to be confirmed	Hilgay is a major site for the creation of a new wetland at a landscape scale that has already started – under the Wissey Valley Living Landscape Scheme this project seeks to create 10,000 ha of wetland to compensate for (this is a long term aim and the 65ha is the only area certain to be delivered in	

	designing and planning of a 65 ha wetland east of the village of Hilgay; the completion of a BAP for Downham Market and partnership group creation. Specific projects include:							the short term) loss elsewhere, at the coast, due to changes in flood management, restoring the rich range of fenland wildlife with a mosaic of wetland habitats.	
The development and management of Hilgay Nature Reserve					Ongoing			Construction of the 60ha wetland at Hilgay was completed in 2014 and reeds have already established naturally or being planted to create the reedbed habitat. Construction of a	

								further 20 ha of reedbed with 40 ha of grassland and woodland adjacent to Hilgay (but in Methwold parish) began in 2013.	
Secure wetlands at Hilgay and promote the area for wetland creation							2010	At Hilgay, the construction by professionals like Norfolk Wildlife Trust and the Environment Agency and volunteers started in 2010 and is now completed, which includes erecting protective wire cages across the	

								<p>landscape to prevent browsing of the 40,000 reed plugs and digging the abstraction trench, which is part of the water levels management that also involve installing pumps and a storage lagoon. Interactive wildlife monitoring and education is ongoing and positively justifies the conversion of farmland to the public.</p>	
Advising IDB on wetland conservation					Ongoing				

Community engagement in Downham Market and the surrounding area					Ongoing				
Raise the profile of wildlife and wetlands in the Fens					Ongoing			NWT worked with EA and landowners to survey and write a conservation management plan for Cut-Off channel in 2014.	
Identify potential for a community water system (CWS)					2010				
Identify potential for other wetlands.					2010				

<p>Allotments Location TBC</p>	<p>Significant demand has been identified for allotments in Downham Market, through the Town Council. The Town does not currently accommodate any allotment sites. Opportunities to create allotment sites should be sought within new housing development schemes and upon current GI sites with limited use/value. A feasibility study is required to determine an appropriate location and site design.</p>	<p>Town</p>	<p>Recreation, food production</p>	<p>Downham Market Town Council & BCKLWN</p>	<p>2012</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>AB, U, AD Links to historic environment to be confirmed</p>		
<p>Fens Waterway Link - Ouse to Nene Project A: Borough Map</p>	<p>A new circular waterway is to be created to support recreation, tourism and biodiversity through the Fens. The waterway is planned to complement other projects in the region, developing new links between the existing stretches of navigable sections.</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>Waterway, recreation, biodiversity, regeneration and tourism</p>	<p>Environment Agency, Inland Waterways Association, Middle Level Commissioners, EMDA, BCKLWN, EEDA</p>	<p>0-20</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>C, D, U, G Links to historic environment to be confirmed</p>		

<p>King's Lynn/Wash/Norfolk Coast Path Link Project D: Borough Map</p>	<p>Under the Marine and Coastal Access Bill a long distance trail around the English Coast will be secured for the purpose of open-air recreation. Currently the coast path "gap map" for the East of England indicates there is generally "no satisfactory legally secure path" from approximately Hunstanton to the River Great Ouse. To develop a long distance coastal trail, proposals will be prepared to fill this gap. The provision of a new coastal trail between Hunstanton and the River Great Ouse together with the existing PROW which runs northwards from King's Lynn parallel with the River Great Ouse and will enable access from King's Lynn to the coast and links to Hunstanton (including the Norfolk Coast Path - a National Trail popular with tourists).</p>	<p>National /Regional</p>	<p>Biodiversity, tourism, recreation</p>	<p>Natural England</p>	<p>0-11</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>A, Q, J, K Links to historic environment to be confirmed</p>	<p>NE working with County Council developing proposals for this path. Work to start in 2015-16.</p>	
--	---	---------------------------	--	------------------------	-------------	-------------	---	---	--

Brecks Regional Park Project E: Borough Map	<p>The main focus of this project was supporting the Brecks area to gain Regional Park or AONB status. The current focus of the project is the development of the Thetford Forest Park. A Strategy is currently being developed for the area, which also examined opportunities to increase tourism. The Partnership is looking to develop a number of communication tools by which to promote the area to the local population. These include a newsletter, concessionary pass to local attractions for local residents and the development of 21 area guides (cycle/walk/horse).</p>	Regional	Biodiversity, tourism, recreation	Breaking New Ground Landscape Partnership, NCC & BCKLWN	0-11	High	G and growth point activity in Breckland and St Edmunds bury. Links to historic environment to be confirmed .	<p>The Brecks Partnership has now ended (Mar 2014). In March 2014 the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) confirmed the award of nearly £1.5million to the Breaking New Ground Landscape Partnership , enabling a £2.2m scheme to start delivering a range of Heritage and Landscape Projects in the Brecks. A draft proposal for a Brecks Environmental Enterprise Zone (BrEEZe)</p>	
---	--	----------	-----------------------------------	---	------	------	---	---	--

								was prepared in February 2015.	
Gaywood Valley Project G : Borough Map	The area has been identified as a core area to develop new habitats by the Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership. The project has gained European funding from the SURF project. The project will expand BAP habitats and buffer an entire catchment and aims to enhance access to the area due to its proximity to King's Lynn, supporting education initiatives and the socio economic rejuvenation	Regiona l	Biodiversity, access, recreation, PROW, regeneration	NCC, BCKLWN, key biodiversity bodies (NWT, WT, RSPB, FWAG), NE, Landowners, IDBs, EA, private businesses, parish councils, Wild Trout Trust, Water Management Alliance & Anglian Water.	Employed a GI officer in 2009 to manage the development of the Plan (post for three years).	High	G, U, F, M Links to historic environment to be confirmed	The Gaywood Valley Project was completed in 2013	

	<p>of the Town. The Plan is to be developed demonstrating how the Valley can be restored. It is expected that the Plan will focus upon the restoration of the chalk river, the protection of riparian/valley side habitats and developing public access opportunities. A number of initiatives are already planned/being completed they include:</p>									
<p>The restoration and management of existing nature reserves - Roydon and Grimston</p>				NWT	Ongoing					<p>BCKLWN owns/mang es – protection measure for dogs, etc.?</p>

Acquisition of 130ha of land to the west of Roydon to create heathland				NWT	2009			<p>Since 2004, NWT has acquired two additional parcels of land. The south western extension, known as The Delft was acquired in 2010 and is currently being restored to wet heath. The north western extension known as Rising Heath was acquired in 2012 and it will be restored to acid grassland and heath. As well as a site for heathland restoration this area will provide a buffer</p>	Potential for public access
--	--	--	--	-----	------	--	--	--	-----------------------------

								between the main part of Roydon Common and new housing that may come forward in the Knights Hill area.	
Production of wildlife audit and habitat restoration study					2010				
Work with communities on the fringes of King's Lynn				NWT working with local communities	2013 to 2015			NWT has worked with local communities in the Gaywood Valley under the Delivering Living Landscapes HLF funded	

								project. This work has included setting up a Gaywood volunteer group, who have been carrying out work on wildlife sites within the urban fringe including Reffley Wood and at Lynnsport	
Development of education and volunteer activity at Leziate, Roydon and Gaywood					Ongoing				
Provision of advice to CWS and other landowners					Ongoing				

Survey to identify CWSs especially with mineral restoration					No progress in proposal to survey new CWS at Bawsey Pits				
Lynnsport Project I: King's Lynn Map	This site is currently an underused sports area highlighted as a site for housing development and surface water management. The development is expected to support the construction of 200 dwellings. Masterplans and planning briefs created for the Site should incorporate GI provision.	Town	Recreation, water management, regeneration	BCKLWN, residential developers and landowners	Ongoing (A planning brief is currently being prepared)	Medium	Q, J, P, H, R2	Land Review & Feasibility Study 2009	Enhanced public access?

<p>King's Lynn - Hunstanton Disused Railway Route Project L: King's Lynn Map</p>	<p>Potential opportunities may exist to extend publicly accessible routes within (or alongside) the disused railway route between King's Lynn and Hunstanton to deliver a continuous route with improved links to areas of residential development. A National Cycle Route already exists along the railway route within the built development of King's Lynn and a proposed walking/cycling route is indicated by Sustrans between Heacham and Hunstanton. A study will need to be undertaken to look into the feasibility of developing this project. Such a study would need to consider: any proposals to re-open the Lynn-Hunstanton railway line, existing development on/close to the line, land ownership, links to existing rights of way and funding opportunities.</p>	<p>Regional</p>	<p>PROW, recreation, sustainable transport, biodiversity and health</p>	<p>NCC (ROW Team), BCKLWN and Sustrans</p>	<p>Project plans not yet developed, timescale will be provided once an issue with land ownership is clarified.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Possible new development sites to the west of South Wootton and north of the A1078</p>	<p>County Council developing proposals for this path 2015-16.</p>	
--	---	-----------------	---	--	--	---------------	---	---	--

<p>A149 Crossings (King's Lynn) Project M: King's Lynn Map</p>	<p>Within King's Lynn one of the major barriers/gaps within the existing GI network is an opportunity to cross the A149, to access resources on the east of the town such as Bawsey/ Leziate Country Park & the Gaywood Valley. Feasibility studies should be prepared to look into the possibility of improving/creating new crossing points particularly as part of proposed new development to the north-east of the town (options may include green bridges) and at the Hardwick Industrial Estate. (It should be noted that the ROWIP indicates there is no provision for new bridges)</p>	<p>Borough</p>	<p>Transport links, PROW, recreation and biodiversity</p>	<p>NCC & BCKLWN</p>	<p>Project plan not yet developed, feasibility of various options to be explored.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>F, H, O, R1, C</p>		
--	---	----------------	---	-------------------------	---	---------------	-----------------------	--	--

Osier Marsh and the Gaywood Valley Link Project N : King's Lynn Map	Feasibility studies should be considered to look into the possibility of improving/creating new access routes (both PRow and permissive access) from the centre of King's Lynn to Osier Marsh/Gaywood Valley to the east of the town. When preparing these feasibility studies particular consideration should be given to the emerging Gaywood Valley Project.	Borough	PRow, recreation, biodiversity and health	NCC, BCKLWN, key biodiversity bodies (NWT, WT, RSPB, FWAG), NE, Landowners, IDBs, EA, private businesses, parish councils, Wild Trout Trust, Water Management Alliance & Anglian Water.	Project not yet developed. Feasibility of options to be explored.	Medium	M, F, G, H	Proposals as part of allocation and emerging Neighbourhood Plan.	
Strategic Urban Extension Project O : King's Lynn Map	This Strategic Urban Extension is located to the south east (W Winch/N Runcton) and masterplans for the site should be developed to include GI, which provides recreational opportunities and supports biodiversity.	Borough	Regeneration, recreation, biodiversity	BCKLWN	Ongoing	Medium	Growth Point	Proposals as part of allocation and emerging Neighbourhood Plan.	

<p>Hillington Square Project Q: King's Lynn Map</p>	<p>This residential redevelopment consists of up to 250 dwellings. Scope for the development of GI on site may be limited due to the increased development densities, which the initiative aims to create. There are significant potential GI links with the waterfront area, Tower Gardens, the Walks and around the All Saints Church, therefore, contributions towards off site GI may be required to support this new population and should be included within any masterplans/planning briefs.</p>	<p>Borough</p>	<p>Regeneration, recreation, biodiversity</p>	<p>Freebridge Community Housing (RSL), BCKLWN & HCA</p>	<p>Outline planning permission to be obtained 2010/11 and construction to start 2012/3. The initiative is currently being reviewed due to market conditions</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Growth Point R2/3/4, P, I, J, C</p>	<p>Hillington Square project underway 2013. First phase completed Nov. 2014. Phase 2 underway Jan 2015.</p>	
---	---	----------------	---	---	---	---------------	--	---	--

<p>Gateway improvements Project R: King's Lynn Map</p>	<p>The current gateways into King's Lynn are considered to be poor and a programme of environmental improvements to enhance these gateways has been created and is currently being delivered. Such initiatives provide opportunities to create additional GI provision. The Urban Development Strategy highlights the following gateways for improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ London Road at Southgate (R1); □ London Road at Tower Gardens (requires strong frontage overlooking 'The Walks') (R2); □ John Kennedy Road at Port Entrance (R3); □ John Kennedy Road at current positions of the former Zoots Nightclub/the disused railway (R4); and □ Gaywood Road on the line of town wall (strong frontage to Austin 	<p>Town</p>	<p>Regeneration</p>	<p>BCKLWN, NCC and landowners</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Q, P, I, J, H</p>	<p>Zoots nightclub site, John Kennedy Road being redeveloped for housing following demolition of former Pilot Cinema. Environmental improvements underway as community project along town wall on Kettlewell Lane, off Gaywood Road. Across the town landscaping improvements have been made through the Interreg IV Amiens project. The</p>	
--	---	-------------	---------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------	---------------	----------------------	--	--

	Street required) (R5).							Tuesday Market Place and Saturday Market Place have also been subject to improvements as important public spaces.	
Demand for Outdoor Sports Facilities and Children's Play Areas Location TBC	Within the Council's Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study King's Lynn is identified to have a deficiency in play provision totalling 26.61ha. Opportunities to develop additional play facilities, particularly NEAPs should be identified within areas of high demand.	Town	Recreation, regeneration	BCKLWN and private developers	Ongoing	Medium	Q, I, J, O		

<p>A10 Link Project W: Downham Market Map</p>	<p>The A10 is a major barrier to GI to the East. Whilst there are some opportunities to cross there is an element of risk involved in using them. Feasibility studies are required to assess the possibility of improving/creating new crossing points particularly as part of i) proposed new development to the north east of the town (options may include green bridges) and ii) improvements to the A10. (It should be noted that the ROWIP indicates there is no provision (for new bridges)</p>	<p>Borough</p>	<p>Transport links, PROW, recreation and biodiversity</p>	<p>NCC (Access/ROW Dept.)</p>	<p>Project not yet developed. Feasibility of options to be explored.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Y, AB</p>		
<p>Cock Drove and Kingston's Plantation Project X: Downham Market Map</p>	<p>To the North of Downham Market there is a deficiency of GI. Opportunities to develop GI between Cock Drove and Kingston's Plantation should be sought. Masterplans for proposed new development to the North West of Downham Market (permitted housing and areas for urban</p>	<p>Town</p>	<p>Recreation and biodiversity</p>	<p>BCKLWN and developers</p>	<p>Project not yet developed. Feasibility of options to be explored.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>AC, Y, Z</p>		

	expansion) should seek to maintain enhance and create GI along Cock Drove and at Kingstons Plantation. GI corridors to these two GI assets should also be maintained and developed as part of the masterplans.								
Denver Waterways Project B: Downham Market Map	A GI planning initiative is currently being completed for the Denver Sluice and Lock area as part of the Fen Waterways initiative. Links between this Strategy and this study should be considered once it has been completed.	Borough	Waterway, recreation, biodiversity and tourism	EA, BCKLWN and NCC	Study ongoing	Medium	A & C	A consultation event was held in March 2015 looking at ways of improving Denver Sluice as a visitor destination, under the Ouse Washes Landscape Partnership.	
Ring of Paths Project Y: Downham Market Map	The feasibility of developing a ring of recreational routes around Downham Market to serve existing and new residential areas,	Town	Sustainable transport, recreation	BCKLWN, NCC and Downham Market Town Council	2012 onwards	Medium	AE, W, Z, X, AC		

	supporting the creation of a coherent GI network.								
Southern Orbital Link Project Z : Downham Market Map	Employment expansion areas are identified to the west of Downham Market off the A1122. Feasibility of a dedicated cycle route/footpath for pedestrians and cyclists from residential areas to employment sites (potentially a route alongside the A1122) should be explored.	Borough	Transport links, PROW, employment and biodiversity	NCC (Access/ROW Dept.), BCKLWN and developers	Project not yet developed. Dependent on employment site proposals coming forward.	Medium	X, AE, Y, W, AC		
Urban Expansion Project AB : Downham Market Map	Plans exist to expand the town towards the south east. The development of GI links between this area, Denver and the wider countryside. Opportunities should also be sought for recreation and biodiversity within masterplans and planning briefs created for this area.	Borough	Regeneration, PROW and biodiversity	BCKLWN, NCC, private developers and landowners	Ongoing	Medium	W, Y, AC, AE		
Drainage Channel Links	Improve access on the drainage channel to the west. Increase public access.	Town	Drainage, SUDS	BCKLWN, EA, IDB & NCC	TBC	Medium			

<p>East of Hunstanton to Hunstanton Park Project AG: Hunstanton Map</p>	<p>Improvements can be made to provide access to East of Hunstanton to Hunstanton Park and out towards Ringstead and the Peddars Way, to connect the town with the wider countryside. A study should be considered to look at the need to improve/create new access routes (both PRow and permissive access) from Hunstanton to Hunstanton Park, Ringstead and the Peddars Way.</p>	<p>Borough</p>	<p>PRow, recreation, biodiversity and health</p>	<p>NCC (Access/ROW Dept.), Town/Parish Councils, user groups, Countryside Management Projects and land managers</p>	<p>Project not yet developed. Dependent on requirements identified.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>AH, AF, AI</p>		
<p>Hunstanton Urban Extension Project AH: Hunstanton Map</p>	<p>Potential has been identified for new residential development to the East and South of the Town. Opportunities to include GI should be incorporated within masterplans and planning briefs for the sites, such as productive greenspace, protection/creation of areas for biodiversity and outdoor recreation/play facilities.</p>	<p>Borough</p>	<p>Regeneration, biodiversity, recreation</p>	<p>BCKLWN, private developers, landowners and Town Council.</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>Medium</p>			

<p>Oasis Way to Cliff Top Project AI: Hunstanton Map</p>	<p>The development of GI as set out within the Hunstanton Masterplan should initially be supported. However, further work is required to identify opportunities for GI to be developed along Oasis Way creating green links between the town and the promenade area.</p>	<p>Town</p>	<p>Regeneration, biodiversity, recreation & tourism</p>	<p>BCKLWN and Hunstanton Town Council</p>	<p>3-7 years</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>AF, AG, AH</p>	<p>Cliff Top - successful stage 1 bid for funding from HLF for Hunstanton Heritage Gardens (The Green, Esplanade Gardens, Cliff Parade) under Parks for People programme . £685.4k. Stage 2 bid by Mar.16.</p>	
--	--	-------------	---	---	------------------	------------	-------------------	--	--

<p>Farm Schemes - Stewardship Schemes Located across the Borough</p>	<p>It is recognised that existing agricultural land plays an important part in contributing to GI. The primary objectives of Environmental Stewardship are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> conserve wildlife (biodiversity); <input type="checkbox"/> maintain and enhance landscape quality and character; <input type="checkbox"/> protect the historic environment and natural resources; <input type="checkbox"/> promote public access and understanding of the countryside; and <input type="checkbox"/> protect natural resources. <p>The secondary objectives of Environmental Stewardship are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> genetic conservation; and <input type="checkbox"/> flood management. <p>In addition the “Energy Crops Scheme” aims to increase the amount of energy crops grown in England in appropriate locations. It offers grants to farmers in England for the establishment of</p>	<p>Borough</p>	<p>Agriculture, conservation (biodiversity, landscape, historic environment and natural resources) recreation, education and flood management</p>	<p>NE & BCKLWN</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>G, U</p>	<p>Environmental Stewardship (ES) is a land management scheme in England which from 2012 closed to new applicants. Existing agreements will still be managed, until they reach their agreed end date. The aim of the Energy Crops Scheme (ECS) is to encourage farmers and landowners to grow energy crops as a sustainable substitute for fossil fuels. The ECS closed for new</p>	
--	---	----------------	---	------------------------	----------------	---------------	-------------	---	--

	<p>miscanthus and short rotation coppice. These crops are used as a substitute for fossil fuels, so they can contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and help to combat climate change.</p>						<p>applications on 31 August 2013. All existing agreements signed before 31 December 2013 will continue until their agreed end date.</p>	
<p>Wimbotsham link Project AC: Downham Market Map</p>	<p>Investigate the potential to develop PROW and recreational routes between Downham Market and Wimbotsham</p>	<p>Borough</p>	<p>PROW, recreation</p>	<p>NCC and BCKLWN</p>	<p>TBC</p>		<p>Y, AE, Z, X</p>	

Church Farm Stow Bardolph Farm Project AD: Downham Market Map	Investigate the potential for the Farm to be used by local schools to support education and outdoor activities, focused on food production and agriculture.	Borough	Recreation, education	NCC, BCKLWN, local education groups, charities and farm owners	2-10 years	Low	W, AC, Y		
Creating links to the south of Downham Market Project AE: Downham Market Map	Investigate the needs and opportunities to provide more/better access to the countryside to the south of Downham Market. Consideration should be given to the emerging Wissey Project.		PROW, sustainable transport, biodiversity	NCC and BCKLWN	Project yet to be developed	Low	B, Y, AE, Z	The County Council intends to implement a new trail linking King's Lynn to Thetford via Downham Market. This will be achieved by (in the main) following existing PROW along the Little Ouse to meet the Fen Rivers Way. By adopting this into the Trails family it means it will be proactively maintained	

								and promoted.	
Ouse Washes Living Landscape Project				Cambs ACRE				Underway	
Heacham links Project AF : Hunstanton Map	Where possible improve/create publicly accessible green links between Hunstanton and Heacham. Particular consideration should be given to i) developing the scheme with Smithdon High School (as part of Safer Routes to School	Town	Sustainable transport, recreation, health	NCC, BCKLWN and Sustrans	Ongoing	Low	AF, AH	County Council developing proposals for this path.	

	initiative); ii) utilising existing PROW, assessing suitability of rights of way for cycling; and iii) opportunities associated with the dismantled railway								
Open space deficiency	<p>Within the Open Space, Sport and Recreation assessment (details Appendix A) a number of wards are identified as being deficient with regards to their allotment, parks/gardens and amenity greenspace provision. The following wards were listed as being deficient in all three types of open space and opportunities should therefore be sought to create areas of open space supporting the recreation of local residents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Brancaster; <input type="checkbox"/> North Wootton; <input type="checkbox"/> Clenchwarton; <input type="checkbox"/> Walpole; <input type="checkbox"/> St Lawrence; <input type="checkbox"/> Wiggshall; 	Town	Recreation	BCKLWN & Parish Councils	2015 onwards	Low			

	<input type="checkbox"/> Mershe Lande; and <input type="checkbox"/> Watlington.								
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

21-08-2015

Appendix 7- Mitigation Measures – summary related to items required in HRA

1. General policy approach	Indicative/ Specific approaches
<p><i>Provision of an agreed package of habitat protection measures, to mitigate potential adverse impacts of additional recreational pressure associated with the allocated development upon nature conservation sites covered by the Habitats Regulations Assessment. This package of measures will require specialist design and assessment, but is anticipated to include provision of:</i></p> <p><i>i. Enhanced informal recreational provision on (or in close proximity to) the allocated site [Sustainable Accessible Natural Greenspace], to limit the likelihood of additional recreational pressure (particularly in relation to exercising dogs) on nearby relevant nature conservation sites. This provision will be likely to consist of an integrated combination of:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Informal open space (over and above the Council's normal standards for play space);</i> <i>2. Landscaping, including landscape planting and maintenance;</i> <i>3. A network of attractive pedestrian routes, and car access to these, which provide a variety of terrain, routes and links to the wider public footpath network.</i> <p><i>ii. Contribution to enhanced management of nearby designated nature conservation sites and/or alternative green space;</i></p> <p><i>iii. A programme of publicity to raise awareness of relevant environmental sensitivities and of alternative recreational opportunities.</i></p>	<p>Covered as policy requirements in housing allocations E1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.9, 1.10; E2.1; E3.1; E4.1; F2.2, 2.3, 2.4.</p>
<p><u>2. Avoidance measures for impacts on Dersingham Bog and Roydon Common SAC/ Ramsar</u></p>	
<p>For housing allocations within 8km of Roydon Common SAC/ Ramsar, the following package of habitat protection measures is proposed. It is anticipated to include provision of enhanced informal recreational provision on (or in close proximity to) the allocated site,</p>	<p>Covered as policy requirements in housing allocations E1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.9, 1.10; E2.1; E3.1; E4.1 (King's Lynn sites, West Winch, South Wootton, Knights Hill).</p>

a. Informal open space (over and above the Council's normal standards for play space);	
b. Landscaping, including landscape planting and maintenance;	
c. A network of attractive pedestrian routes, and car access to these	
d. Contribution to enhanced management of nearby designated nature conservation sites and/or alternative green space	Specified in policies E2.1; E3.1; E4.1 (West Winch, South Wootton, Knights Hill).
e. programme of publicity	Specified in policies E2.1; E3.1; E4.1 (West Winch, South Wootton, Knights Hill).
f. The new developments should be subject to screening for HRA	Covered as policy requirement in housing allocations E1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.9, 1.10; E2.1; E3.1; E4.1 (King's Lynn sites, West Winch, South Wootton, Knights Hill).
g. ongoing monitoring,	Levy/delivery group will cover.
h. ongoing dialogue, most likely organised by the Borough Council, and involving all relevant stakeholders, with the specific aim of reducing effects on these sites, examining the results of site monitoring and acting on any findings.	GI Delivery/HRA M&M Group set up.
i. explore options for obtaining long-term access or acquiring further recreational greenspace	Through GI Delivery/HRA M&M Group.
j. reducing on-site impacts of recreational disturbance. This could also be assisted by developer contributions.	Levy/delivery group will cover.
<u>3. Avoidance measures for North Norfolk Coast SPA/ Wash SPA/ SAC</u>	

<p>Baseline visitor pressure data, monitoring and management measures will need to be developed and demonstrated to be deliverable.</p>	<p>Survey underway.</p>
<p>With regard to the combined effect of housing proposals specific to the submission document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heacham • Hunstanton • Docking • Burnham Market • Snettisham • Ingoldisthorpe • Dersingham 	<p>M&M Strategy/levy.</p> <p>Policy clauses for 3 Hunstanton housing allocations F2.2, 2.3, 2.4.</p> <p>Heacham (2 sites) requirement for publicity re SPAs & for enhanced recreational provision in policy.</p> <p>Dersingham Dodds Hill policy clause includes site specific HRA/mitigation.</p> <p>Burnham Market – requirement for publicity re SPAs in policy.</p> <p>Snettisham – requirement for enhanced recreational provision in policy.</p>
<p>It is recommended that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a parallel strategy of GI provision, plus • a programme of permanent public information 	<p>Extension of Norfolk Coast Path – King’s Lynn – Hunstanton part of England Coast Path (NE).</p> <p>Footpath/Cycleway using former railway line King’s Lynn – Hunstanton (NCC lead).</p> <p>Hunstanton GI Masterplan (DM19)</p> <p>Eg. NCP Norfolk Coast Guardian (60,000 copies King’s Lynn to Winterton (Gt. Yarmouth BC) each Spring.</p> <p>NCP website guidance on ‘keeping the Norfolk coast special’ (transport, activities, local economy, etc.).</p> <p>Natural England Countryside Code.</p> <p>The Wash & North Norfolk Coast EMS website.</p>

Appendix 8- Revised policy DM 19 – GI provision and HRA mitigation/levy

C.19 DM19 - Green Infrastructure

Context

C.19.1 Green Infrastructure is a term that encompasses a wide range of green and blue spaces and other environmental features. Ensuring that there is a network of green infrastructure is important to the health and wellbeing of local people and for biodiversity.

C.19.2 The Green Infrastructure Study was completed in 2010 and provides a Borough-wide analysis of:

- existing provision,
- deficiencies in provision,
- potential improvements to green infrastructure,
- policies to deliver green infrastructure,
- High, medium and low priority projects in addition to specific policies that will deliver green infrastructure.

C.19.3 This Study has been supplemented by a recent (2013) research identifying existing green infrastructure projects around the Borough being undertaken by a range of agencies. This combined information will aid the Council in developing and targeting further green infrastructure funds and endeavours, particularly in relation to planned development which has been identified by the Habitats Regulations Assessment as having potential adverse impacts on designated nature conservation sites. By supporting existing projects, or filling gaps (geographical or type) in existing or emerging provision, the Council's efforts can be targeted to best effect.

Relevant Local and National Policies

- National Planning Policy Framework: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment
- Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)
- Core Strategy Policy CS12 Environmental Assets
- Core Strategy Policy CS13 Community and Culture
- Core Strategy Policy CS14 Infrastructure Provision
- Green Infrastructure Strategy Stage 1 (2009) and Stage 2 (2010)

Policy Approach

C.19.4 Retaining and developing the Borough's green infrastructure network is highly important to the long-term wellbeing of the area, its residents and visitors. The Habitats Regulations Assessment identified potential effects on designated European sites of nature conservation importance from additional recreational pressure. The need for monitoring and, where necessary, a package of mitigation

measures, both on and off site, were identified to ensure no adverse effects on European sites.

Policy DM 19 – Green Infrastructure

Opportunities will be taken to link to wider networks, working with partners both within and beyond the Borough.

The Council supports delivery of the projects detailed in the Green Infrastructure Study including:

- The Fens Waterway Link – Ouse to Nene;
- The King’s Lynn Wash/Norfolk Coast Path Link;
- Gaywood Living Landscape Project;
- The former railway route between King’s Lynn and Hunstanton; and
- Wissey Living Landscape Project.

The Council will identify, and coordinate strategic delivery, with relevant stakeholders, of an appropriate range of proportionate green infrastructure enhancements to support new housing and other development and mitigate any potential adverse effects on designated sites of nature conservation interest as a result of increased recreational disturbance arising from new development.

These enhancements will be set out in a Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

Major development will contribute to the delivery of green infrastructure, except:

- Where it can be demonstrated the development will not materially add to the demand or need for green infrastructure.

Where such a contribution would make the development unviable, the development will not be permitted unless:

- It helps deliver the Core Strategy; and
- There is not likely to be a significant effect on a European Protected Site; or
- The relevant contribution to that Strategy could not be achieved by alternative development, including in alternative locations or in the same location at a later time; or
- Unless the wider benefits of the proposed development would offset the need to deliver green infrastructure enhancements.

More detailed local solutions based on the Green Infrastructure Strategy will be developed for Downham Market and Hunstanton, particularly in relation to the main growth areas and King’s Lynn and surrounding settlements.

In relation to Habitats Regulations Assessment monitoring and mitigation the Council has adopted the following strategy:

- Project level HRA to establish affected areas (SPA, SAC, RAMSAR, etc.) and suite of measures including all/some of:
 - I. On site provision of suitable measures (as per, for example, South Wootton E3.1, 1d) i);
 - II. Offsite mitigation;
 - III. Offsite alternative natural green space;
 - IV. Publicity, etc.
- Notwithstanding the above suite of measures the Borough Council will levy a charge [of] (£50) per house to cover monitoring/small scale mitigation.
- The Borough Council anticipates utilising CIL receipts (should a CIL charge be ultimately adopted) for contributing to green infrastructure provision across the plan area).
- Forming a HRA Monitoring & Mitigation & GI Coordination Panel to oversee monitoring, provision of new green infrastructure through a Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan and the distribution of levy funding.

Appendix 9- Allocation / Development specific measures

This includes:

- Kings Lynn Sites (E1.4-E1.9)
- West Winch Growth Area (E2.1)
- Hall Lane, South Wootton (E3.1)
- Knights Hill (E4.1)
- Hunstanton Sites (F2.2, F2.3 & F2.4)

King's Lynn

Site E1.4-E1.9 King's Lynn Sites	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
<u>HRA required avoidance measures for potential impacts on Dersingham Bog and Roydon Common SAC/ Ramsar</u>						
For housing allocations <i>[such as this]</i> within 8km of Roydon Common SAC/ Ramsar, the following package of habitat protection measures is proposed. It is anticipated to include provision of enhanced informal recreational provision on (or in close proximity to) the allocated site - <i>[see categories below in first column]</i>						
a. Informal open space (over and above the Council's normal standards for play space);	Existing Open Space	There is extensive accessible open space in the King's Lynn area, including: o The Walks 17ha o Hardings Pits o Doorstep Green 2.2ha	High - This open space already exists. Medium – Further potential of enhancements to Bawsey Country Park.	There are no delivery issues with the existing space as it is.	There are no funding issues with the existing open space. The funding and delivery arrangements for enhancements to Bawsey Country Park are dependent on negotiations between	These areas have together the capacity to accommodate and attract use from occupants of the new development, and lessen the likelihood of new residents of the King's Lynn sites visiting Roydon

Site E1.4-E1.9 King's Lynn Sites Mitigation Type	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Central Park 2.88ha o Bawsey Country Park (5km away) 			<p>the previous and new owners, and the implementation of any development the latter may propose to financially support the enhancements.</p>	<p>Common and Dersingham Bog.</p>
	<p>Additional Open Space</p>	<p>This requirement is explicitly included in the Policy.</p> <p>The housing areas themselves are intended to include significant open space, including routes.</p>	<p><u>High</u> –</p>	<p>The precise form of the GI will depend on negotiations between landowners, and the level of viability of the overall scheme and its components.</p>	<p>Delivery and funding will be the responsibility of the developers.</p>	<p>These areas will provide significant, attractive and varied options for informal recreation (including, importantly, dog walking), close to the homes of the new residents of the King's Lynn sites.</p>
	<p>Enhanced Open Space</p>	<p>Bawsey Country Park (5km away)</p>	<p>Medium – proposals are being developed, but it remains to be seen whether and in what form these proceed.</p>	<p>There are emerging plans for a substantial enhancements to the facilities and management of the Bawsey Country Park (an extensive area, formerly quarried), but the detail of the</p>	<p>Owners</p>	<p>These areas will provide significant, attractive and varied options (some are likely to be rural in character) for informal recreation (including, importantly, dog</p>

Site E1.4-E1.9 King's Lynn Sites Mitigation Type	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
				<p>enhancements and implementation will depend on a range of issues. A programme of consultation with local communities has been carried out by the owners (a minerals extraction company) to inform the future enhancement of the Country Park, and ownership is being transferred to facilitate the plans and future management.</p>		<p>walking), close to the homes of the new residents of the King's Lynn sites.</p>
b. Landscaping, including landscape planting and maintenance;	Landscaping	The SADMP Policies have specific requirements for landscaping.	<u>High</u> – Planning permission would not be granted without provision for this.	The detail of this will be determined through the planning application process.	Delivery and funding will be the responsibility of the developers. Where landscaping areas are passed to another body (e.g. highway authority or Borough Council) a commuted sum for future maintenance will be required from the developer.	
c. A network of	Existing	There is a	<u>High</u> – the	<u>None</u> – the network	Not applicable.	This network has

Site E1.4-E1.9 King's Lynn Sites Mitigation Type	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
attractive pedestrian routes, and car access to these	network of paths	significant network of extensive footpaths around the area including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nar Valley Way (King's Lynn and Wormegay (with 14km loop) and on to Narborough and beyond. • Fen Rivers Way along the River Great Ouse from King's Lynn to Cambridge • Peter Scott Walk from West Lynn 	network already exists.	already exists		the capacity to accommodate and attract use from occupants of the new development, including linking to open spaces (see above) and lessen the likelihood of new residents of King's Lynn sites visiting Roydon Common.

Site E1.4-E1.9 King's Lynn Sites Mitigation Type	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
		<p>via the Ferry to Sutton Bridge.</p> <p>There are also cycle paths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To/from King's Lynn town centre • National Cycle Routes 1 (Dover to John O'Groats) and 11 (King's Lynn to Cambridge) can be accessed 				
	Part of the national coast path project. Final part of the Norfolk	Medium	Work due to start 2015/2016. Detailed route yet to be	Natural England / Norfolk County Council	Dependent on detailed route, may provide convenient access to range of recreational routes,	Coast footpath King's Lynn to Hunstanton

Site E1.4-E1.9 King's Lynn Sites	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
	Coast path.		determined.		including remoter countryside and local and longer distance routes.	
d. Contribution to enhanced management of nearby designated nature conservation sites and/or alternative green space	Contribution to management of Roydon Common and/or alternative green space	Development in the area will be required to pay the standard contribution towards habitats measures, and these could include these measures.		Reliant on the successful introduction of the standard charge.	Funding would come from the standard charge. Delivery would be by Norfolk Wildlife Trust in relation to Roydon Common, or other partners in the relation to alternative green space.	Enhanced management of Roydon Common would enable it to influence the number and type of visitors, and their patterns of behaviour on the site. Provision of alternative green space would provide alternatives to Roydon to attract a proportion of those seeking similar recreation.
e. programme of publicity						
f. The new	Project level	The major	<u>High</u> – This will	None.	This will be	This will not in itself

Site E1.4-E1.9 King's Lynn Sites	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
developments should be subject to screening for HRA	HRA	developments in the area will be subject to a project level HRA.	be undertaken by the Borough Council, in the light of advice from Natural England.		undertaken by the Borough Council, in the light of advice from Natural England.	provide mitigation, but help ensure that appropriate measures are instigated.
g. ongoing monitoring,						
h. ongoing dialogue, most likely organised by the Borough Council, and involving all relevant stakeholders, with the specific aim of reducing effects on these sites, examining the results of site monitoring and acting on any findings.						
i. explore options						

Site E1.4-E1.9 King's Lynn Sites	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
for obtaining long-term access or acquiring further recreational greenspace						
j. reducing on-site impacts of recreational disturbance. This could also be assisted by developer contributions.						

West Winch

Site E2.1 West Winch Growth Area	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
<p><u>HRA required avoidance measures for potential impacts on Dersingham Bog and Roydon Common SAC/ Ramsar</u></p> <p>For housing allocations <i>[such as this]</i> within 8km of Roydon Common SAC/ Ramsar, the following package of habitat protection measures is proposed. It is anticipated to include provision of enhanced informal recreational provision on (or in close proximity to) the allocated site - <i>[see categories below in first column]</i></p>						
<p>a. Informal open space (over and above the Council's normal standards for play space);</p>	Existing Open Space	<p>There is extensive accessible open space in the vicinity of the Growth Area, including such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o West Winch Common*, o North Runcton Common*, o Setchey Common* o William Burt Centre recreation ground o Bawsey Country Park (5km away) <p>(*Note these commons are designated access land, but as these are used for grazing there are some limitations on the nature of their use for informal recreation)</p>	<p>High - This open space already exists.</p> <p>Medium – Further potential of enhancements to Bawsey Country Park.</p> <p>Low – Further potential of enhancements to William Burt centre recreation ground.</p>	<p>There are no delivery issues with the existing space as it is.</p> <p>The policies of the emerging Neighbourhood Plan place a strong emphasis on recreation and open space and will strengthen the provisions in the SADMP in this regard.</p>	<p>There are no funding issues with the existing open space.</p> <p>The funding and delivery arrangements for enhancements to Bawsey Country Park are dependent on negotiations between the previous and new owners, and the implementation of any development the latter may propose to financially support the</p>	<p>These areas have together the capacity to accommodate and attract use from occupants of the new development, and lessen the likelihood of new residents of the growth area visiting Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog.</p>

Site E2.1 West Winch Growth Area	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
					<p>enhancements.</p> <p>The enhancement of the recreation ground will depend on Parish Council's priorities and the level of funding available from development, and implementation by the Management Committee..</p>	
	Additional Open Space	<p>This requirement is explicitly included in the Policy.</p> <p>The designated growth area is extensive, with ample space for a variety of recreational space. This includes 73 ha of land in two gas pipeline corridors (two 540m wide strips) unsuitable for most built development and which are anticipated to accommodate substantial GI.</p>	<p><u>High</u> – This is a requirement of the policy, and also features strongly in the emerging neighbourhood plan. The draft master-plan for the area, presented by one of the key developers/landowners and informally agreed by the other. Discussions have taken place between those developers and the landowner of a key part of the area unsuitable for built development to</p>	<p>The precise form of the GI will depend on negotiations between landowners, and the level of viability of the overall scheme and its components.</p>	<p>Delivery and funding will be the responsibility of the developers.</p>	<p>These areas will provide significant, attractive and varied options (some are likely to be rural in character) for informal recreation (including, importantly, dog walking), close to the homes of the new residents of the</p>

Site E2.1 West Winch Growth Area	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
		In addition to those areas, the housing areas themselves are intended to include significant open space, including routes.	facilitate this being used for GI to allow a greater proportion of the buildable land to accommodate housing.			growth area.
	Enhanced Open Space	Bawsey Country Park (5km away)	Medium – proposals are being developed, but it remains to be seen whether and in what form these proceed.	There are emerging plans for a substantial enhancements to the facilities and management of the Bawsey Country Park (an extensive area, formerly quarried), but the detail of the enhancements and implementation will depend on a range of issues. A programme of consultation with local communities has been carried out by the owners (a minerals	Owners	These areas will provide significant, attractive and varied options (some are likely to be rural in character) for informal recreation (including, importantly, dog walking), close to the homes of the new residents of the growth area.

Site E2.1 West Winch Growth Area	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
				<p>extraction company) to inform the future enhancement of the Country Park, and ownership is being transferred to facilitate the plans and future management. (Note also identification of footpath links to Bawsey are identified in the Norfolk Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2015-17Action Plan.</p>		
<p>b. Landscaping, including landscape planting and maintenance;</p>	<p>Landscaping</p>	<p>The SADMP Policy has specific requirements for landscaping.</p> <p>The emerging neighbourhood plan also has a substantial emphasis and a range of</p>	<p><u>High</u> – Planning permission would not be granted without provision for this.</p>	<p>The detail of this will be determined through the planning application process.</p>	<p>Delivery and funding will be the responsibility of the developers. Where landscaping areas are passed to another body</p>	

Site E2.1 West Winch Growth Area	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
		draft policies on this.			(e.g. highway or authority, Borough or parish Council) a commuted sum for future maintenance will be required from the developer.	
c. A network of attractive pedestrian routes, and car access to these	Existing network of paths	<p>There is a significant extensive footpaths around the area (though a limited network within it), including.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public footpath running length of West Winch Common (c 4.5km) from Setchey to Hardwick), with two intervening links to residential areas and main roads Nar Valley Way at Setchey (King's Lynn 	<u>High</u> – the network already exists.	<u>None</u> – the network already exists	Not applicable.	This network has the capacity to accommodate and attract use from occupants of the new development, including linking to open spaces (see above) and lessen the likelihood of new residents of the growth area visiting Roydon Common.

Site E2.1 West Winch Growth Area	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
		<p>one direction, and Wormegay (with 14km loop) and on to Narborough and beyond.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitution Hill via wood to Rectory lane and on to Chequers Lane • North Runcton village to Setch Lane <p>There are also cycle paths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to King's Lynn town centre • the whole length of West Winch, alongside the A10 • via Setchey to A10/A134 junction 				

Site E2.1 West Winch Growth Area	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
		<p>near Tottenhill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Cycle Routes 1 (to King's Lynn, and Dover to John O'Groats) and 11 (to Cambridge) can be accessed via Mill Lane (2km) at Setchey Bridge) 				
	Additional Paths Network	<p>The new development will provide a very significant increase in the local paths network.</p> <p>The draft master plan (produced by one of the key landowner/developers, and informally agreed by the other) indicates footpath and cycleway connections within and between the planned new housing areas, and links to the existing footpath</p>	<p><u>High</u> – This is a specific requirement of the SADMP Policy (and also the emerging neighbourhood plan) and this has not been challenged in pre-submission consultation. The draft master plan (produced by one of the key landowner/developers, and informally agreed by the other) indicates footpath and cycleway connections within and</p>	<p>The detail of the new paths and their routes will be developed through the planning application process, and informed by the emerging neighbourhood plan.</p>	<p>Delivery and funding will be the responsibility of the developers.</p>	<p>This network has the capacity to accommodate and attract use from occupants of the new development, including linking to open spaces (see above) and lessen the likelihood of new residents of the growth area visiting Roydon</p>

Site E2.1 West Winch Growth Area	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
		<p>network.</p> <p>The emerging neighbourhood plan places great emphasis on provision of such an enhanced network, and indicates an extensive network of 'Important pedestrian / cycle links. (The neighbourhood plan also includes a proposal to provide a new path from West Winch/Hardwick to Bawsey Country Park along the route of the former railway.)</p>	<p>between the planned new housing areas, and links to the existing footpath network.</p> <p><u>Medium</u> – In respect of delivery of the West Winch/Hardwick to Bawsey Country Park path. Although most of the route is not in the ownership of the relevant parties, and outside the neighbourhood plan area, a proposed amendment to policy SADMP Policy DM13 seeks to protect the route, and identification of potential of such paths forms, to form part of a King's Lynn to Fakenham/Wells, including links to Bawsey and GI contribution, is included in the Norfolk Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2015-17 Action Plan.</p>			Common.
d. Contribution	Contribution	Development in the area		Reliant on the	Funding would	Enhanced

Site E2.1 West Winch Growth Area	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
to enhanced management of nearby designated nature conservation sites and/or alternative green space	to management of Roydon Common and/or alternative green space	will be required to pay the standard contribution towards habitats measures, and these could include these measures.		successful introduction of the standard charge.	come from the standard charge. Delivery would be by Norfolk Wildlife Trust in relation to Roydon Common, or other partners in the relation to alternative green space.	<p>management of Roydon Common would enable it to influence the number and type of visitors, and their patterns of behaviour on the site.</p> <p>Provision of alternative green space would provide alternatives to Roydon to attract a proportion of those seeking similar recreation.</p>
e. programme of publicity	Programme of publicity	Potentially part of package required by Policy E3.1.	High if required		Developer's responsibility.	Encourage recreation other than on designated sites, and/or raise

Site E2.1 West Winch Growth Area	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
						awareness of sensitivities and avoidance of harm.
f. The new developments should be subject to screening for HRA	Project level HRA	The major developments in the area will be subject to a project level HRA.	<u>High</u> – This will be undertaken by the Borough Council, in the light of advice from Natural England.	None.	This will be undertaken by the Borough Council, in the light of advice from Natural England.	This will not in itself provide mitigation, but help ensure that appropriate measures are instigated.
g. ongoing monitoring,					Covered by general charge / approach	
h. ongoing dialogue, most likely organised by the Borough Council, and involving all relevant stakeholders, with the specific aim of reducing					Covered by general provision for 'Mitigation' group	

Site E2.1 West Winch Growth Area	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
effects on these sites, examining the results of site monitoring and acting on any findings.						
i. explore options for obtaining long-term access or acquiring further recreational greenspace					Covered by general provision for 'GI Implementation Group	
j. reducing on-site impacts of recreational disturbance. This could also be assisted by developer					Covered by general charge / approach	

Site E2.1 West Winch Growth Area	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
contributions.						

21-08-2015

South Wootton

Site E3.1 Hall Lane South Wootton	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
<p><u>HRA required avoidance measures for potential impacts on Dersingham Bog and Roydon Common SAC/ Ramsar</u></p> <p>For housing allocations <i>[such as this]</i> within 8km of Roydon Common SAC/ Ramsar, the following package of habitat protection measures is proposed. It is anticipated to include provision of enhanced informal recreational provision on (or in close proximity to) the allocated site - <i>[see categories below in first column]</i></p>						
a. Informal open space (over and above the Council's normal standards for play space);	Existing open space	This area is already relatively well provided with informal recreational opportunities, including extensive accessible open spaces such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Green • The Pingles • South Wootton Common (<i>limited public rights but public footpaths crossing it</i>) • Ling Common (<i>limited public rights but public footpaths crossing it</i>) • The Gongs (<i>access land</i>) • Marsh Common (<i>access land</i>) • Ouse marshes 	High (currently exists)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Provide convenient opportunities for recreation, including with dogs, close to the new residents' homes.
	On site recreational space of at least 1.7 ha	Specific requirement of policy. The allocation area is deliberately in excess of that required for the planned housing, and includes land suitable for open space provision but unsuitable for housing (due to flood risk). The allocated site has ample space for the on-site provision of 1.7 ha recreational space.	High	None known	Developer	Provide convenient opportunities for recreation, including with dogs, close to the new residents' homes.

Site E3.1 Hall Lane South Wootton	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
	Informal open space	Highlighted in policy. Potentially part of 1 above, but may include additional land.	High	None known	Developer	Ditto
	Neighbourhood greenspace	South Wootton Draft Neighbourhood Plan includes policies to - A) protect identified open spaces, including two adjacent to the development sites, from built development and seek enhancement and public access to these; and B) Identify maintenance or development of community open spaces and woodland belts as one of the priorities for local infrastructure funding.	High (Low in respect of public access element of policy).	Unclear how public access elements access would be delivered.	Primarily developers. Also local element of any CIL.	Would provide additional local open space and greater range and variety of local walks.
b. Landscaping, including landscape planting and maintenance;					Developer	As part of specific planning application
c. A network of attractive pedestrian routes, and car access to these	Footpath links to wider network	Highlighted in policy.	High	None known	Developer	Provide convenient and attractive access to a range of recreational routes, including those accessing local services.
	Footpath(s)	Development of a footpath along the former railway line		Work due to	Natural	Dependent

Site E3.1 Hall Lane South Wootton	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
	King's Lynn to Hunstanton	<p>which runs along the western boundary of the site is programmed in the Norfolk Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2015-17 Action Plan. The railway tracjway is protected for such purposes by proposed SADMP Policy DM13.</p> <p>The final section of the Norfolk Coast path.(part of the national coast path project) is also due for delivery within the Plan period. It is not yet clear what route this will take within in South Wootton Parish.</p>		start 2015/2016. Detailed route yet to be determined, and hence whether the path will pass adjacent to, through, or at some distance from the development site.	England / Norfolk County Council	on detailed route, may provide convenient access to range of recreational routes, including remoter countryside and local and longer distance routes.
	Additional local foot and cycle path connections	South Wootton Draft Neighbourhood Plan includes aspiration for additional connections, including indicative routes.	Medium	These policies would help decide planning applications, and probably help shape quite how the routes required in the SADMP are achieved.	Developer (and/or potentially other parties)	Would provide greater range and variety of local walks and cycle routes.

Site E3.1 Hall Lane South Wootton	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
		<p>This area is already relatively well provided with informal recreational opportunities, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Cycle Network Route 1 (passes adjacent to site) providing access south to Lynnsport Leisure Park, King's Lynn town centre and on to the Fens, and north to Castle Rising and on to the north coast. • Off road cycle path along Edward Benefer Way / Low Road west to North Lynn, King's Lynn docks and town centre, and east to supermarket, and towards Reffley Wood, South Wootton Common, etc. • Cycle path to Gaywood Valley 				
	Local Greenspace	<p>South Wootton Draft Neighbourhood Plan³ includes policies to -</p> <p>A) protect identified open spaces, including two adjacent to the development sites, from built development and seek enhancement and public access to these; and</p> <p>B) seek provision of cycle and footpaths within developments, and support the development of additional cycle and foot paths in the area more generally, particularly where these integrate new residential development into the wider cycle and foot path network.</p> <p>C) Identify (inter-alia) maintenance or development of community open spaces and woodland belts as one of the priorities for local infrastructure funding.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>(Low in respect of public access element of policy).</p>	<p>Unclear how public access elements access would be delivered.</p>	<p>Primarily developers. Also local element of any CIL. The neighbourhood plan does, though, identify maintenance of</p>	<p>Would provide additional local open space and greater range and variety of local walks.</p>

³ As both submitted and as recommended to be modified by Examiner. The submitted Plan and the Examiner's Report can be viewed at <http://www.west-norfolk.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=27771>

Site E3.1 Hall Lane South Wootton	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
d. Contribution to enhanced management of nearby designated nature conservation sites and/or alternative green space						
e. programme of publicity	Programme of publicity	Potentially part of package required by Policy E3.1.	High if required		Developer's responsibility.	Encourage recreation other than on designated sites, and/or raise awareness of sensitivities and avoidance of harm.
f. The new developments should be	Project level HRA	Required as part of policy E3.1	High		Developer's responsibility.	

Site E3.1 Hall Lane South Wootton	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
subject to screening for HRA						
g. ongoing monitoring,					Covered by general charge / approach	
h. ongoing dialogue, most likely organised by the Borough Council, and involving all relevant stakeholders, with the specific aim of reducing effects on these sites, examining the results of site monitoring					Covered by general provision for 'Mitigation' group	

Site E3.1 Hall Lane South Wootton	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
and acting on any findings.						
i. explore options for obtaining long-term access or acquiring further recreational greenspace					Covered by general provision for 'GI Implementation Group	
j. reducing on-site impacts of recreational disturbance. This could also be assisted by developer contributions.					Covered by general charge / approach	

Knights Hill

Site E4.1 Knights Hill	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
<p><u>HRA required avoidance measures for potential impacts on Dersingham Bog and Roydon Common SAC/ Ramsar</u></p> <p>For housing allocations <i>[such as this]</i> within 8km of Roydon Common SAC/ Ramsar, the following package of habitat protection measures is proposed. It is anticipated to include provision of enhanced informal recreational provision on (or in close proximity to) the allocated site - <i>[see categories below in first column]</i></p>						
a. Informal open space (over and above the Council's normal standards for play space);	Existing open space	This area is already relatively well provided with informal recreational opportunities, including extensive accessible open spaces such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Wootton Common (<i>limited public rights but public footpaths crossing it</i>) • Ling Common (<i>limited public rights but public footpaths crossing it</i>) • Reffley Wood (52.9ha) • Reffley Springwood (3.6ha) • Reffley Recreation Ground • Bawsey Country Park (6km away) 	High (currently exists)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Provide convenient opportunities for recreation, including with dogs, close to the new residents' homes.
	On site recreational	Specific requirement of policy.	High	None known	Developer	Provide convenient

Site E4.1 Knights Hill	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
	space	The allocated site has ample space for the on-site provision of recreational space.				opportunities for recreation, including with dogs, close to the new residents' homes.
	Informal open space	Highlighted in policy. Potentially part of 1 above, but may include additional land.	High	None known	Developer	Ditto
	Neighbourhood greenspace	South Wootton Draft Neighbourhood Plan includes policies to - A) protect identified open spaces, including two adjacent to the development sites, from built development and seek enhancement and public access to these; and B) Identify maintenance or development of community open spaces and woodland belts as one of the priorities for local infrastructure funding.	High (Low in respect of public access element of policy).	Unclear how public access elements access would be delivered.	Primarily developers. Also local element of any CIL.	Would provide additional local open space and greater range and variety of local walks.
b. Landscaping, including landscape planting and maintenance;					Developer	As part of specific planning application
c. A network of attractive pedestrian routes, and car access to	Footpath links to wider network	Highlighted in policy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A network of public footpaths in or leading to open countryside exists e.g. Sandy Lane; footpath across South Wootton Common/King's Lynn Golf Club. • Cyclepath across Gaywood Valley between Reffley and Springwood, connecting to the wider network. 	High	None known	Developer	Provide convenient and attractive access to a range of

Site E4.1 Knights Hill	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
these		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lodge Lane leading to Castle Rising village and onwards to Sandringham. 				recreational routes, including those accessing local services.
	Additional local foot and cycle path connections	South Wootton Draft Neighbourhood Plan includes aspiration for additional connections, including indicative routes.	Medium	These policies would help decide planning applications, and probably help shape quite how the routes required in the SADMP are achieved.	Developer (and/or potentially other parties)	Would provide greater range and variety of local walks and cycle routes.
	Local Greenspace	South Wootton Draft Neighbourhood Plan ⁴ includes policies to - D) protect identified open spaces, including two adjacent to the development sites, from built development and seek enhancement and public access to these; and E) seek provision of cycle and footpaths within developments, and support the development of additional cycle and foot	High (Low in respect of public access element of policy).	Unclear how public access elements access would be delivered.	Primarily developers. Also local element of any CIL. The neighbourhood plan does,	Would provide additional local open space and greater range and

⁴ As both submitted and as recommended to be modified by Examiner. The submitted Plan and the Examiner's Report can be viewed at <http://www.west-norfolk.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=27771>

Site E4.1 Knights Hill	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
		<p>paths in the area more generally , particularly where these integrate new residential development into the wider cycle and foot path network.</p> <p>F) Identify (inter-alia) maintenance or development of community open spaces and woodland belts as one of the priorities for local infrastructure funding.</p>			<p>though, identify maintenance of or development of community open spaces and woodland belts as a priority for local funding. Covered by general charge / approach</p>	<p>variety of local walks.</p>
<p>d. Contribution to enhanced management of nearby designated nature conservation sites and/or alternative green space</p>						

Site E4.1 Knights Hill	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
e. programme of publicity					Covered by general charge / approach	
f. The new developments should be subject to screening for HRA	Project level HRA required as part of Policy E 4.1 11					
g. ongoing monitoring,					Covered by general charge / approach	
h. ongoing dialogue, most likely organised by the Borough Council, and involving all relevant stakeholders, with the specific aim					Covered by general provision for Monitoring & Mitigation & GI Panel	

Site E4.1 Knights Hill	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
of reducing effects on these sites, examining the results of site monitoring and acting on any findings.						
i. explore options for obtaining long-term access or acquiring further recreational greenspace					Covered by general provision for Monitoring & Mitigation & GI Panel	
j. reducing on-site impacts of recreational					Covered by general charge / approach	

Site E4.1 Knights Hill	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
disturbance. This could also be assisted by developer contributions.						

Hunstanton (Sites F2.2, F2.3 and F2.4)

Sites F2.2, F2.3 & F2.4 Hunstanton	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
<p><u>HRA required avoidance measures for impacts on: North Norfolk Coast SPA/ Ramsar; Wash SPA/ Ramsar; and Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC.</u></p> <p>For housing allocations <i>[such as this]</i> within 8km of the SPAs and SAC detailed, the following package of habitat protection measures is proposed. It is anticipated to include provision of enhanced informal recreational provision on (or in close proximity to) the allocated site - <i>[see categories below in first column]</i></p>						
a. Informal	Existing open space	This area is already relatively well provided with informal recreational opportunities, including extensive accessible open spaces such as	High (currently)	Not applicable	Not applicable	Provide convenient

Sites F2.2, F2.3 & F2.4 Hunstanton Mitigation Type	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
open space (over and above the Council's normal standards for play space);		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Green ○ Boston Square Sensory Park ○ Hunstanton Lighthouse ○ Hunstanton Park and Rookery ○ West Belt ○ Recreation Ground ○ Beach; and ○ Sand dunes 	exists)			opportunities for recreation, including with dogs, close to the new residents' homes.
	On site recreational space	<p>Specific requirement of policy.</p> <p>The allocated sites have ample space for the on-site provision of recreational space.</p> <p>Site F2.4- The allocation area is deliberately in excess of that required for the planned housing, and includes land suitable for open space provision but unsuitable for housing (due to flood risk).</p>	High	None known	Developer	Provide convenient opportunities for recreation, including with dogs, close to the new residents' homes.
	Informal open space	Highlighted in policy. Potentially part of 1 above, but may include additional land.	High	None known	Developer	Ditto
b. Landscaping, including landscape planting and maintenance;		Specifically Policy F2.2, includes criteria to incorporate a high quality landscaping scheme to the north and east boundaries of the site. This is listed as point 5.			Developer	As part of specific planning application
c. A network of attractive	Footpath links to wider network	<p>Highlighted in policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A network of public footpaths in or leading to open 	High	None known Coastal Path - Work	Developer	Provide convenient and

Sites F2.2, F2.3 & F2.4 Hunstanton Mitigation Type	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
pedestrian routes, and car access to these		countryside including Round England Coastal Path (Weybourne - Hunstanton - Sutton Bridge) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycle paths including: National Cycle Network Route 1 (passes adjacent to site) providing access south to King's Lynn and on to the Fens, and north to Hunstanton and further round to the north coast; Hunstanton to Ringstead Off-road Route and existing cycle paths through the town. 		due to start 2015/2016. Detailed route yet to be determined.		attractive access to a range of recreational routes, including those accessing local services.
	Additional local foot and cycle path connections		Medium	These policies would help decide planning applications, and probably help shape quite how the routes required in the	Developer (and/or potentially other parties)	Would provide greater range and variety of local walks and cycle routes.
	Local Greenspace		High (Low in respect of public access)	Unclear how public access elements access	Primarily developers. Also potential local	Would provide additional local open space and

Sites F2.2, F2.3 & F2.4 Hunstanton Mitigation Type	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
			element of policy).	would be delivered.	element of any CIL.	greater range and variety of local walks.
d. Contribution to enhanced management of nearby designated nature conservation sites and/or alternative green space	Contribution to management of North Norfolk Coast SPA/ Ramsar; Wash SPA/ Ramsar; and Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC and/or alternative green space.	Development in the area will be required to pay the standard contribution towards habitats measures, and these could include such measures.		Reliant on the successful introduction of the charge.	Funding would come from the standard charge.	Enhanced management of the sites would enable them to influence the number and type of visitors and their patterns of behaviour on the site. Provision of alternative green space would provide alternatives for those seeking similar recreation.
e. programme of publicity					Covered by general charge / approach	
f. The new	Project level		High- to be	None	Will be	Will not

Sites F2.2, F2.3 & F2.4 Hunstanton Mitigation Type	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
developments should be subject to screening for HRA	HRA required as part of Policies		undertaken by the Borough Council.		undertaken by the Borough Council	provide mitigation but help ensure that appropriate measures are instigated.
g. ongoing monitoring,					Covered by general charge / approach	
h. ongoing dialogue, most likely organised by the Borough Council, and involving all relevant stakeholders, with the specific aim of reducing effects on these sites, examining					Covered by general provision for Monitoring & Mitigation & GI Panel	

Sites F2.2, F2.3 & F2.4 Hunstanton Mitigation Type	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
the results of site monitoring and acting on any findings.						
i. explore options for obtaining long-term access or acquiring further recreational greenspace					Covered by general provision for Monitoring & Mitigation & GI Panel	
j. reducing on-site impacts of recreational disturbance. This could also be assisted by					Covered by general charge / approach	

Sites F2.2, F2.3 & F2.4 Hunstanton	Mitigation	Background	Confidence of delivery	Delivery issues	Funding & Delivery	How will the mitigation work
Mitigation Type						
developer contributions.						

21-08-20

Appendix 10- Initial Timetable for GI/Mitigation/Monitoring Process (2015/2016)

Activity	Purpose	Timescale
<p>1. Form Borough Council HRA M&M & GI Coordination Panel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the cumulative resource available for GI & coordinate new facilities & management of existing. • Influence investment decisions of BCKLWN & other parties • Monitoring information available/needed. 	<p>First meeting on 22 September 2015, then ongoing (link to Duty to Co-operate outcomes) May 2016 & onwards. Inputs to GI Delivery Plan (See point 5 below) from September 2015 onwards.</p> <p>Panel invitees to include all those bodies involved in the Steering Group (see Activity 5 below)</p>
<p>2. Plan Implementation (implementation agreed through HRA Monitoring & mitigation strategy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the planning application process on individual allocated sites 	<p>Ongoing.</p> <p>Relevant planning applications coming forward before the strategy is produced will be assessed by project level HRA, as per policy document. Suitable mitigation must therefore be agreed before permission is granted. Such mitigation can be advised by the Panel.</p>
<p>3. Visitor Study: Population Growth & Nature Conservation in Norfolk: A strategic geographical overview of recreational pressures & opportunities (led by Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership (NBP))</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand visitor numbers • Origin of visitors • Proportions from areas having growth • Appreciation of likely direct pressures from visitors from new developments 	<p>Underway – interim report Aug. 15, final report Spring 2016.</p>
<p>4. Through NCC/Districts Duty to Cooperate Group Monitoring; Assessment; Action – “Action Plan”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding results • Planning for <u>future</u> directions of growth • Developing responses to pressures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategically - Direct local management or amelioration of predicted impacts (current pressures too) 	<p>May 2016, then ongoing. To involve Panel. HRA Mitigation and Monitoring Strategy to be produced by Autumn 2015.</p>

<p>5. BCKLWN GI Strategy & Delivery Plan (Also see Section 6 of Strategy)</p>	<p>GI Strategy & Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use to influence investment e.g. BCKLWN Capital Programme • Preparation was through a steering group incl. Anglian Water, EA, NE, Water Management Alliance, NCC, and NWT. Wider consultation workshops incl. RSPB, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, NBP, Forestry Comm., EH, CPRE, parish/town councils 	<p>Prepared 2010; to evolve into a GI Delivery Plan 2015. This to be combined with / cross-referred to HRA Mitigation and Monitoring Strategy above.</p> <p>GI Strategy implementation as part of HMMGCP Panel.</p>
<p>6. Management Projects – Norfolk Coast AONB Strategy/Management Plan & The Wash & N Norfolk Coast European Marine Site Annual Management Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of visitor pressures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AONB Strategy & Action Plan 2014-19 • The Wash & NNC Annual Management Plan 2014-15
<p>7. Natura 2000 Sites Monitoring & Mitigation Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing specific issues • Demonstrating ability to fund mitigation works • Processes to achieve mitigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GI levy - Unilateral Undertaking route - HRA Mitigation & Monitoring & GI Coordination Panel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement to Strategy anticipated by Cabinet by 9/9/15 • S of CG with NE/RSPB/NWT 9/15 • Ability to deliver mitigation on adoption – fund, etc. • Achieve clarity on types/actual projects: Autumn 2015