

COASTWISE

TRIMINGHAM COASTAL EROSION TRANSITION PLAN



**NORTH
NORFOLK
DISTRICT
COUNCIL**



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



**Environment
Agency**

This plan, Trimingham Coastal Erosion Transition Plan, was commissioned by Coastwise in 2025 and put together by Jacobs U.K Limited as a first iteration of a community coastal transition plan for the community of Trimingham.

This document is a starting point, which over time can be developed and adapted.

The plan was co-created through Trimingham Sub- Group, Trimingham Parish Council, Coastwise (North Norfolk District Council) and other relevant parties working together.

The hope is this plan will be adopted and taken forward by the local community in Trimingham.

This project is funded by Defra as part of the £200 million Flood and Coastal Innovation Programmes which is managed by the Environment Agency. The programmes will drive innovation in flood and coastal resilience and adaptation to a changing climate.



Department
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Food & Rural Affairs



Environment
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Coastal transition accelerator programme

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Trimingham Coastal Erosion Transition Plan

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Coastwise Coastal Transition Plan Lot 3



Trimingham Coastal Erosion Transition Plan

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Trimingham Coastal Erosion Transition Plan Summary

This Coastal Erosion Plan sets out how Trimingham will proactively plan for, and adapt to, continuing coastal change to build resilience and enable the community to move beyond a reactive “business as usual” approach to the risk of coastal erosion.

Trimingham aims to be a resilient coastal community that embraces climate adaptation, protects its heritage, and plans for sustainable growth. The vision prioritises community-led decision-making, creating a safe, accessible, and prosperous village that supports tourism, education, and local enterprise. It seeks to strengthen social bonds, celebrate history, and promote greener living through wildlife habitats, improved beach access, and sustainable land use. This evolving vision will be reviewed regularly to ensure Trimingham remains a thriving and cherished home for future generations.

This will be achieved through a range of short, medium and long-term actions that are tied to the Community Vision developed through local input and collaboration, this sets out what the community values about where they live and their hopes for the future. All the actions are set out in detail in the Plan, with the ongoing and short-term actions summarised as follows:

What does this mean for me?	Ongoing Actions	Short-Term (0–2 yrs) Actions
I am a homeowner	NNDC will continue to explore options for immediate homeowners in erosion risk zones.	
I am a business owner	NNDC will continue to engage with directly-impacted businesses.	
I am a utility company	NNDC will continue to pursue engagement with utilities companies that was started during the development of this plan.	A responsible party will be appointed for reporting utilities assets at risk to utilities companies.
I am a Trimingham resident	The Coastwise project in conjunction with Mind is offering mental health support. NNDC will continue engagement with the Diocese of Norwich to explore future options for the church and graveyard.	The community will look to document heritage assets through community recordings. These could be recording of memories, images, or video. Owners of these assets may choose to explore options for maintenance and deconstruction plans.
I am a landowner	NNDC will continue to engage with landowners whilst developing schemes for the management of surface water and groundwater.	Land by the coast that is not suitable for housing will be looked at to decide whether it could be repurposed.

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1. Introduction

The Purpose of This Plan

This Coastal Erosion Transition Plan sets out how the village of Trimingham, Norfolk can respond to coastal change. It aims to help the community and other stakeholders to transition away from the reactive "business as usual" approach to managing the impacts of coastal change to an approach that is planned and promotes greater resilience.

Context

Location, character and landmarks

Trimingham is a coastal village in North Norfolk, with a population of approximately 430 residents (Figure 1-1). Positioned along the B1159 coastal road, it is 6km from Cromer, 8km from North Walsham, and 32km from north Norwich.



Figure 1-1 Trimingham study area

One of Trimingham's most notable landmarks is the Church of St John the Baptist's Head, which is a Grade II* listed building. The village was also home to Remote Radar Head (RRH) Trimingham, a former radar station still shown on some maps, symbolising its strategic coastal role before the site was closed and the radar equipment moved to RAF Neatishead in 2022, eight miles inland, due to the risk from coastal erosion.

Demographics

According to the 2021 Census for England and Wales, Trimingham has a total population of 430 residents. The village exhibits a demographic profile typical of many rural coastal communities in Norfolk, with a relatively small and ageing population. While detailed age distribution data for Trimingham specifically is limited, it forms part of the North Norfolk District Council's Poppyland Ward, which provides useful insights into local trends. Data for Poppyland shows a pronounced ageing population, with the largest proportion of residents falling within the 65–69 age group, followed closely by those aged 70–74 and 60–64 (Figure 1-2). Compared to Norfolk as a county, which has a more evenly distributed profile across the age bands, Trimingham (by extension of Poppyland) exhibits a more pronounced ageing population, reinforcing its character as a peaceful, retirement-oriented community.

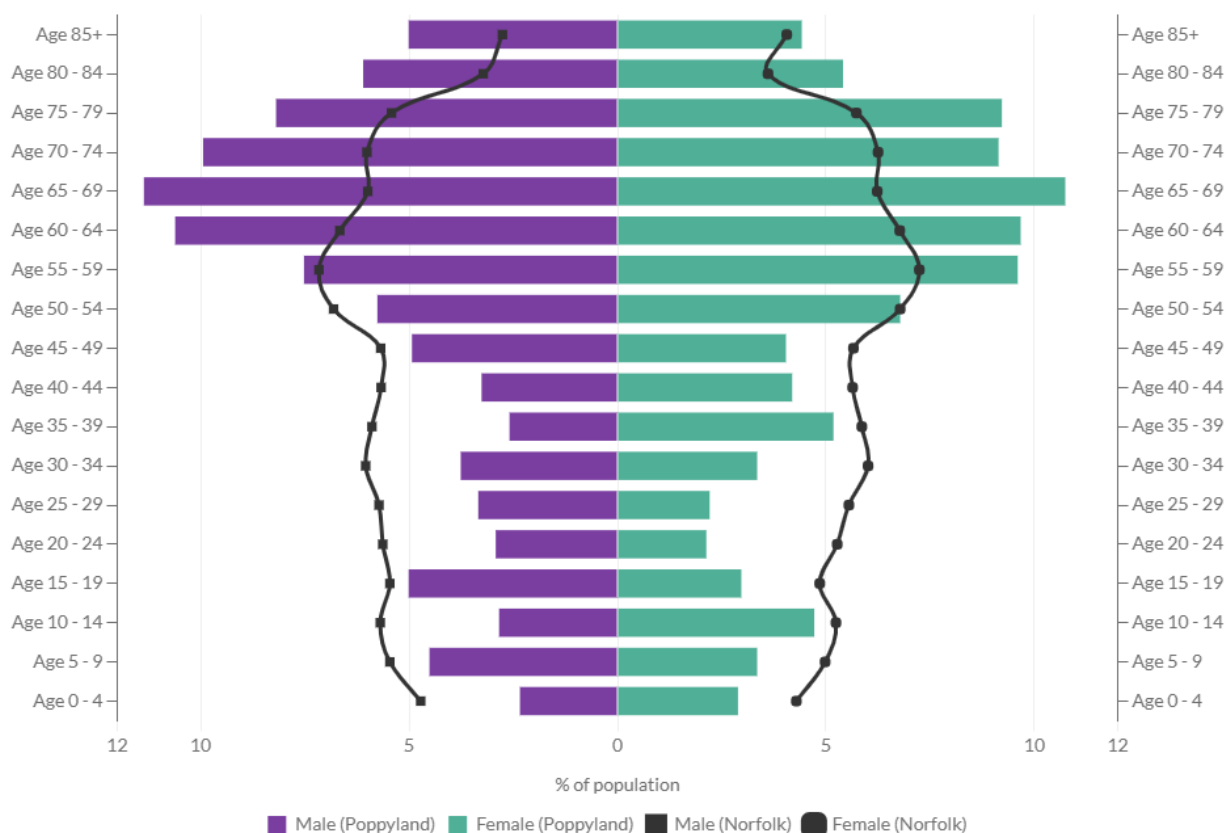


Figure 1-2 Percentage of Population by 5-year age groups (2022) ¹

Physical geography

Trimingham occupies one of the most dramatic sections of the North Norfolk coastline, where the Cromer Ridge meets the sea, creating some of the highest cliffs on England's east coast of up to 75 metres in height². These cliffs are composed primarily of Pleistocene glacial deposits from the Anglian glaciation, including layers of Cromer Till, sands, gravels, and chalky boulder clay, all heavily deformed by pro-glacial thrusting during ice-sheet advance. The geology is complex, with steep, unstable slopes prone to mass movements such as rotational slips and mudflows, particularly after heavy rainfall. This instability, combined with the soft

¹ Norfolk Insight (2020). Available at: [Population - Ward | Poppyland | Report Builder for ArcGIS](#)

² <https://www.eastangliacoastalgroup.org/assets/img/1441261.pdf>

nature of the sediments, makes the coastline highly vulnerable to rapid erosion. Recent monitoring projects have confirmed high rates of cliff retreat, driven by wave action, groundwater movement, and storm surges.

The British Geological Survey³ identified the following cliff erosion at Trimingham:

- Between 1966 and 1985 the cliff eroded on average between 1.5 to 2.5 metres per year.
- Historic mapping data suggests that around 50 to 60 metres of erosion occurred over the past 100 years, indicating a longer-term average rate of 0.5 to 0.6 metres per year
- Projections from the Shoreline Management Plan suggest that erosion could accelerate, with 75 to 150 metres of loss expected over the next century. This equates to a rate of 0.75 to 1.5 metres per year. The latest data from the National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping (NCERM) dataset indicates that this could extend to c.300m by the year 2105 under the worst-case climate scenario.

Historically, various coastal defences such as concrete aprons, timber revetments and groynes, were installed between 1930 and 1987 to slow erosion with mixed results but are now largely degraded or failed.

The coast has been eroding here since the last ice age and will continue to erode in perpetuity due to the natural erosion processes. However, climate change is exacerbating these natural processes by contributing to rising sea levels, increased frequency and intensity of storm events, and more extreme rainfall patterns. These factors are accelerating coastal erosion and increasing the risk of slope failure, posing growing challenges for the long-term resilience of the Trimingham coastline and its communities.

Environmental designations

Geographically, the village of Trimingham partially overlaps the Norfolk Coast National Landscape, an area celebrated for its diverse and ecologically significant marine and coastal environments. This landscape is part of a nationally important network of habitats, including saltmarshes, dunes, wetlands, and intertidal zones which support rare wildlife and distinctive ecosystems⁴. Furthermore, the Sidestrand and Trimingham cliffs are designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), recognised for their geological significance and biodiversity.

The presence of these designations underscores the need for sustainable and adaptive coastal management. As erosion continues to reshape Trimingham's shoreline, any transition plan must carefully balance the protection of these nationally important habitats with the needs of the local community. Protecting the integrity of nearby ecosystems while supporting the long-term resilience of Trimingham's residents is essential. There is a need for a shared understanding and collaboration between conservation organisations, local authorities and residents to ensure that both nature and people can thrive in the face of ongoing coastal change.

Coastal processes and management

Under the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP6: Kelling Hard to Lowestoft Ness), the adopted policy for Trimingham (based on the Policy Unit 6.07: Overstrand to Mundesley^{5 6}) was previously "Managed Realignment" in the short term and "No Active Intervention" in the medium to long-term.

From 2005 to 2025, the policy has been "Managed Realignment". The approach was to no longer maintain existing timber groynes and revetments and to allow coastal retreat, but to do so in a managed way that enables the safe removal of deteriorating defences. According to the SMP, these structures were expected to

³ <https://nora.nerc.ac.uk/id/eprint/518400/1/PresentationTriminghamErosionProject.pdf>

⁴Norfolk Coast (2025). Available at: [Home - Norfolk Coast](#)

⁵ [Shoreline Management Plans](#)

⁶ [Overstrand to Mundesley 6.07 | Shoreline Management Plans](#)

remain effective for 5 to 15 years, up to 2020. During this time, they were expected to slow natural erosion⁷. If they failed, they would not have been replaced. This policy has been upheld as the structures have since failed and have not been replaced.

The intention of the above approach was to increase the volume of sediment available to build beaches throughout the SMP area and to maintain the geological exposures of the cliffs and foreshore. It also supported a controlled realignment of the coast, potentially involving the relocation of assets, adaptation of land use, and support for community transition through planning and funding mechanisms. It allowed for holding the line in the short-term, if technically and physically possible and if funding was available. Where economically justified, minor works such as local rock placement could be undertaken to slow cliff erosion, but not with the intention of providing long-term protection. The policy sets out that when a suitable package of social, economic, and planning measures is identified, maintenance and minor repair of defences will cease, and the coast will be allowed to continue its natural regression.

From 2025 to 2055, the policy shifts to “No Active Intervention”, maintaining the emphasis on continued sediment supply to this and downdrift frontages to ensure a natural shoreline. Once existing structures fail, they will not be replaced. Despite the expected loss of residential properties, local caravan parks and infrastructure in Trimingham and nearby areas such as Sidestrand, the SMP indicates there is not anticipated to be sufficient economic justification for significant investment in new defences. This policy is also necessary to ensure a continued sediment supply to this and downdrift frontages. Localised works, such as repairs or short stretches of defence to protect slipways, access points, or isolated properties, may still be considered by the Local Planning Authority if specified in the SMP and subject to the appropriate permissions.

In the long term, from 2055 to 2105, the policy remains “No Active Intervention”. This will allow the coast to erode naturally, continuing to supply sediment to downdrift areas and supporting the development of wider beach systems. However, this will also result in the continued loss of cliff-top properties and associated facilities. The long-term approach reflects the SMP-wide objective of enabling natural coastal processes while supporting affected communities through appropriate adaptation strategies.

See Appendix A for a Timeline of Coastal Management Works at Trimingham.

⁷ <https://www.eastangliacoastalgroup.org/assets/img/1441261.pdf>

2. What Is at Risk for the Community?

Key Issues

A combined approach of community engagement (prior to Jacobs involvement) and Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) analysis has been used to identify what is at risk of being lost due to coastal change for the community, and what the timescales might be for these features to be impacted by coastal change.

Points raised at prior community engagement events

Coastwise held four Coastwise Cafés in Trimingham during 2024 and 2025. These were drop-in sessions aimed at meeting local people, sharing information and knowledge, answering specific questions, and starting a process to develop the next steps toward creating a community-led Coastal Erosion Transition Plan.

The first Coastwise Café took place on 26 January 2024 with 50 attendees:

- During this session there were queries regarding methods which could be used to slow erosion and whether sea defences would be maintained or not.
- There were concerns over blight to housing and the issues of property devaluation once a property is removed because of erosion.
- There were also discussions regarding drainage and ponds to prevent flooding.
- Overall, attendees made it clear that they wanted a positive outcome.

The second Coastwise Café took place on 11 July 2024 with 23 attendees.

- During this session the coastal road was highlighted as a major community access route and that the loss of this could impact other roads in the village.
- Concerns were raised around the blight on house prices from negative media coverage about erosion.
- Attendees also queried the project time, as time would be needed to implement substantial changes, as well as funding.

The third Coastwise Café took place on 21 November 2024 and 14 people attended.

- There was concern that Trimingham would be perceived as negative and blighted.
- In particular, there were comments about house valuations and sales due to feeling in limbo about updates.
- There were lots of discussions regarding housing, these included council tax revenues and the identification of land for relocation.

The fourth Coastwise Café took place on 12 June 2025, which 15 people attended.

- Visitors at this session seemed appeared very knowledgeable about the cliff top erosion processes, landslip and groundwater issues.
- There were requests to demonstrate the progress in work regarding the coastal road.
- The attendees were also keen to progress with work to manage cliff top water.

Risk analysis

For the purpose of this plan, risk has been divided into two bands (See Table 2-1 for how these were derived). The medium-term risk band covers those features which may be potentially impacted by the year 2055. The longer-term risk band covers those features which may be potentially impacted between the years 2055 and 2105. A short-term or immediate risk banding could be beneficial as part of this analysis; however, given the

episodic movement of these cliffs and the complexity of groundwater and surface water interactions, there is currently insufficient evidence to delineate such a zone for Trimingham. It is therefore recommended that further work be undertaken to explore the feasibility of defining this band.

Table 2-1 Derivation of risk bandings used in this Plan

Risk Band	Methodology
Medium-term Risk	National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping (NCERM) data was used as the basis for this risk band ⁸ . The 2055 erosion projection for the 'No Further Intervention' scenario was used with the 'Upper End' climate change allowance to represent the worst-case for the year 2055. Where this data overlaps with the immediate risk band, the immediate risk band takes precedent.
Longer-term Risk	NCERM was used as the basis for this risk band. The 2105 erosion projection for the 'No Further Intervention' scenario was used with the 'Upper End' climate change allowance to represent the worst-case for the year 2105.

⁸ [National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping \(NCERM\) - National \(2024\)](#)

Assets at risk

Figure 2-1 shows buildings, structures and roads at risk according to the risk bands described in Table 2-1. Features identified to be at medium-term risk include numerous residential properties, the Pilgrim Shelter, the Church of St John the Baptist's Head, and the coast road. Numerous residential properties, additional sections of the coast road and a farm have been identified as being at longer-term risk.

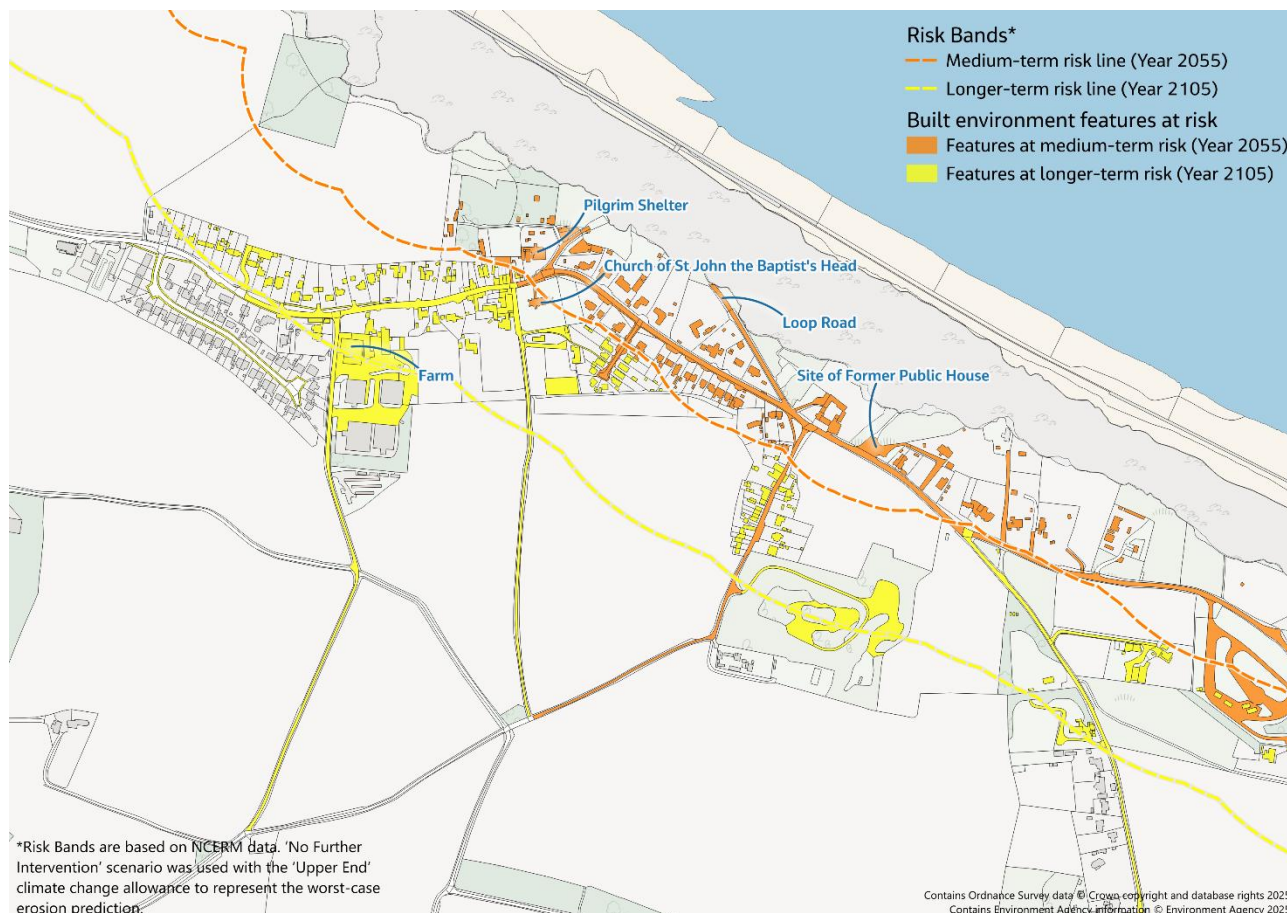


Figure 2-1 Buildings, structures and roads at risk in the medium and longer-term according to the risk bands defined in Table 2-1.

1. Commercial and residential buildings

In total, around 464 buildings have been identified as being at risk of coastal erosion in the long-term. It must be noted that in line with the risk bands outlined in Table 2-1, this is the worst-case climate change scenario for the year 2105.

Approximately 200 buildings have been identified as being at risk in the medium term. Of these, 125 are residential dwellings, five are commercial or industrial addresses, four relate to community services, and two relate to utilities and infrastructure. The remaining approximately 64 buildings are primarily outbuildings such as garages and sheds relating to residential properties.

Approximately 264 buildings have been identified as being at risk in the longer-term. Of these, 184 are residential dwellings, 10 relate to community services, six are associated with agriculture and four are unknown or unused. The remaining approximately 60 buildings are primarily outbuildings such as garages and sheds relating to residential properties. Although some buildings are at risk to 2105, access and services to some properties may be lost before the property itself is lost.

2. Coast road

The impact of coastal change on the coast road will be significant to users of the village and those travelling through it. This impact is likely to worsen with time as more of the road is lost, meaning that diversion routes will likely become longer. This is because, as erosion progresses, sections of the coast road and nearby connecting roads may also be affected, reducing the availability of shorter diversion options and forcing traffic along routes further inland. It is anticipated that access from the west to the east of the village and vice versa will be impeded once the road is impacted. Staged, alternative routes will need to be identified for access unless a scheme for rerouting the road can be implemented.

3. Utilities

Trimingham is supplied by utilities in the form of electricity from UK Power Networks, water from Anglian Water and oil tanks for heating some properties. Trimingham does not have a mains gas supply, with most properties relying on oil tanks for heating. These not only pose a pollution risk if lost to erosion but also require heavy vehicle access for refilling, which will become challenging if the main road is lost and alternative routes are unsuitable for such vehicles. Analysis has currently only been carried out on overhead electricity transmission. However, it is the intention that buried infrastructure including water supply and other above ground features such as oil tanks should be included within this plan in the future.

There are both low and high voltage poles at risk in both the medium-term and in the longer-term (see Figure 2-2). Coastal change threatens to sever the network in the medium-term. This will need to be managed by the asset owner to ensure that all occupied properties still have an electricity supply.

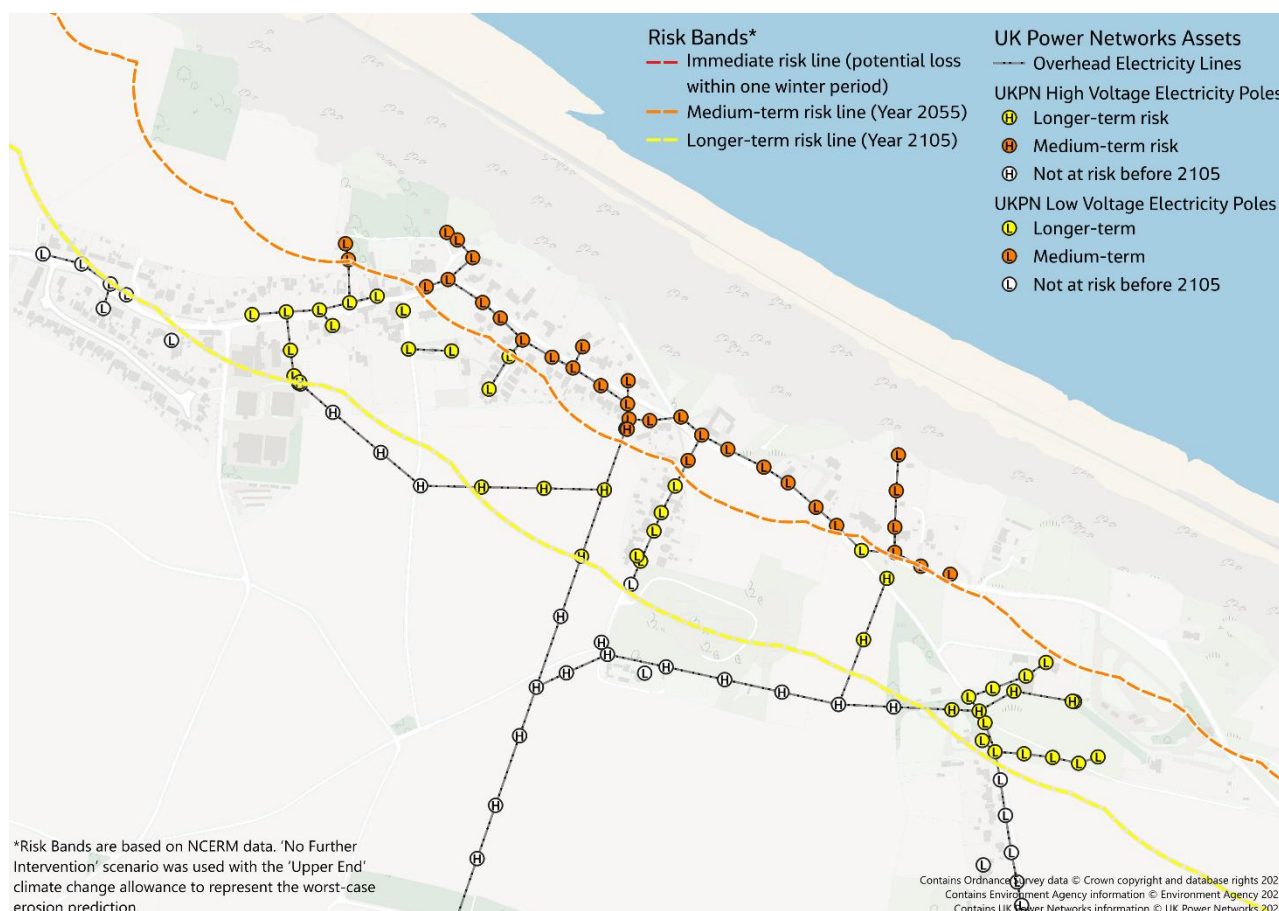


Figure 2-2 Overhead electricity assets at risk in the medium and longer-term according to the risk bands defined in Table 2-1.

4. Coast path

The King Charles III England Coast Path runs largely parallel to the coast as shown in Figure 2-3. From Sidestrand in the west, the path runs along the cliff top and is backed by farmland. The King Charles III England Coast Path (KCIIECP) is a statutory national trail under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, granting public access to the path and adjacent coastal margin. The statutory “roll back” feature allows the path to alter course naturally with incremental coastal change. However, once the path reaches the village, it meets the coast road. As cliff recession continues and impacts upon the coast road, there will be a requirement to formally reroute the path.



Figure 2-3 King Charles III England Coast Path alignment plotted against the risk bands defined in Table 2-1.

5. Agricultural land

The village is surrounded by agricultural land, with pockets of agriculture also present within the village itself (See Figure 2-4). All agricultural land in the Trimingham area is Grade 3, meaning that it is of good to moderate quality. This means that there are moderate limitations that affect choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield.

Around 5.3Ha of Grade 3 agricultural land within Trimingham is at risk of being lost to coastal change in the medium-term. In the longer-term there is approximately another 10Ha at risk, meaning that the total area of agricultural land at risk to 2105 under the worst-case climate change scenario is around 15.3Ha.



Figure 2-4 Agricultural land in and around Trimingham shown in comparison to the risk bands defined in Table 2-1.

Stakeholder mapping

A stakeholder mapping exercise has been completed in collaboration with the Coastwise project team to identify relevant stakeholders for this plan. Table 2-2 provides an example of some of the organisations identified in each stakeholder category. All contact and personal information has been redacted in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) requirements.

Table 2-2 Examples of stakeholder categories used as part of the stakeholder mapping exercise.

Stakeholder Category	Example Organisations
Education	Local schools
Businesses	Local small businesses, SMEs, utility companies, sports centres, holiday park
Homeowners	Residents, holiday homeowners, farmers/haulage, landowners, Trimingham community groups
Charities	Environmental groups, Norfolk Wildlife Trust, Norfolk and Waveney Mind, RNLI, English Heritage
Policy Makers	North Norfolk District Council, Trimingham Parish Council, Norfolk County Council, Natural England, Member of Parliament
Emergency Services	Coastguard, Police, Ambulance, Fire and Rescue

Community Visioning

Using insight gained through engagement workshops held on 24 October 2025 and 24 November 2025 with the Trimingham Coastal Adaptation Subgroup of Trimingham Parish Council, the following Community Vision has been prepared by representatives of the village. It has been written in the first person since it is designed to capture the hopes and aspirations of the community. It has been divided into six themes:

- Our Aspirations – an overview of the general aspirations of the Trimingham community
- Supporting Tourism, Education, and Local Enterprise – focuses on the services offered by the village
- Accessible and a Strong Sustainable Community – focuses on an inclusive, sustainable coastal community with better access
- Connect Heritage with Future Sustainability Efforts – focuses on strengthening community, celebrating heritage, and embracing sustainable growth for a resilient future.
- Healthier, Happier, and Greener – focuses on the natural environment
- Future of the Vision Statement – focuses on an evolving vision shaped through collaboration and regular review

Trimingham Community Vision

Our Aspirations

Trimingham wants to thrive as a resilient coastal community that values its dramatic scenery, embraces the challenges of climate change and leads in adaptation to ensure that the village is not forgotten about or overlooked as a place for future growth.

Our vision places the community at the heart of decision-making, ensuring every aspect reflects what is important and achievable to those who live, work, and visit here. We aim to create a safe, accessible, and sustainable place that celebrates our coastline, supports a prosperous local economy, and leaves a legacy for future generations.

We acknowledge the realities of coastal erosion and climate impacts and support the implementation of some practical innovative solutions, with input from the wider community and landowners, to help protect our heritage while planning for a future shaped by change. We take great pride in Trimingham's enduring story - from its roots as a fishing village to the remarkable contributions of figures such as the Reverend Page, whose artistic skill left a lasting legacy in the centuries-old church during the Great War and whose iconic Pilgrim Shelter remains as a key village asset and testament to creativity and community spirit.

Tourism, education, and local enterprise

Tourism must continue to grow in Trimingham to preserve its unique charm and natural beauty. We aim to position Trimingham as a thriving and prosperous coastal community - one that supports both existing and future local businesses, while offering an attractive and welcoming environment for residents and visitors alike. The area is surrounded by fields, providing inland walks and access to amazing wildlife. This also makes Trimingham a magical place at night with its dark skies.

The village proudly hosts a well-established holiday park, offering opportunities for future growth as a residential centre, with access to high-quality leisure facilities, including a swimming pool, gym, and a restaurant open to all. These amenities and their contribution to local employment are vital to the local economy and to community life, and their continued success is essential to Trimingham's long-term sustainability.

Education is a key part of ensuring the legacy of Trimingham, as are local businesses which remain a strong pillar for the community. We have lost shops, hotels and other businesses in the past, so we look forward to supporting a vibrant community hub and policies that safeguard Trimingham's identity. We want to see a village that is looked after, valued for its history and one that has a future and does not become a forgotten place.

Accessible and a strong sustainable community

Our vision is for Trimingham to be an accessible, welcoming and sustainable coastal community - a place where people choose to live, work, and visit. We aspire to create safe community spaces open to all, with improved access to our beautiful beach that makes Trimingham a chosen destination along the coast.

We value and love the church and Trimingham Hall, which is a beacon for entertainment not only for Trimingham but for the surrounding area.

The coast road is vital for access within the village and also as part of the wider road network connecting Trimingham with other communities inland and along the coast.

Connect Heritage with Future Sustainability Efforts

We aspire to strengthen community bonds, support local businesses, and embrace climate adaptation to protect our heritage and future. There are so many untold stories about Trimingham as well as lots of history that we want to share and celebrate with generations to come. Finding a way to showcase these stories and the village legacy in ways that inspire pride and connection is what we would really embrace. We would also welcome more sustainable growth in the village including social housing. Together, we want to build a resilient community that continues to thrive and remains a cherished home for future generations.

Healthier, happier, and greener

Our ambition is to be healthier, happier, and greener - a place where wellbeing thrives. We want to see wildlife habitats flourish, with more ponds and nature areas to enable the benefits of coastal living to be shared by all. We would like to see increased use and maintenance of the coastal path so we can continue to enjoy it. We would love a promotion of the Quiet Lanes scheme along our coast.

Together, we will adapt, grow and protect what we value most, ensuring Trimingham remains a chosen destination and a cherished home for a long time to come.

Future of the vision statement

This is evolving vision and should be reviewed periodically.

3. Action Plan

Table 3-1 below outlines actions that have been completed, are currently in progress, and are planned for the short, medium, and long term. These actions are based on a high-level analysis of options presented in Appendix B, and Appendix C provides details on the associated community and stakeholder engagement.

Table 3-1 Action Timeline

Ref	Action	Action Owner	Trigger	Completion Date	Key Considerations	Next Steps
Completed Actions						
C1	Construction of Trimingham Hall	NNDC	2011	Completed 2011	Already completed.	None identified.
ONGOING ACTIONS						
O1	Engagement with landowners regarding management of drainage on agricultural land	NNDC	Already underway.	Ongoing	Engagement with landowners is already underway. This action links to Action O3 (Explore reinstating ponds and creating wetlands).	Continue engagement with a focus on Action O3.
O2	Explore reinstating ponds and creating wetlands	Trimingham Coastal Transition Subgroup	Already underway.	Ongoing	A plan for reinstated ponds and wetland, along with drainage improvements have been approved by NNDC. The Environment Agency have also provided consent for these works to go ahead. Ordinary Watercourse consent is currently pending from Norfolk County Council. Planning applications have been made regarding the reinstatement of ponds.	Construction of Ponds to take place Autumn 2026 following completion of surveys (inc. ecology).

Ref	Action	Action Owner	Trigger	Completion Date	Key Considerations	Next Steps
03	Engagement with directly-impacted businesses to understand appetite for business continuity plans and mobile business units.	NNDC	Already underway.	Ongoing	Engagement with businesses is already underway. No key considerations have been identified in the development of this plan.	A decision should be made, based on local appetite, whether to progress drafting business continuity plans.
04	Engagement with Norfolk Highways surrounding the ongoing impacts of coastal change to highways	NNDC		Ongoing	Engagement with Norfolk Highways is already underway. It may be beneficial to tie this work in with Action O2, since there may be an opportunity to reduce impacts of highway drainage on ground instability.	An options assessment has been commissioned from Norfolk Highways to look at potential options of managing the Coast Road when it is impacted by coastal change. Any continued engagement should also include discussions on drainage.
05	Engagement with Diocese of Norwich regarding the future options for the church	NNDC		Ongoing	Engagement with the Diocese is already underway. The intention of the Diocese is to learn from the process of managing the similar situation in Happisburgh before implementing a plan in Trimingham.	Capture learning from the management of the church in Happisburgh (Action M3) before completing a maintenance and deconstruction plan as per Action S5.

Ref	Action	Action Owner	Trigger	Completion Date	Key Considerations	Next Steps
O6	Engagement with Diocese of Norwich regarding the future options for the graveyard	NNDC	Already underway	Ongoing	Engagement with the Diocese is already underway. The intention of the Diocese is to learn from the process of managing the similar situation in Happisburgh before implementing a plan in Trimingham.	Capture learning from the management of the graveyard in Happisburgh (Action M3) before completing an options appraisal with a view to identifying a preferred option for the future management of the graveyard.
Short Term Actions (0-2 Years)						
S1	NNDC support made to owners of properties at imminent risk NNDC is currently in a position where they were able to make time-limited offers to purchase properties that are at immediate risk of being impacted by coastal erosion. This is funded through the CTAP project and offers were being made on a case-by-case basis.	NNDC	Owners of residential properties that have been identified as being at immediate risk within the timeframe of the Coastwise project (i.e. prior to end March 2027) will be approached by NNDC.	March 2027	The option only applies to properties already identified where purchase is already complete or in train	This option has been deployed and is not extending further.
S2	NNDC-led Demolition taken forward for properties at future risk If a building is considered a dangerous structure requiring urgent action under the Buildings Act 1984 NNDC might choose to	NNDC	Trigger may be when cliff retreat reaches a certain point on the ground, or when it comes within a certain distance from the structure. This will result in a Section 77 Order when a structure	Dependent on when a structure requires a Section 77 or Section 78 order.	It is not always clear when it is time to demolish a property. Requires a suitably qualified Council officer or contractor to assess each individual structure.	Early engagement is essential for this to be a viable option.

Ref	Action	Action Owner	Trigger	Completion Date	Key Considerations	Next Steps
	issue a Section 78 Order and may take emergency action to demolish the property without waiting for a court order. NNDC's preferred approach is to complete demolition by mutual agreement.		is not considered imminently dangerous, and a Section 78 Order, when a structure requires urgent action to make it safe.			
S3	Community recording (recording memories, images/video of heritage, speaking to community members, etc).	Trimingham Parish Council Coastal Transition Subgroup	This does not require a trigger to begin but would benefit from being carried out using a risk-based approach to ensure that assets are adequately captured before they are impacted by coastal change.	No factors influencing the timescale of this have been identified.	Records will need to be stored in an appropriate format and location such that they can be accessed in the future. Availability of equipment and technology. Costs of data storage should be considered.	Confirm which community members are willing to support this work and in what capacity are they able to contribute to recording. A gap analysis of existing records would be beneficial such that unrecorded assets can be targeted.
S4	3D modelling and scanning of heritage assets (Use of technology to digitally preserve buildings that are at risk of erosion, providing a lasting record for future interpretation, education, and engagement.)	Coastwise and community	This does not require a trigger to begin but would benefit from being carried out using a risk-based approach to ensure that assets are adequately captured before they are impacted by coastal change.	No factors influencing the timescale of this have been identified.	Cost of contractor should also be considered, and digital recording needs to comply with data protection and intellectual property regulations. It may be possible to identify high-level costs from the recording of the church in Happisburgh.	Prepare a scope which sets out which heritage assets should be recorded, before obtaining a quote from a Contractor.

Ref	Action	Action Owner	Trigger	Completion Date	Key Considerations	Next Steps
S5	Maintenance and deconstruction plans for heritage assets Heritage assets will be identified with a view to planning approach to future maintenance and deconstruction. This should include legal advice for asset owners.	Individual asset owners	Heritage assets will be identified as part of this plan. Owners of assets within the immediate and medium-term will be contacted to begin a plan for ceasing maintenance and beginning deconstruction. This should include legal advice.	Timescale depends on the duration of planning and consent processes, the availability of contractors, and any site-specific challenges that may arise.	There may be statutory duties to maintain certain assets.	Owners of assets within the immediate and medium-term to be contacted. Detailed maintenance or deconstruction plans to be developed.
S6	Suitability assessment of available land for repurposing	NNDC or Trimingham PC	Land becomes available due to demolition of existing properties, meaning that an assessment of the land's suitability for the following uses should take place: community gardens, orchards, or allotments, pop-up uses or events, nature and habitat uses, camping, education, social support, arts and culture, and car parking.	Ongoing, as new land becomes available.	Planning permission, environmental assessments, and health and safety must be considered. Costs involve the assessments, construction	Options appraisal with a view to identifying a preferred option for repurposing any available land.
S7	Repurposing of land	NNDC or Trimingham PC	A suitability assessment including appropriate consultation has taken place and a preferred option has been chosen.	Timescales linked to acquiring planning permission and time to carry out the works	Planning permission and environmental assessments will be required. Health and safety of the site to be considered. Costs involve the	Seek planning permission.

Ref	Action	Action Owner	Trigger	Completion Date	Key Considerations	Next Steps
					assessments, construction.	
S8	Review of Jacobs report into management of redundant risk management assets	NNDC	Completion of report	2026	Actions relating to assets at Trimingham will be dependent on the outcome of this work	Use the work to help inform community transition plans and seek to provide a long-term strategic process for how those structures are managed, and over time, decommissioned.
S9	Funding Contribution towards a Coastal Transition Fund	Trimingham PC	Does not require a trigger to progress and can be completed immediately.	Ought to be completed prior to the end of the Coastwise project, such that funding and momentum behind coastal transition continue.	Multiple Parish Councils within the District of North Norfolk have a Coastal Erosion Transition Plan and therefore, there is likely benefit in a coordinated approach to delivering these. Consideration should be given to contributions of funding towards a role at NNDC for an officer to oversee Coastal Erosion Transition Plans across the District.	Identify whether contribution from Trimingham Parish Council to a Coastal Transition Fund is viable.
S10	Define responsible party for reporting UK Power Networks assets at risk	To be confirmed.	Does not require a trigger to progress and can be completed immediately.	This will be ongoing unless process for reporting assets at risk changes.	The responsible party (or parties) would benefit from making regular visits to the coast at Trimingham to	Identify responsible party (or parties) and confirm

Ref	Action	Action Owner	Trigger	Completion Date	Key Considerations	Next Steps
					assess any impacts to UKPN assets. Checks ought to be completed following storms and at regular periods during the storm season as a minimum.	requirements of reporting.
S11	Explore Social Housing Development Social housing could be developed within the village which would provide housing for impacted residents.	NNDC	Grant Funding Received January 2026	Not yet known.	Planning Permission would be required, and the North Norfolk Local Plan tightly regulates new development within the village.	Seek pre-application advice from NNDC planning team.
Medium Term Actions (2-20 Years)						
M1	Raising Awareness for property owners that are not at imminent risk presently At-risk properties will be mapped, and homeowners will be proactively informed about their specific risks.	NNDC	Properties within the medium-term and longer-term risk bands will be identified for this action. The nature of the engagement will vary depending on the risk band that a property is in.	Coastwise project may be able to cover these activities until March 2027 and following that date they could be absorbed into the Council's workload/revenue budget going forward.	A trigger-point approach requires early and ongoing resident engagement, careful communication to avoid undue concern, management of information gaps when properties change ownership, and sufficient Council resources and skills to support monitoring and implementation.	The approach for this option will be set out as part of this Plan
M2	Review of suitability of land for repurposing	NNDC or Trimingham PC	Ongoing monitoring of coastal change and utilisation of the repurposed land will identify the requirement for a review of how suitable the land is for its	Continuous process	Long-term suitability in relation to coastal change, safety, environmental impacts and opportunities, community value	Continue to monitor coastal change. Assess land stability, access, and environmental condition.

Ref	Action	Action Owner	Trigger	Completion Date	Key Considerations	Next Steps
			current land use at present.			Engage with the community to gather feedback.
M3	Learn from the actions of Happisburgh's Church of St Mary the Virgin regarding the management of the church and graveyard	Diocese of Norwich	Following a decision on the management of the church and graveyard in Happisburgh.	Dependent upon the actions in Happisburgh.	Determine what aspects worked well and which can be improved.	Options appraisal with a view to identifying a preferred option for the future management of the church and graveyard. It may be that a Maintenance and Deconstruction Plan is required (Action S5).
Longer-term / Aspirational Actions (20+ Years)						

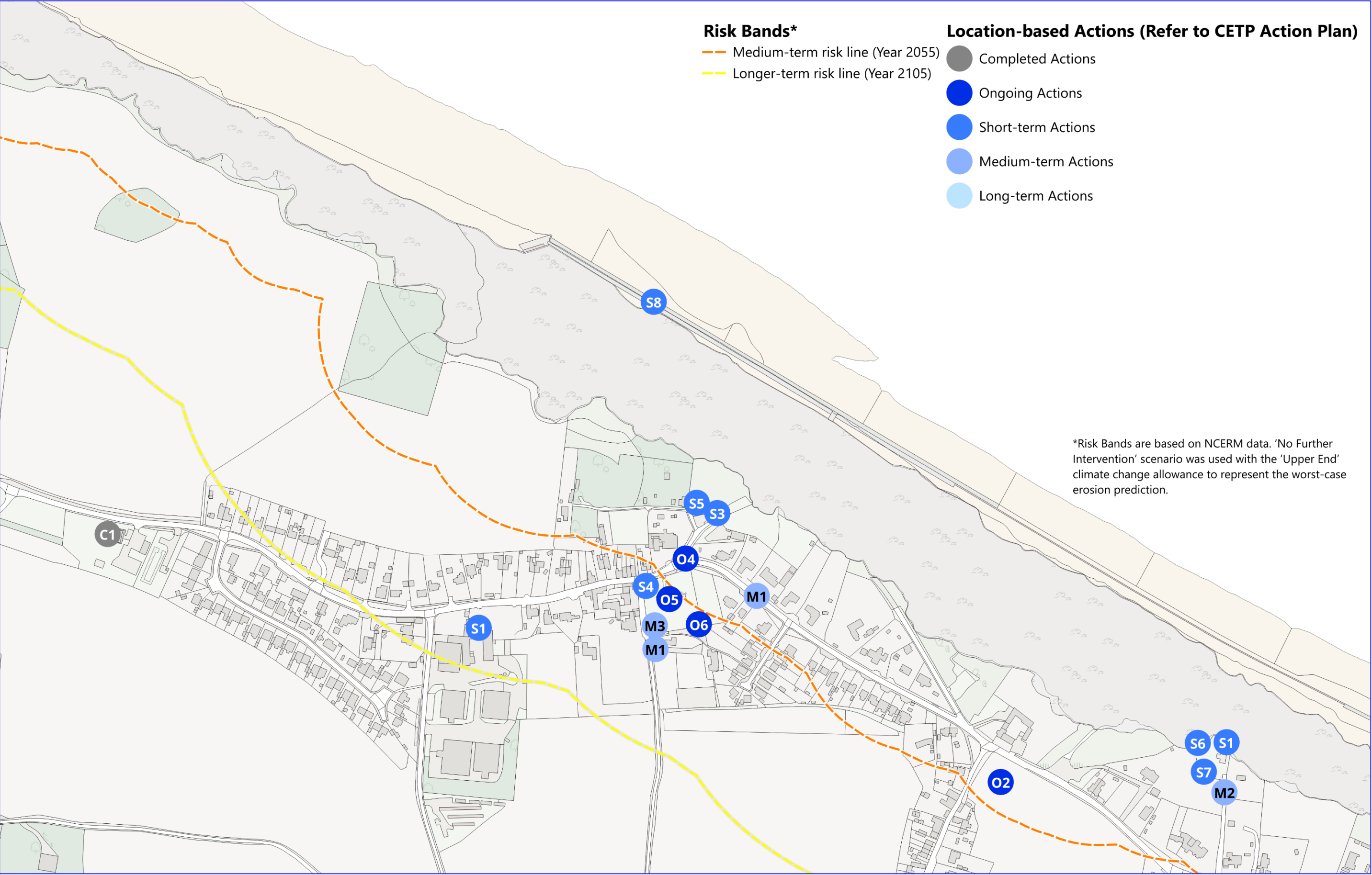


Figure 3-1 Map showing indicative locations of place-based actions from the Action Plan

Adaptation Pathways

Whilst the Action Plan within this document provides a clear list of actions to take to increase resilience whilst also trying to deliver the Community Vision, it is also important to consider the strategic importance of this plan and the governance around it going into the future.

The Coastwise project, through funding provided by the Environment Agency and Defra, has enabled significant investment in coastal transition activities across North Norfolk. This has significantly altered the approach to coastal transition and adaptation within the district. An Adaptation Pathways-based approach has been used to identify the key changes in governance required so that this Coastal Erosion Transition Plan (CETP) can enable these coastal transition activities to continue.

The following scenarios have been identified as part of this approach:

- **Business as Usual** – This pathway is based on an approach assumed to be taken by the majority of Local Authorities as a bare minimum for managing the impacts of coastal change. It is a reactive approach to managing the impacts of coastal change.
- **During Coastwise Project** – This pathway represents the actions that have taken place as part of the Coastwise Project and is considered as an enabler for this work to continue into the future.
- **Coastal Erosion Transition Plan** – This pathway is the long-term coastal transition and adaptation approach that will continue beyond the timescale of Coastwise funding. It is a planned approach to living with the impacts of coastal change, and is aligned with the Trimingham Community Vision.

Figure 3-2 below shows how these pathways interact with one another. Escalation points in this context are signs that it is now a point in time where a shift in strategy (or pathways) is needed. Decision points here are focused on governance and ownership of the CETP.

Each of these pathways is formed of multiple actions. Whilst Adaptation Pathways can be utilised at a more granular, action-by-action level, given the strategic nature of the CETP, and the number of actions identified within it, it is considered more practical for the pathways to interact as described above. The actions identified within each pathway are shown in Figures 3-3, 3-4 and 3-5 on the following pages.

The Business as Usual Pathway in locations where long-term defence against coastal change is not an option has long been identified by both coastal communities and coastal practitioners as being unsustainable (Escalation Point 1). Funding was awarded to look for new learning and alternative approaches by the Environment Agency and Defra as part of the Flood and Coastal Innovation Programme (FCIP), which is represented at Escalation Point 2. This funding has enabled the Coastwise Project to gather information on alternative approaches to the Business as Usual Pathway, which have helped shape the options and actions within this Coastal Erosion Transition Plan (Escalation Point 3). FCIP funding is due to end in March 2027 which is represented as Escalation Point 4, and triggers Decision Points 1 and 2:

1. Decision on whether to progress CETP in preparation for the end of Coastwise Funding.
2. Decision on Governance and ownership of CETP beyond the Coastwise Project.

Recommendations in regarding these decisions have been made in Section 4 of this document.

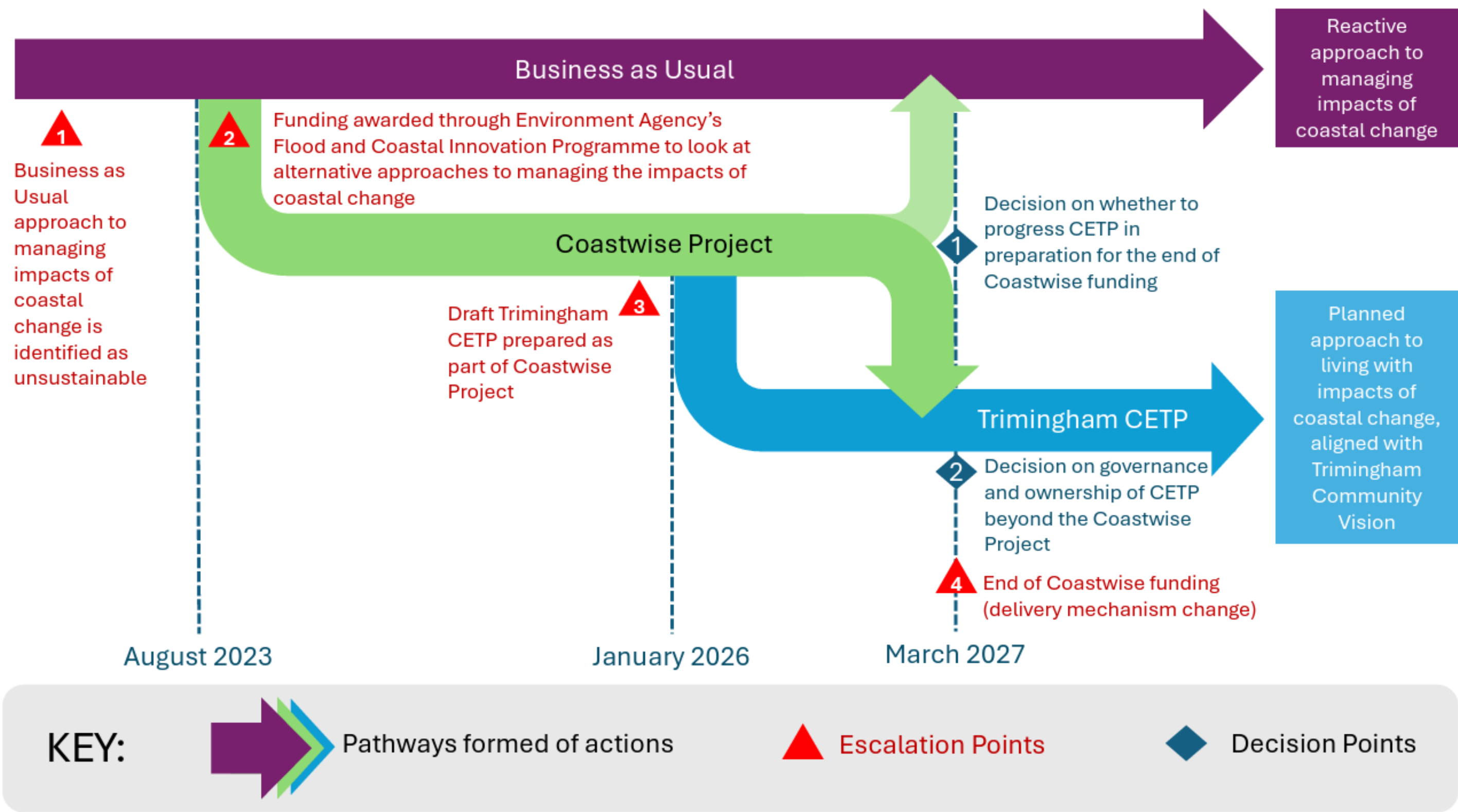
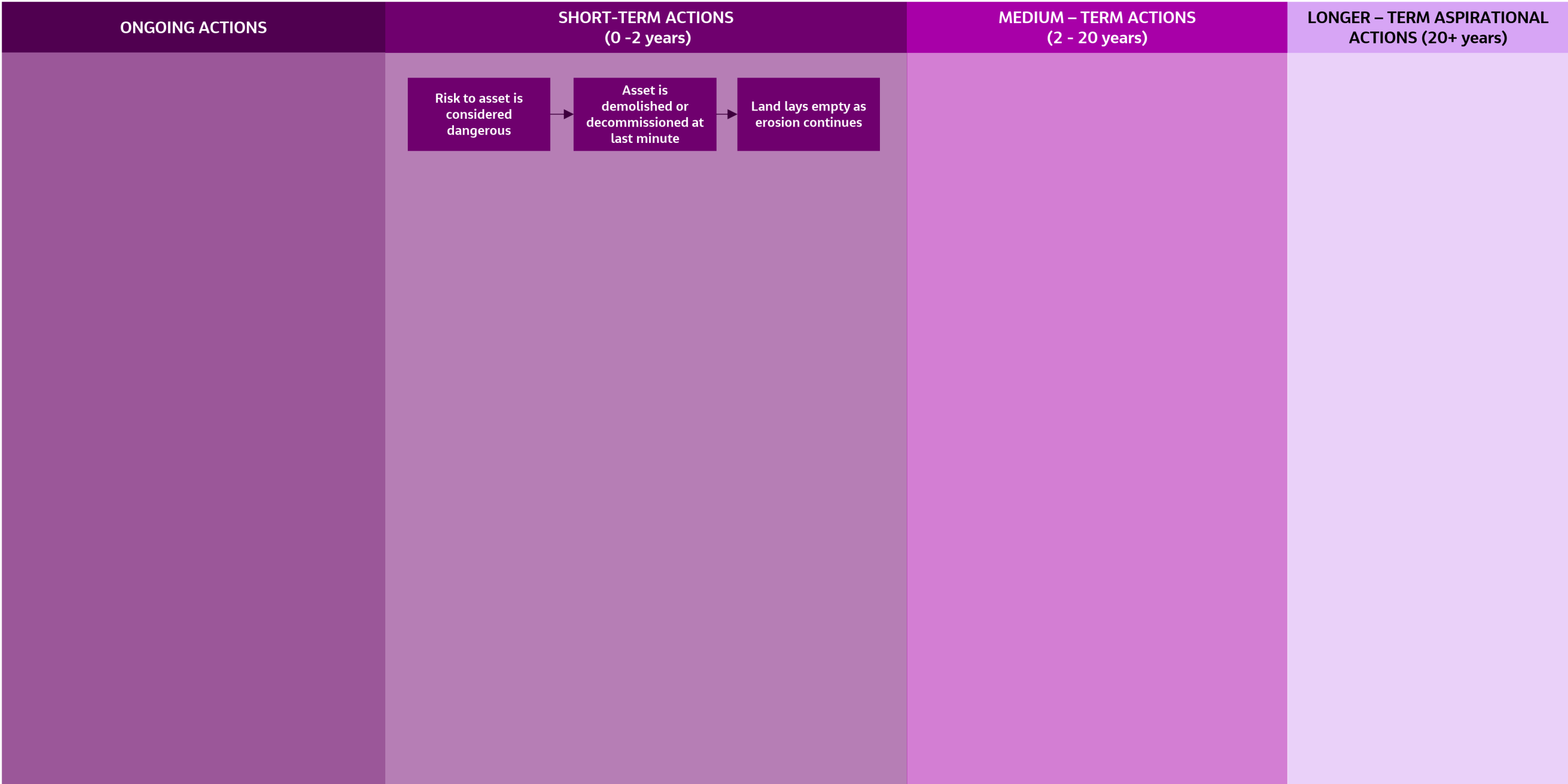


Figure 3-2 Adaptation Pathways diagram for Trimingham.

Business as Usual Pathway

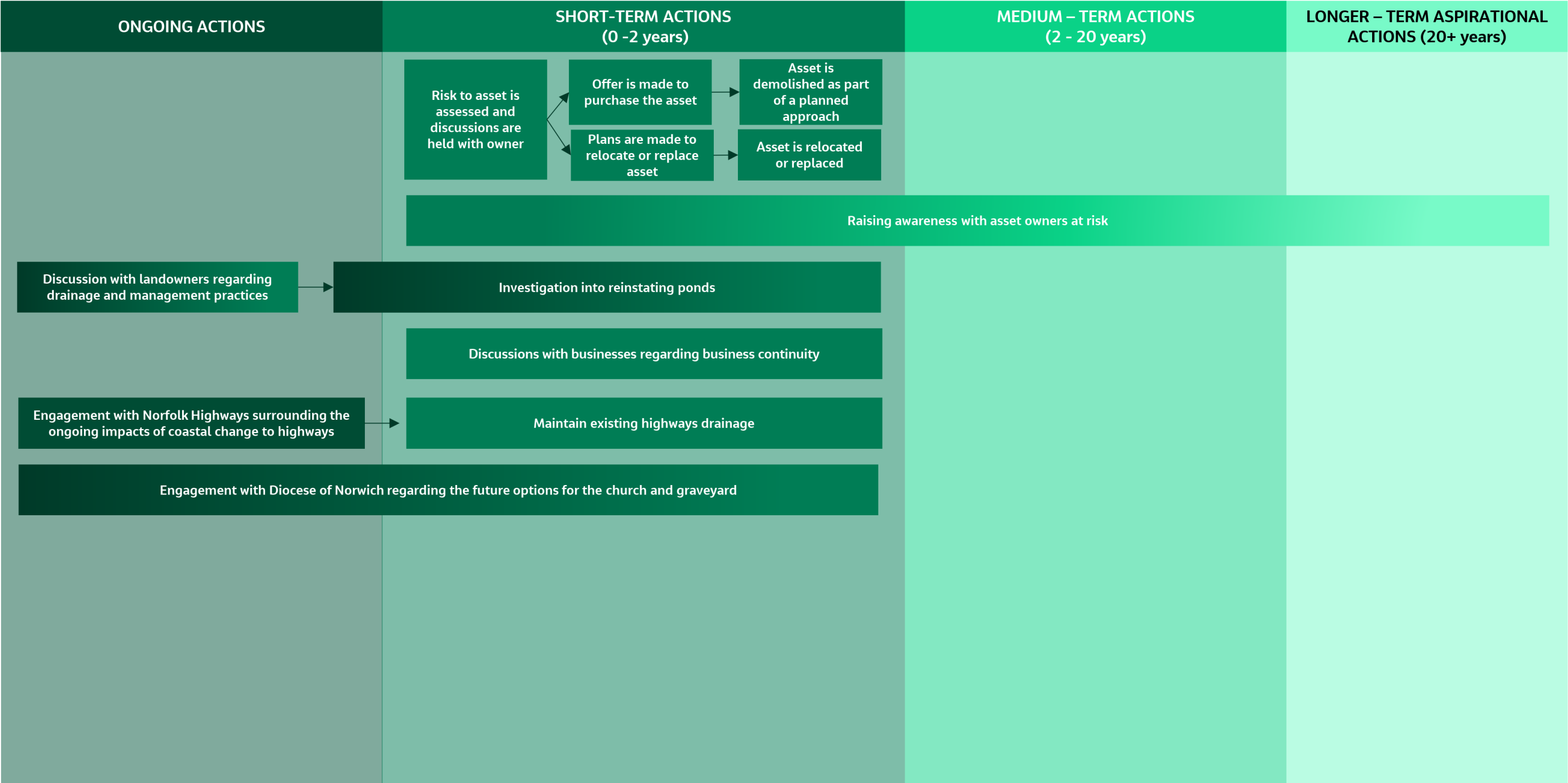


- Approach is reactive.
- Asset owners are faced with finding a balance between enjoying their asset and preparing for demolition or decommission.
- Risks blight where properties are demolished and land lays empty.

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Figure 3-3 Business as Usual Pathway

During Coastwise Project Pathway

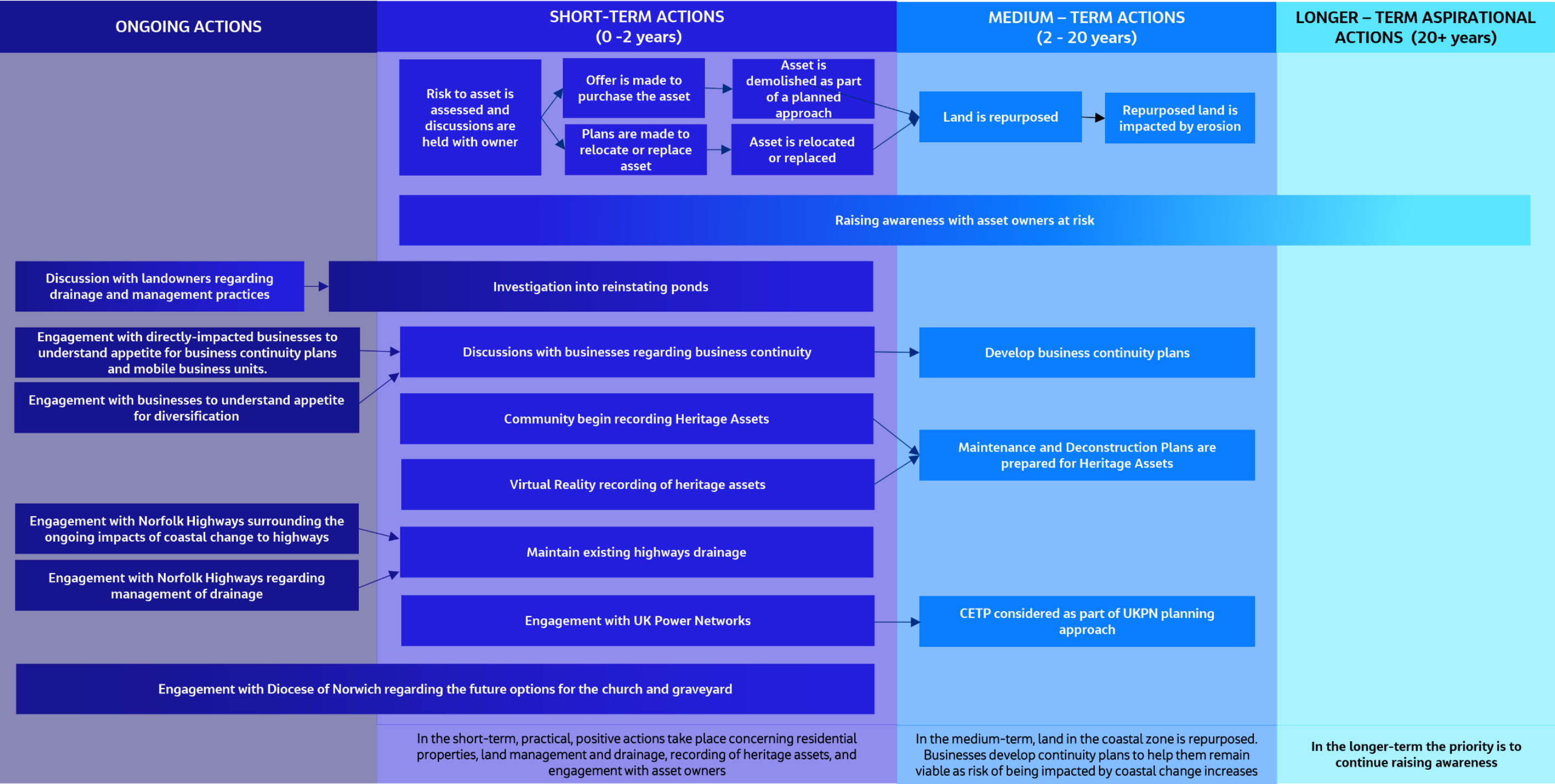


- Coastwise funding has enabled some actions to take place in the short-term.
- Some asset owners are offered additional options to the business-as-usual approach.
- Risks blight where properties are demolished and land lays empty.

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Figure 3-4 During Coastwise Project Pathway

Coastal Erosion Transition Plan Pathway



- Builds upon short-term actions enabled by Coastwise and is a starting point in a move towards a planned approach to living with risk.
- Short, medium and longer-term actions have been identified which serve to achieve the Community Vision.
- Reduces risk of blight where properties are demolished since land can be repurposed.

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Figure 3-5 Coastal Erosion Transition Plan Pathway

4. Ownership

Action Owners

This section sets out key contact details for action owners where available, subject to General Data Protection Regulation.

Organisation	Key Contact
North Norfolk District Council	Firstname, Surname, 01XXX XXXXXX, firstname.surname@north-norfolk.gov.uk
Trimingham Parish Council	Firstname, Surname, 01XXX XXXXXX, firstname.surname@email.co.uk
Trimingham Coastal Research Group	Firstname, Surname, 01XXX XXXXXX, firstname.surname@email.co.uk
Norfolk And Waveney MIND	Firstname, Surname, 01XXX XXXXXX, firstname.surname@email.co.uk
Asset Owner 1	Firstname, Surname, 01XXX XXXXXX, firstname.surname@email.co.uk
Asset Owner 2	Firstname, Surname, 01XXX XXXXXX, firstname.surname@email.co.uk
Business Owner 1	Firstname, Surname, 01XXX XXXXXX, firstname.surname@email.co.uk
Business Owner 2	Firstname, Surname, 01XXX XXXXXX, firstname.surname@email.co.uk
Landowner Owner 1	Firstname, Surname, 01XXX XXXXXX, firstname.surname@email.co.uk
Landowner Owner 2	Firstname, Surname, 01XXX XXXXXX, firstname.surname@email.co.uk

Plan Review

It is important that this plan undergoes regular reviews to ensure that the information within it is up-to-date, that new options have been included, and that the actions remain relevant.

This plan should be reviewed under the following circumstances:

- New information comes to light that might identify a change in risk or new options for coastal adaptation/transition.
- There has been a significant number of changes to the actions within the plan, such that the action plan is no longer coherent and requires an update.
- The community no longer feels that the Community Vision represents their aspirations.
- Five years has passed since the previous iteration of the plan.

Recommendations for Plan Ownership

The recommendations below are based on the community engagement carried out in Trimingham between August and December 2025 which are detailed in Appendix C.

- This document should act as both a record and a plan of coastal transition/adaptation activities within Trimingham.
- Some of the actions identified within this plan extend beyond Trimingham geographically and may benefit other coastal communities. It is recommended that some form of coordination takes place between Coastal Erosion Transition Plans within North Norfolk such that communities are able to collaborate in respect to these actions.
- The ownership of the Community Vision should sit with Trimingham Parish Council Coastal Transition Subgroup. The Parish Council have unique ties into the community and a unique understanding of how the village functions. Much of what the Community Vision sets out extends beyond the realm of coastal management and the coastal erosion issue that Trimingham faces. There may be opportunity for actions that serve to fulfil the Community Vision to also address other issues that the village faces. Trimingham Parish Council Coastal Transition Subgroup are recommended to meet regularly with the sole purpose of discussing the ongoing relevance of the Trimingham Community Vision. Annual meetings should also be held with the wider Trimingham Parish Council to discuss the same.
- It is recognised that the expertise and experience required to deliver the actions within this plan may not always be present within Trimingham Parish Council Coastal Transition Subgroup as membership changes through time. Therefore, it is recommended that discussions are held between all Parish Councils within the District of North Norfolk who have a Coastal Erosion Transition Plan, regarding contributions of funding towards a role at NNDC for an officer to oversee Coastal Transition Plans across the District.
- It is recommended that appropriate actions should be incorporated into the Action Plan of Shoreline Management Plan 6 such that they will receive annual review by the Coast Protection Authority.

Appendix A – Coastal Management at Trimingham

Table A-1 Timeline of Coastal Management Works at Trimingham

Year	Coastal Management Action
1930	West concrete apron constructed at Trimingham
1967	South end construction of timber revetment and groynes
1972 - 1974	Extension of the concrete apron at Trimingham eastwards and timber revetment and groynes constructed along much of remainder the frontage.
1987	Timber revetment and groynes built at western end of this frontage onto older 1970 revetment

Appendix B – What actions can we take

Stakeholder engagement, risk analysis and work previously completed by Coastwise has identified the following categories of assets that are likely to be impacted by coastal change:

- Residential properties
- Land that is no longer suitable for its current or previous use that can be repurposed
- Heritage assets
- Existing coastal defences
- Drainage
- Businesses
- Agricultural land
- Highways
- King Charles III England Coast Path
- Water, sewerage and electricity supply
- Church of St John the Baptist's Head
- Graveyard associated with the Church of St John the Baptist's Head

The options presented in this section are based on stakeholder engagement and work completed by the Coastwise project team. A high-level appraisal of each option has been completed based on the following factors:

- Option practicalities – what does the option involve and are there any issues with its operational feasibility?
- Limitations – if we put this option in place, will it do what we intend it to do and if so, is there a limit to its effectiveness?
- Barriers – are there any hurdles to overcome to put this option in place? These could be permissions, licences or buy-in from organisations or individuals.
- Cost – without providing any specific costs for taking the option forward, are there any cost implications associated with putting it in place?
- Timescales – how long will it take to implement the option and are there any time-limiting factors associated with it?

As part of the engagement process, a workshop was held where members of the Trimingham community reviewed the proposed options and indicated their level of preference by assigning gold stars to the options they favoured. The total number of stars for each option has been recorded and included in the options table as an indicator of community support. It is important to note that the gold star allocations were not mutually exclusive, and participants were permitted to assign multiple stars to multiple options. Consequently, the star counts reflect general preference levels rather than a ranked or exclusive voting outcome.

A decision has been taken as to whether an action should be developed based on the appraisal of each of the options. Where a significant issue has been identified for an option, expert judgement has been used to decide whether an action should be taken forward. Actions may be taken forward subject to a certain condition such as buy-in from an organisation or individual, or availability of funding. An action might not be

a decision to fully implement the option, but it may be the first step in a process to implement, or to understand more about the option. A single action may relate to multiple options where there is duplication.

Over time the impacts, issues and options may change and can be added to and updated.

Residential Properties

Options associated with residential properties can be divided into three categories. It is assumed that residential properties that meet the criteria for immediate risk have benefitted from NNDC 'Support for immediately at-risk properties' providing that these are taken up within the timeframe of the Coastwise project. Residential properties that are not at immediate risk are more likely to benefit from some of the longer-term actions and learning from the Coastwise project that will be embedded into the future day-to-day Coastal Management operations within NNDC. Table B-1 sets out the options for residential properties at risk, based on work to date by the Coastwise project.

Table B-1 Appraisal of options concerning residential properties based on practicalities, limitations, barriers to implementation, costs and timescales.

Residential Property Option	Appraisal/Justification	Actions to be developed?	Community Support
Properties Immediately at Risk			
Option 1 – NNDC Support for immediately at risk properties NNDC has been able to make time-limited offers to purchase properties that are at immediate risk of being impacted by coastal erosion. This has been used for all properties in the immediate risk zone as defined by the criteria but currently is not available for future properties. The time-limited offers have been funded through the CTAP project and offers were made on a case-by-case basis. This approach seeks to advance plan for timely demolition (before crisis point) and enables owners to have some degree of choice and support with regard to their next steps, ahead of the loss of the property..	Option Practicalities Offers need to be acceptable to the property owner based on their individual circumstances. There are numerous factors influencing whether an offer will or will not be accepted, and as such there will likely be times where offers are not accepted by those at imminent risk. Purchases can be made relatively quickly in conveyancing terms since liability for risk is mostly well understood. Limitations Funding for this approach was limited to those identified and as such, it is unlikely that properties at immediate risk beyond those already identified will benefit from this option. Barriers Time limitation: The option only applies to properties already identified where purchase is already complete or in train. Cost Dependent on individual property. Timescales	Not applicable as actions are already in place. All properties that fit into this category have already been identified and purchased so there are unlikely to be further actions developed.	8 ★

	This option has been deployed and is not extending further.		
Option 2 – Homeowner-led Demolition Depending on their situation, homeowners could choose to demolish their properties in good time.	Option Practicalities Demolishing a property early offers no discernible advantage for a homeowner. However, this does allow the homeowner to use their ‘property rollback opportunity’ planning mechanism CC6 (NNDC Local Plan ⁹) to relocate their home using a streamlined planning permission application. Though cost-prohibitive, homeowners can use theirs to build new homes when they have available funds. Limitations Demolitions may be limited by planning policy. Barriers A homeowner will require demolition notification and, if in a conservation area, conservation area consent via planning to carry out a demolition of this nature; however, some demolitions are treated as permitted development. Prior approval will likely be required for the method of demolition and site restoration plans. As such, there are policy, cost and time implications for this option. More broadly, a piecemeal approach to demolitions in this way would likely cause blight to the village. Cost Grants such as the Coastal Erosion Assistance Grant (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coastal-erosion-assistance-grant/coastal-erosion-assistance-grant) are not made available directly to homeowners so it is unclear whether they would be able to access this funding so would need to be discussed with NNDC. This, along with the costs associated for planning permission, indicates that this could be a more expensive and onerous option than a Council-led demolition.	No. The cost implications for the homeowner makes this an unviable option.	1 ★

⁹ [North Norfolk Local Plan](#)

	Timescales Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission or prior approval of permitted development, and to the time associated with carrying out the works. It would be fair to assume that this process could take three to six months.
Option 3 – NNDC-led Demolition If a building is considered a dangerous structure requiring urgent action under the Buildings Act 1984, NNDC might choose to issue a Section 78 Order and may take emergency action to demolish the property without waiting for a court order. NNDC's preferred approach is to complete demolition by mutual agreement.	Option Practicalities The Council-led approach is underpinned legally by the Buildings Act 1984. Within this legislation there are two orders that can be used in this situation. A Section 77 Order when a structure is not considered imminently dangerous, and a Section 78 Order, when a structure requires urgent action to make it safe. A Section 77 Order is required to go through the courts. A Section 78 Order is more definite and allows the Council to take immediate action. As such, the Section 78 Order is the most useful to a Council in this situation. Good engagement with the impacted homeowners negates the usefulness of the Section 77 Order. NNDC's preferred approach is to complete demolition by mutual agreement It is also important to consider the other actions that may be required to carry this out, such as temporary accommodation and storage for residents and their belongings, along with a longer-term plan for those individuals impacted. This approach could be refined by identifying triggers to set out when actions should happen. An example could be when cliff retreat reaches a certain point on the ground, or when it comes within a certain distance from the structure. Limitations None identified. Barriers It is not always clear when it is time to demolish a property. Requires a suitably qualified Council officer or contractor to assess each individual structure. Yes, providing that additional actions concerning the welfare of impacted residents are carefully considered; and that trigger points are used to identify when actions happen. 0 ★

	Cost The Coastal Erosion Assistance Grant (https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/coastal-erosion-assistance-grant/coastal-erosion-assistance-grant) is made available to Local Authorities to cover reasonable demolition costs per property, providing that certain conditions are met. Whilst in some cases this may cover costs to the Council, it may be necessary to group multiple at-risk properties together to make cost savings such that the unit price per demolition falls below £6000 per property. Timescales This can be delivered fairly rapidly, providing that conditions are met so that a Section 78 Order can be issued. However, it is important to consider that other actions may need to be completed such as arranging temporary or alternative accommodation for the welfare of the impacted resident. These additional tasks can be complex and will be different for most of the residents impacted so must be considered carefully. Early engagement is essential for this to be a viable option.	
Properties at Risk in the Future		
Option 4 – Raising Awareness Properties that are at risk in the future will be mapped, and a protocol for early engagement with homeowners will be put in place so that residents are kept as aware as possible of their own specific risk.	Option Practicalities A trigger point-based approach could be broadened to include earlier engagement touchpoints. This approach could include regular communications to residents who are likely to be impacted into the future. Communications will need to be carefully considered so that they do not unduly impact the resident's enjoyment of the property, whilst ensuring a good understanding of what will trigger future actions regarding the demolition of their property. Limitations The trigger point-based approach assumes that residents will be subject to ongoing engagement as the risk of their property being impacted by coastal erosion increases. There is no guarantee that information provided will be passed on	Yes. The approach for this option will be set out as part of this Plan. 5 ★

	should a property change hands. There is a risk that engagement could come as a shock to new owners. Therefore, this needs to be managed carefully. Barriers None identified. Cost Ongoing monitoring is carried out as part of the Council's current day-to-day coastal management activities. There may be a requirement for some internal upskilling in geospatial analysis to apply this monitoring to agreed trigger points. It is anticipated that the Coastwise project may be able to cover these activities until March 2027 and following that date they could be absorbed into the Council's workload/revenue budget going forward. Timescales Some of the approach to this has already been set out as part of this Coastal Erosion Transition Plan and it is anticipated that the approach could be adopted soon after the publication of this plan, providing that Council resources are available going forward.
Option 5 – Social Housing Development Social housing could be developed within the village which would provide housing for impacted residents.	Option Practicalities TBC 0 ★ The development of social housing requires consideration of land availability, site suitability, infrastructure capacity, and community engagement. Limitations Progress may be limited by scarce land, funding constraints and potential objection to social housing in the village. Barriers Key barriers include obtaining planning permission, overcoming local objections, and negotiating land acquisition agreements. Cost

The overall cost will depend on land purchase, construction, professional fees, and infrastructure upgrades.

Timescales

Timescales range from months to years when accounting for site identification, planning approval, and construction phases.

Community support is greatest for the NNDC support for immediately at-risk properties and raising awareness. Actions arising from the options presented in Table B-1 concerning residential properties at risk are outlined in Table B-2 below. Actions 1, 2 and 3 are all processes that have been tested already through the day-to-day operations of NNDC and the Coastwise project. Action 4 is concerned with the possibility of a social housing development within the village which could offer housing options to those impacted. However, it must be noted that this idea is still under development.

Table B-2 Actions arising following appraisal of options concerning residential properties.

Residential property actions taken forward into plan				
	Action	Owner	Trigger	Vision Contribution
1	NNDC Support made to owners of properties at imminent risk	NNDC	Owners of residential properties that have been identified as being at immediate risk within the timeframe of the Coastwise project (i.e. prior to end March 2027) will be approached by NNDC.	Accessible and a strong sustainable community
2	NNDC-led Demolition taken forward for properties at imminent risk	NNDC	Owners of residential properties that have been identified as being at immediate risk beyond the timeframe of the Coastwise project (i.e. from April 2027 onwards) will be approached by NNDC.	Accessible and a strong sustainable community
3	Raising Awareness for property owners that are not at imminent risk presently	NNDC	Properties within the medium-term and longer-term risk bands will be identified for this action. The nature of the engagement will vary depending on the risk band that a property is in.	Accessible and a strong sustainable community

Heritage Assets

There are numerous types of heritage assets within Trimingham including listed buildings, military structures and other assets which the community consider valuable in terms of the heritage of the village. Options for managing heritage assets are largely confined to maintaining them up to a point in time, prior to deconstructing; with options to take record of them in some way. Table B-3 sets out the options identified for managing these assets based on work by the Coastwise project which includes engagement with the community.

Table B-3 Appraisal of options concerning heritage assets, based on practicalities, limitations, barriers to implementation, costs and timescales.

Heritage Assets Option	Appraisal/Justification	Actions to be developed?	Community Support
Listed Buildings, Military Structures and Features Valuable to the Community			
Option 1 – Community Recording Document the buildings through photography and data records. This option will include community input/events to capture local aspects of the listed buildings and military structures as a village focus	Option Practicalities Existing records may go some way to already fulfilling this option. If records are not present then there may be an opportunity for creating and maintaining records led by interested members of the community. A gap analysis of existing records would be beneficial such that unrecorded assets can be targeted. Limitations Records will need to be stored in an appropriate format such that they can be accessed in the future. There may be scope to input data into existing records however, this would need to be explored. Barriers The ability to comply with rules and requirements surrounding existing data records may present itself as a barrier. Availability of equipment and technology may also be an issue but this is dependent on whether those willing to be involved have access to these. Cost There may be costs associated with equipment and physical or data storage. Timescales No factors influencing the timescale of this have been identified.	Yes, providing that there is sufficient appetite from the community to manage the project on a voluntary basis.	4 ★
Option 2 – Maintenance	Option Practicalities	Yes , if it is a statutory duty. If not a statutory	2 ★

Maintain the buildings and structures as well as possible up to a point in time	Continued maintenance of assets may not be appropriate given that they will likely be impacted by coastal change at some point in the future. It may be appropriate to maintain assets up to a point before ceasing maintenance. This could be incorporated into a trigger point-based approach as discussed earlier within this document. Limitations There may be statutory duties to maintain certain assets. This will depend on designations (e.g. listed buildings, or conservation areas). Barriers It is assumed that the maintenance of these assets is already ongoing and therefore, barriers associated with this are limited to any associated statutory duties. Cost It is assumed that the maintenance of these assets is already ongoing and therefore, costs associated with this are likely to represent a saving for those responsible for managing these assets. Timescales It is assumed that the maintenance of these assets is already ongoing and therefore we are considering timescales associated with the implementation of any plan to cease maintenance. It is anticipated that actions can be incorporated into this plan, and therefore timescales for implementation will be short.	duty, then providing there is funding to do so.	
Option 3 – Deconstruction Deconstructing buildings that are at risk from coastal erosion	Option Practicalities A thorough assessment of the building's structural condition and heritage value must be carried out. This includes identifying any statutory designations, such as	Yes, providing there is funding to do so.	4 ★

	listed status or inclusion within a conservation area. A detailed deconstruction plan should be developed, outlining how materials and architectural features will be salvaged, reused, or documented. Limitations Legal obligations may restrict the ability to deconstruct certain buildings, especially those with protected status. Additionally, the emotional and cultural significance of the building to the local community may result in opposition, which must be managed with care and empathy. Deconstruction can also be logistically challenging and may require specialist contractors. Barriers Planning permission is required for any deconstruction activity, particularly involving listed buildings or structures within conservation areas. Consent from Historic England or the local planning authority may be necessary, depending on the asset's designation. Cost The cost of deconstruction will vary depending on the size, complexity, and condition of the building. Expenses may include contractor fees, salvage operations, waste management, and public consultation activities. Timescales Timescale depends on the duration of planning and consent processes, the availability of contractors, and any site-specific challenges that may arise.	
Option 4 – Digital Recording	Option Practicalities Commissioning a contractor to capture high-resolution scans of the	Yes, providing there is funding to do so. Coastwise community support fund 5 ★

Use of 3D modelling and scanning technology to digitally preserve buildings that are at risk of erosion, providing a lasting record for future interpretation, education, and engagement.	building allows for accurate documentation of architectural features, spatial layout, and contextual surroundings. available until March 2027. Limitations The process requires specialist equipment and expertise and may not be suitable for all building types or conditions. While this can preserve visual and spatial details, it may not fully capture the emotional or cultural significance of the building. Barriers It must be ensured that any digital recording complies with data protection and intellectual property regulations, especially if the data is to be shared or published. Cost Costs include commissioning contractors, site preparation, data processing, and any interpretive materials or public engagement activities. Timescales No factors influencing the timescale of this have been identified.
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Community support is greatest for the 3D modelling and scanning followed by both the community recording and deconstruction options. Actions arising from options outlined in Table B-3 are set out in Table B-4 and are split between the recording of heritage assets and maintenance or deconstruction. Recording of assets can be community-led, or more specialised approaches, such as 3D modelling, can be taken. Whilst recording actions do not require a trigger to begin, a risk-based approach could be beneficial to ensure that recordings are captured in a timely manner.

Table B-4 Actions arising following appraisal of options concerning the heritage assets.

Heritage actions taken forward into plan				
	Action	Owner	Trigger	Vision Contribution
1	Community recording (recording memories,	Trimingham Parish Council Coastal	This does not require a trigger to begin but would benefit from being carried out using a risk-based approach to ensure that assets are	Tourism, education, and local enterprise

	images/video of heritage, speaking to community members, etc)	Transition Subgroup	adequately captured before they are impacted by coastal change.	Connect Heritage with Future Sustainability Efforts
2	3D modelling and scanning	Coastwise and community	This does not require a trigger to begin but would benefit from being carried out using a risk-based approach to ensure that assets are adequately captured before they are impacted by coastal change.	Tourism, education, and local enterprise Connect Heritage with Future Sustainability Efforts
3	Maintenance and decommission plans	Individual asset owners	Heritage assets will be identified as part of this plan. Owners of assets within the immediate and medium-term will be contacted to begin a plan for ceasing maintenance and beginning deconstruction. This should include legal advice.	Tourism, education, and local enterprise Connect Heritage with Future Sustainability Efforts

Repurposing Land

Land that becomes available through coastal adaptation actions, such as demolition of properties or the rolling back of land uses such as caravan parks, and could be repurposed. The new use could be one that is more suited to the dynamic coastal environment, or something that is more temporary and in turn, more resilient. Table B-5 outlines a variety of options concerned with repurposing such land based around work by the Coastwise project and feedback gained from Coastwise Cafe engagement events.

Table B-5 Appraisal of options concerning the repurposing of land, based on practicalities, limitations, barriers to implementation, costs and timescales.

Repurposing Land Option	Appraisal/Justification	Actions to be developed?	Community Support
Repurposing Land			
Option 1 – Community Gardens, Orchards or Allotments These can provide residents with space to grow their own food, promoting healthy eating and community engagement. They can also serve as educational spaces for schools and community groups	Option Practicalities Existing residential gardens may provide some of the planting required for this option. If planting is not present then this would need to be sourced from somewhere. There may be an opportunity for community involvement in sourcing planting. Fencing, security, anti-social behaviour and access would all need to be considered; as will ongoing maintenance and coordination of volunteers, schools and community groups. Limitations	Yes, providing that there is sufficient appetite from the community to manage the site on a voluntary basis.	1 ★

	This land will eventually be impacted by coastal change and as such, its use should be carefully planned. Growing condition son cliff top locations may limit possibilities. There may be opportunities to relocate plants and trees inland as additional land becomes available. Growing vegetables or other annuals may be more suited to this approach. Barriers Planning permission may be required if the land is to undergo a change of use (e.g. from a car park of brownfield site) or any commercial activities are to be carried out (e.g. selling produce). Cost There may be initial set up costs associated with planning permission and making the site secure. In order to take this option forward, there would need to be appetite from the community to manage the site on a voluntary basis. Timescales Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to make the site secure. It would be fair to assume that this process could take three to six months depending on the specific requirements of the site.	
Option 2 – Pop-up Uses and Events Using the land for food vans, seasonal markets, fairs, or festivals could boost local economies and provide entertainment for the community. These events can be easily moved to different locations as needed.	Option Practicalities The location of the site in relation to the nature of the event will need to be considered. Limitations May not be suitable for businesses requiring permanent infrastructure or year-round operations. Businesses will need tailored insurance policies that cover both coastal and landward operations, including risks associated with erosion, transport, and temporary structures. Insurers may impose higher	Yes, providing that there is sufficient appetite from potential site users such that there is an economic case for NNDC to manage the site. 3 ★

	premiums or specific conditions due to the nature of the setup. Barriers Planning permission may be required if the land is to undergo a change of use (e.g. from a car park to brownfield site) or any commercial activities are to be carried out (e.g. selling produce). Cost There may be initial set up costs associated with Planning Permission and making the site secure. To take this option forward, there would need to be appetite from the community to manage the site on a voluntary basis. Timescales Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to make the site secure. It would be fair to assume that this process could take three to six months depending on the specific requirements of the site.		
Option 3 – Fitness Establish temporary outdoor gyms equipped with weather-resistant fitness equipment to promote community health and wellness. Complement these spaces by organising paid fitness classes and offering sports equipment rentals, maximising the use of available space while encouraging active lifestyles.	<table> <tr> <td data-bbox="509 1238 986 2031"> Option Practicalities The installation of weather-resistant fitness equipment requires stable ground conditions, even if the equipment is designed for temporary use. In erosion-prone areas, ground stability assessments may be necessary to ensure user safety. Limitations This land will eventually be impacted by coastal change resulting in ground instability. Even with weather-resistant materials, the equipment may be vulnerable to saltwater corrosion, high winds, and shifting ground. Opportunities arise if the equipment is modular and relocatable, allowing it to be moved as erosion progresses or if land conditions deteriorate. Barriers </td><td data-bbox="986 1238 1214 2031"> No. There are significant issues related to practicality, set-up costs, equipment maintenance, and health and safety such that this option is not considered feasible. </td></tr> </table>	Option Practicalities The installation of weather-resistant fitness equipment requires stable ground conditions, even if the equipment is designed for temporary use. In erosion-prone areas, ground stability assessments may be necessary to ensure user safety. Limitations This land will eventually be impacted by coastal change resulting in ground instability. Even with weather-resistant materials, the equipment may be vulnerable to saltwater corrosion, high winds, and shifting ground. Opportunities arise if the equipment is modular and relocatable, allowing it to be moved as erosion progresses or if land conditions deteriorate. Barriers	No. There are significant issues related to practicality, set-up costs, equipment maintenance, and health and safety such that this option is not considered feasible.
Option Practicalities The installation of weather-resistant fitness equipment requires stable ground conditions, even if the equipment is designed for temporary use. In erosion-prone areas, ground stability assessments may be necessary to ensure user safety. Limitations This land will eventually be impacted by coastal change resulting in ground instability. Even with weather-resistant materials, the equipment may be vulnerable to saltwater corrosion, high winds, and shifting ground. Opportunities arise if the equipment is modular and relocatable, allowing it to be moved as erosion progresses or if land conditions deteriorate. Barriers	No. There are significant issues related to practicality, set-up costs, equipment maintenance, and health and safety such that this option is not considered feasible.		

2 ★

	Planning permission may be required if the land is to undergo a change of use. Health and safety of site users will also need to be carefully considered. Cost There may be initial set up costs associated with planning permission and making the site secure. Additional costs include equipment purchase, ongoing maintenance, insurance, staffing for fitness classes, and management of equipment. In order to take this option forward, there would need to be appetite from the community to manage the site on a voluntary basis. Timescales Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to make the site secure. It would be fair to assume that this process could take three to six months depending on the specific requirements of the site.		
Option 4 – Nature and Habitats Creating temporary habitats such as wetlands or wildflower meadows can support local biodiversity. These areas can also serve as natural buffers against erosion and flooding.	Option Practicalities Practical challenges include ensuring suitable soil and hydrology; wetlands need consistent water levels, and wildflower meadows require stable, non-saline ground. Carefully selected wildflowers and grasses will thrive in clifftop habitats. Ideally use of green hay from a local clifftop donor site would be ideal as there would be local species that already thrive in habitat affected by salt spray and they will be of local provenance. Maintenance is also needed to prevent invasive species and ensure ecological function. Limitations These habitats are vulnerable to coastal erosion and flooding themselves, which may limit their longevity or effectiveness. Wetlands require specific hydrological conditions, and wildflower meadows	Yes, providing that land available is sited far enough inland to realise ecological benefits prior to being impacted by coastal change.	7 ★

	may struggle in saline or unstable soils. Their ecological benefits may take time to develop and are seasonal in nature. Barriers Planning permission may be needed if land is to undergo a change of use. Environmental assessments are likely required to ensure compatibility with existing habitats. Land ownership and access rights could also pose challenges. Cost Costs vary depending on scale and habitat type. Timescales Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to make the site secure. It would be fair to assume that this process could take three to six months depending on the specific requirements of the site. Ecological benefits may take one to two years to fully develop.		
Option 5 – Camping Charge fees for temporary camping spots or rent out pre-set glamping accommodations, capitalising on the coastal location for tourism.	Option Practicalities Camping sites require minimal permanent infrastructure, and pre-set glamping units can be quickly installed and removed, making them suitable for erosion-prone land. Access roads, sanitation, and safety measures must be in place, and regular monitoring is needed to ensure the land remains safe and stable for public use. Limitations Sites may become unsafe or inaccessible over time, reducing their viability. Seasonal demand and weather conditions also affect profitability and usability. Insurance and liability risks may increase in erosion-prone zones. Barriers	Yes, providing that land has utilities nearby for sanitation and that planning permission can be granted.	2 ★

	Planning permission may be required if the land is to undergo a change of use. Cost Basic camping setup costs are relatively low, while glamping units vary in price. Additional costs include planning permission, site preparation, utilities, waste management, and insurance. Timescales Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to make the site secure. It would be fair to assume that this process could take three to six months depending on the specific requirements of the site.	
Option 6 – Education The land can be used for environmental education programmes, research sites for studying coastal erosion and climate change, or a temporary educational facility to raise awareness of coastal erosion and local environmental issues. This can involve partnerships with local schools, universities, and environmental organisations.	Option Practicalities Temporary outdoor classrooms or research stations require minimal infrastructure and can be adapted to changing site conditions. Unstable ground may limit safe access, and any structures must be weather-resistant and easily relocatable. Coordination with schools and universities requires planning and safeguarding measures. Limitations The site's vulnerability to erosion may disrupt access or damage temporary facilities. Educational activities are often seasonal and weather-dependent. Barriers Planning permission may be required for temporary structures, signage, or public access. Environmental assessments are likely to be needed due to the coastal erosion status and proximity to protected habitats. Safeguarding protocols must be in place for school visits, and landowner agreements may be necessary.	Yes, providing that there is appetite from schools to utilise these facilities and that the site meets safeguarding protocols. 2 ★

	Cost Costs are generally low, especially for outdoor learning setups. Expenses include planning permissions and site preparations, in addition to temporary shelters, signage, teaching materials, and insurance. Funding may be available through environmental education grants, university outreach programmes, DEFRA's Nature Recovery schemes, or local authority initiatives. Timescales Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to make the site secure. It would be fair to assume that this process could take three to six months depending on the specific requirements of the site.
Option 7 – Social Support Temporary land use can support social wellbeing by creating spaces for healing, reflection, and community resilience through educational trails, therapeutic gardens, workshops, and memory capsule and storytelling projects that address the emotional impacts of coastal erosion.	Option Practicalities Temporary installations such as therapeutic gardens, educational trails and storytelling spaces can be designed to be lightweight and movable, making them suitable for unstable or transitional land. However, the feasibility of this option depends on the condition and accessibility of the land. Careful site selection and regular monitoring are essential to ensure safety and usability, and any infrastructure must be adaptable to changing coastal conditions. Limitations Any installations or gardens may be short-lived, requiring regular monitoring and potential relocation. Emotional projects like memory capsules may be vulnerable to loss if erosion accelerates unexpectedly. Accessibility may also be limited if erosion affects pathways or transport links. Furthermore, the psychological impact of seeing these spaces lost to the sea could be distressing for some community members.

Yes, providing that there is sufficient appetite from the community or an organisation to manage the site on a voluntary basis.

0 ★

	Barriers Planning permissions required for temporary structures and public access. Environmental impact assessments may be required to ensure no harm is done to protected habitats. Cost The cost of this option includes planning permission and site preparation, design, installation, and maintenance of the physical spaces, as well as staffing or volunteer coordination for workshops and events. Additional costs may arise from insurance, monitoring, and potential relocation due to erosion. Timescales Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to make the site secure. It would be fair to assume that this process could take three to six months depending on the specific requirements of the site.	
Option 8 – Innovation and Technology Land repurposing can foster innovation and sustainability through eco-friendly building showcases, green infrastructure, renewable energy demonstrations, urban agriculture pilots, and community hubs for recycling, entrepreneurship, and coastal research.	Option Practicalities The land must be accessible, safe, and not at immediate risk of collapse or flooding as this would undermine the viability of any installations. Consideration should be taken as to whether the site can support lightweight, modular infrastructure that can be relocated if erosion accelerates. Renewable energy demonstrations and technology showcases may need access to power, data networks, or monitoring equipment, which could be difficult to install or maintain in erosion-prone areas. Limitations Technological installations may be at risk from sudden erosion events, saltwater intrusion, and high winds. Some activities, such as agriculture or	No. Given the significant investment required for this type of use, and the dynamic nature of the coastal location, it is not considered feasible. 0 ★

	green infrastructure, may be limited by poor soil quality and drainage. Barriers Planning permission is needed for any structures, even temporary ones. Drone testing must comply with Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) regulations, including flight restrictions and data privacy. Environmental impact assessments may be necessary, especially for renewable energy or agricultural pilots. Collaboration with academic institutions or private companies may require formal agreements, liability coverage, and data-sharing protocols. Cost Costs will vary depending on the type and scale of innovation. Timescales Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to make the site secure. It would be fair to assume that this process could take three to six months depending on the specific requirements of the site. The operational duration would likely be variable, depending on erosion rates and the adaptability of the final use.		
Option 9 – Arts and Culture Temporary installations can celebrate local culture and creativity through sculpture parks, open-air performances, and mobile art installations that engage the community and reflect the region's response to coastal change.	Option Practicalities Sculpture parks and open-air performances require safe, accessible terrain that can accommodate foot traffic and lightweight structures. Any installations should be designed to be movable or decommissioned quickly if erosion accelerates. Consideration should also be given to how the arts can be used to interpret and reflect the emotional and historical impact of coastal change, making the space not just functional but meaningful. Seasonal or rotating programmes may extend the life and relevance of the option, with ongoing monitoring and community input.	Yes, providing that there is sufficient appetite from the community or an organisation to manage the site on a voluntary basis.	0 ★

Limitations

Large or heavy sculptures may be unsuitable for unstable ground, and open-air performances may be affected by weather and access issues. The emotional impact of losing cultural spaces to the sea may be difficult for some community members, especially if the installations are deeply symbolic or commemorative. Additionally, the success of this option depends heavily on community engagement and participation, which may vary depending on local interest and capacity.

Barriers

Planning permission is required for any public installations or events. Environmental impact assessments may be necessary to ensure that installations do not disturb protected habitats or species. The council must also consider public liability and safety regulations, particularly for events or interactive installations. Collaboration with artists and cultural groups may require formal agreements, and permissions may be needed for sound amplification, signage or temporary structures.

Cost

Costs include planning permissions and site preparation, artist commissions, materials, installation, event coordination, insurance, and ongoing maintenance. Additional costs may arise from marketing, community engagement, and decommissioning. Funding may be available through Arts Council England, the National Lottery Heritage Fund, local authority cultural grants, and charitable foundations focused on community wellbeing and environmental storytelling.

Timescales

	Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to make the site secure. It would be fair to assume that this process could take three to six months depending on the specific requirements of the site. The operational duration may last years, depending on erosion rates and the adaptability of the installations.	
Option 10 – Car Parking Land may be used as a temporary car park.	Option Practicalities The ground must be stable enough to support cars without risk of subsidence or collapse, and the surface may require reinforcement or temporary surfacing to prevent rutting or waterlogging. The site should be located near areas of demand, such as visitor attractions or community facilities, and must be easily reachable by road. Further considerations include traffic management, access rights, liability for accidents or damage, signage, lighting, and pedestrian safety. Limitations The site may become unsafe or inaccessible, requiring closure or relocation. If the land is privately owned, agreements must be secured before use. The location of the site may not provide suitable car parking for people wishing to access amenities (i.e. not near beach access, toilets, attractions etc). Barriers Planning permission is required for change of use to parking. Environmental impact assessments may be required to ensure that the car park does not affect protected habitats or species Cost Costs include site preparation, surfacing (e.g. gravel, matting), signage, fencing, and maintenance. Additional costs may arise from	Yes, providing that the site is in the correct location and that there is an economic case for NNDC or Trimingham Parish Council to manage the site. 2 ★

	drainage improvements, lighting, and security. Funding may be available through local authority infrastructure budgets or visitor economy grants. It is anticipated that a car park could be revenue generating such that costs could be offset. Timescales Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to make the site secure. It would be fair to assume that this process could take three to six months depending on the specific requirements of the site.
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Community support is greatest for the nature and habitats land repurposing option. Actions arising from the options presented in Table B-5 concerning repurposing of land are outlined in Table B-6. Given that there are numerous options for repurposing land, actions based around the suitability of land that becomes available have been proposed.

Table B-6 Actions arising following appraisal of options concerning the repurposing of land.

Repurposing land actions taken forward into plan				
	Action	Owner	Trigger	Vision Contribution
1	Suitability assessment of available land	NNDC or Trimingham Parish Council	Land becomes available due to demolition of existing properties, meaning that an assessment of the land's suitability for the following uses should take place: community gardens, orchards, or allotments, pop-up uses or events, nature and habitat uses, camping, education, social support, arts and culture, and car parking.	Tourism, education, and local enterprise Connect Heritage with Future Sustainability Efforts Healthier, Happier, Greener
2	Repurposing of land	NNDC or Trimingham Parish Council	A suitability assessment including appropriate consultation has taken place and a preferred option has been chosen.	Tourism, education, and local enterprise Connect Heritage with Future Sustainability Efforts Healthier, Happier, Greener
3	Review of suitability	NNDC or Trimingham Parish Council	Ongoing monitoring of coastal change and utilisation of the repurposed land will identify the requirement for a review of how suitable the land is for its current land use at present.	Tourism, education, and local enterprise Connect Heritage with Future Sustainability Efforts

Existing Coastal Defences

Existing coastal defences exist in Trimingham in the form of concrete and sheet piling cliff toe protection and redundant timber structures. Given the SMP policy is for No Active Intervention with adaptation, the options associated with existing coastal defences are limited to decommissioning.

Table B-7 Appraisal of options concerning existing coastal defences, based on practicalities, limitations, barriers to implementation, costs and timescales.

Existing Coastal Defences Option	Appraisal/Justification	Actions to be developed?	Community Support
Redundant Defences Decommissioning			
Option 1 – Removal or Repurposing the Redundant Defences Safely removing or repurposing outdated coastal structures to restore natural processes, reduce maintenance costs, and enhance ecological and community resilience.	Option Practicalities Removing hard structures may accelerate cliff retreat in the short term, particularly in areas where the geology is soft and unconsolidated. Predicting post-removal changes in sediment transport and cliff stability can be complex. Once defences are removed, ongoing observation of erosion rates, sediment movement, and ecological changes will be necessary to inform future decisions and ensure the approach remains sustainable. Limitations Trimingham's cliffs are highly erodible, and removing defences may accelerate land loss, particularly where properties are already close to the cliff edge. Additionally, there is limited space for natural retreat, which constrains the effectiveness of this approach. The success of this option depends on long-term monitoring and adaptive management, which require sustained funding and technical capacity. The lack of immediate protective benefit and the need for ongoing observation may limit political and institutional support, particularly in resource-constrained settings. Barriers A Marine Management Organisation (MMO) licence is needed for any works below the high-water mark, and planning permission must be obtained from the local authority for demolition and repurposing activities.	Yes however, actions will relate to funding potential options.	0 ★

	Environmental assessments, such as a Habitat Regulations Assessment and potentially an Environmental Impact Assessment will be necessary due to the proximity of designated sites and the potential ecological impacts. Cost Costs vary dependent on the type of defence, access, and decommissioning approach. Timescales MMO licences are currently taking in excess of eight months to grant and as such, the timescales for implementing these measures could range from eight to 18 months.
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No community preference was provided for the above option. Actions arising from the options outlined in Table B-8 are limited. The Coastwise project is currently working with Jacobs to create a protocol and approach to manage the deterioration and removal of redundant risk management assets including defences. This piece of work will help inform community transition plans and seek to provide a long-term strategic process for how those structures are managed, and over time, decommissioned. This is expected to be delivered in early 2026 and as such, actions relating to assets at Trimingham will be dependent on the outcome of this work.

Community support is greatest for the NNDC time-limited offers and raising awareness.

Table B-8 Actions arising following appraisal of options concerning existing coastal defences.

Existing Coastal Defences actions taken forward into plan				
	Action	Owner	Trigger	Vision Contribution
1	Review of Jacobs report into management of redundant risk management assets	NNDC	Completion of report	Accessible and a strong sustainable community

Drainage

Trimingham's cliffs are known to fail due to the behaviour of groundwater and surface water. As such, drainage plays a critical role in managing cliff erosion in the village. Options for managing drainage have been taken from report 100123002-0003-P02_ Understanding water and cliff failure at Sidestrand and Trimingham.

Table B-9 Appraisal of options concerning drainage, based on practicalities, limitations, barriers to implementation, costs and timescales.

Drainage Option	Appraisal/Justification	Actions to be developed?	Community Support
Improving Drainage			

Option 1 – Remediate Existing Highway Drainage Clean and inspect the existing highway drainage system, including gullies, pipework, and outlet/soakaway locations, using CCTV surveys and engineering review to assess flow direction and asset condition, ultimately reducing surface water run-off into surrounding ground.	Option Practicalities The works are limited to the village section near the cliff edge and are considered routine, with immediate benefits of reducing surface water run-off from the highway into surrounding ground. This may help reduce localised infiltration that contributes to ground instability near the cliff edge. The works are straightforward to deliver but will require temporary traffic management during maintenance. Limitations This option has no impact on wider groundwater infiltration across the study area. Gullies and pipework are likely to silt up over time, requiring regular maintenance. The drainage survey may not conclusively identify the outlet or soakaway, limiting the effectiveness of the intervention. Barriers None identified Cost NCC would fund this as part of their schedule of maintenance. The initial cost is low, but ongoing maintenance will be required to keep the system functioning. If regular cleaning is needed, long-term costs and embodied carbon impacts will increase. Timescales The works are straightforward and could be completed within weeks, subject to scheduling and access. Surveys and drainage reviews could be undertaken in parallel with other early-stage interventions.	Yes, through collaboration with Norfolk Highways.	7 ★
Option 2 – Remediate Existing Field Drainage Clear any existing blocked drainage channels and pipes that are restricting water flow. Vegetation clearance along the drainage or watercourse	Option Practicalities The works are limited to the fields section of the study area and are considered routine, with immediate benefits of reducing water infiltration into the ground near the cliffs. Constructability is straightforward, but access and permissions from landowners will be necessary. The	Yes, through collaboration with landowners.	8 ★

may be required. The solution will direct rain and surface water away from the cliff face rather than infiltrating ground and potentially heading towards the cliffs.	intervention is limited to existing drainage systems and ponds, and its effectiveness depends on the current condition and layout of those systems.		
	Limitations		
	The option only addresses drainage in the fields section and does not influence wider groundwater movement or infiltration from other sources. Regular maintenance will be required to prevent re-blocking. The impact is localised and may not significantly reduce erosion risk without being part of a broader strategy.		
	Barriers		
	Landowner permission is required to access and carry out works on private land. Depending on the nature of the works, approval from the Environment Agency or Internal Drainage Board may also be needed, particularly if the drainage connects to a watercourse or has environmental implications.		
	Cost		
	The initial cost is low, but ongoing maintenance will be required to keep the system functioning. If regular cleaning is needed, long-term costs and embodied carbon impacts will increase.		
	Timescales		
	The works are straightforward and could be completed within weeks, subject to scheduling and access. Surveys and drainage reviews could be undertaken in parallel with other early-stage interventions.		
Option 3 – Upgrade/Install New Drainage	Option Practicalities	Yes , through collaboration with landowners.	8 ★
Upgrade/install new field drainage to catch and direct surface water. The solution will reduce standing water, direct rain and surface water to an	The drainage system would need to be designed to be suitable for the intended land use. The option will likely require the excavation of trenches to install the new drainage network.		
	Limitations		

outlet rather than infiltrating into the ground and towards the cliff.	The effectiveness of this option is limited to the areas where new drainage is installed. Without significant infrastructure within roads or gardens, the impact on the village section will be partial. Regular maintenance is needed to ensure long-term performance, and the system must be designed to avoid overloading existing drainage networks. Detailed design and slope stability analysis would be required to ensure the system does not negatively affect cliff stability. Barriers Landowner permission is required to access and carry out works on private land. Depending on the nature of the works, approval from the Environment Agency or Internal Drainage Board may also be needed, particularly if the drainage connects to a watercourse or has environmental implications. Cost Costs are moderate to high, depending on the scale and intensity of the system. Costs include installation, excavation, land disturbance, or crop loss. Long-term maintenance will also contribute to recurring costs. Timescales Installation could be completed within a few months, depending on design complexity, land access, and environmental approvals.		
Improving Drainage and Storage			
Option 4 – Swales and Small Ponds Excavate swales (V-shaped lined shallow channels) that will collect and redirect rainwater away from the cliff towards existing and new lined ponds. This will reduce infiltration and downstream flooding and	Option Practicalities The swales and ponds would need to be lined (e.g. puddle clay) to prevent infiltration into the sandy soils typical of the Trimingham area. The works would primarily be located in the fields section, with limited potential in the village due to space and connectivity constraints. Construction is relatively straightforward, involving earthworks and landscaping, but would require landowner cooperation and	Yes, through collaboration with landowners.	6 ★

promote evaporation and rainwater storage.	may reduce the area available for arable farming Limitations This option is spatially limited to areas where land is available and suitable for swale and pond construction. It may be difficult to implement in the village due to limited space and the challenge of connecting swales to ponds. The effectiveness of evaporation as a long-term water removal method is uncertain and would require site-specific modelling. Regular maintenance is needed to prevent vegetation overgrowth and sediment build-up. Barriers Landowner permission is essential, and land use change may be required. The Environment Agency may need to be notified, especially if the works alter existing drainage patterns or connect to watercourses. However, if water is retained on-site, formal consents may not be necessary. Land availability may also be constrained by other proposed developments, such as the Vattenfall project in the southern fields. Cost Construction costs are moderate to high, depending on the scale of excavation and whether lining materials need to be imported. Additional costs may arise from land use change or compensation to landowners. Timescales Design and construction could be completed within a few months, subject to land access and environmental checks. A flood risk assessment and evaporation modelling would be required to confirm the system's effectiveness and ensure it does not increase risk elsewhere.	
Option 5 – Wetland Creation Change of land use to a semi-aquatic ecosystem	Option Practicalities The construction phase would require extensive earthworks and drainage modifications, which could be disruptive to	Yes, through collaboration with landowners 8 ★

within the River Mun flood plain and away from the cliff edge. The land is covered by water, either permanently or seasonally. This would direct surface water away from the land closest to the cliff.

existing land uses and local ecosystems. The need to import puddle clay for lining adds logistical complexity and increases the carbon footprint of the project. Additionally, the limited availability of suitable land in Trimingham makes it difficult to replicate or scale this option effectively. There is also a risk that, if not carefully designed, the wetland could inadvertently raise groundwater levels near the cliff edge, potentially exacerbating erosion rather than mitigating it.

Limitations

During periods of high rainfall or low evaporation, the wetland may not function effectively, leading to waterlogging or overflow. The proximity to the cliff edge is constrained by ongoing coastal erosion, which restricts the area available for wetland development and necessitates locating the wetland further inland. This shift may reduce its effectiveness in intercepting surface water before it reaches vulnerable cliff zones. The conversion of arable land to wetland may face resistance from landowners, particularly if the land is actively farmed or holds economic value.

Barriers

Planning permission would be required for the change of land use, particularly given the scale of excavation and landscaping involved. Consultation with the Environment Agency is essential to ensure that the wetland does not negatively affect the River Mun catchment or surrounding hydrology. Additionally, securing agreements with landowners to repurpose agricultural land could be a significant hurdle, especially if compensation or land purchase is required.

Cost

Construction costs are moderate to high, depending on the scale of excavation and whether lining materials need to be imported. Additional costs may arise from land use change or compensation to landowners.

	Timescales Design and construction could be completed within a few months, subject to land access and environmental checks. A flood risk assessment and evaporation modelling would be required to confirm the system's effectiveness and ensure it does not increase risk elsewhere.
Option 6 – Retention Pond Construct ponds to hold excess rainwater.	Option Practicalities This will require excavation of a deep pond or use of an existing pit/quarry. The pond will need to be lined to prevent infiltration. Limitations The effectiveness of retention ponds is limited by seasonal evaporation rates (which is particularly low in winter) reducing their capacity to manage water volumes year-round. Coastal erosion may further limit suitable locations for pond placement, especially in areas where land loss is ongoing or predicted. Additionally, infiltration prevention requires imported lining materials, which adds complexity and environmental impact. Barriers Key barriers include the need for planning permission due to land use changes and excavation works. Landowner agreements are essential, especially where agricultural or private land is repurposed. Cost The cost is likely to be high, driven by excavation, landscaping, and the need to import lining materials such as puddle clay. Additional costs may arise from securing land use changes and compensating landowners. However, grants may be available to support sustainable drainage initiatives, biodiversity enhancement, or climate resilience projects. Long-term maintenance costs are relatively low, but initial capital investment is substantial. Timescales Estimated timescale is months to years, depending on land acquisition, design Yes, through collaboration with landowners 5 ★

	development, environmental approvals, and construction logistics. The design life of the pond is 20+ years, offering a durable solution if properly maintained and adapted to evolving coastal condition.		
Option 7 – Retention Pond with Discharge Drainage Construct ponds to hold excess rainwater and allow for evaporation but with added discharge chambers or overflow structures to remove water quickly if high rainfall is predicted. This will reduce infiltration and downstream flooding and promote evaporation and rainwater storage.	Option Practicalities This option involves constructing deep, lined retention ponds to collect and store rainwater, with additional discharge infrastructure (e.g. overflow chambers or pipes) to allow controlled release of water ahead of forecasted heavy rainfall. The ponds would be lined (e.g. puddle clay) to prevent infiltration into the sandy soils. It would require significant excavation and infrastructure, particularly for the discharge drainage. Limitations Requires large areas of land, which may not be available in all locations, particularly in the southern fields where other developments (e.g. Vattenfall) are proposed. It may be difficult to implement in the village due to space constraints and connectivity. The effectiveness of the system depends on the ability to discharge water safely, which may be restricted by the capacity of local watercourses or regulatory constraints. Long-term maintenance is essential to ensure the system functions as designed. Barriers Landowner permission is required, and land use change may be necessary. Discharge of water from the ponds would require consultation with the Environment Agency, and potentially a permit, depending on the receiving environment. Planning permission is likely to be required due to the scale of excavation, land use change, and the introduction of engineered drainage infrastructure. Cost Construction costs are high to very high due to the scale of excavation, the need for imported lining materials, and the installation of discharge infrastructure.	Yes, through collaboration with landowners.	7 ★

	Additional costs may arise from land acquisition or compensation. Timescales Design and construction could take several months, depending on land access, environmental approvals, and the complexity of the discharge system. A flood risk assessment and detailed drainage design would be required before implementation.	
Strategic Planting		
Option 8 – Plant Or Increase Buffer Strips Buffer strips of selected vegetation bordering fields can be added to any cropped open field areas. Vegetation will reduce infiltration of rainwater and promote evapotranspiration.	Option Practicalities Buffer strips could be implemented in both the fields and, where feasible, in parts of the village section. Early consultation with ecological specialists is recommended to select appropriate species and determine optimal strip width and layout. Limitations Their effectiveness is also dependent on correct plant selection, strip width, and maintenance. In village areas, implementation may be constrained by space and land ownership. The option does not address water already infiltrating deeper into the ground or flowing from other sources. Barriers Landowner permission is required, and land use change may reduce productive farmland. In areas near the SSSI, Natural England may need to be informed. Cost Initial costs are low, limited to planting and establishment. However, there may be costs associated with land use change or compensation. Funding may be available through Environmental Land Management Schemes (ELMS) or similar agri-environment grants. Timescales	Yes, through collaboration with landowners. 2 ★

	Planting can be completed quickly, but benefits may take one to two years to fully establish.		
Option 9 – Convert Cropland to Grassland Convert existing cropland to grassland through suitable land management measures and activities. Grassland will reduce infiltration of rainwater and promote evaporation and transpiration compared to cropland.	Option Practicalities Converting cropland to grassland is a straightforward and well-understood land management activity. It can be implemented with routine agricultural techniques and does not require specialist construction. The benefits, particularly in terms of reduced infiltration and increased evapotranspiration, may take up to two years to become fully established. However, the practical impact on erosion near the cliff edge is expected to be limited, and the success of the intervention depends on correct flora selection (via specialist consultation) and ongoing maintenance. Limitations The change in land use may also be resisted by landowners, especially if the land is currently productive cropland. Long-term success depends on sustained ecological health and landowner cooperation. Barriers Planning permission may be required for land use change, and consultation with environmental bodies such as Natural England could be necessary due to biodiversity implications. Cost The initial cost of converting cropland to grassland is relatively low to moderate, covering soil preparation, planting, and basic infrastructure. However, securing land use change may incur higher costs, particularly if compensation or incentives are needed. Funding may be available through Environmental Land Management Schemes (ELMS), which support sustainable land use practices. Maintenance costs should also be considered over the long term. Timescales	Yes, through collaboration with landowners.	3 ★

	The conversion process can be completed within two years, with ecological and hydrological benefits gradually emerging during this period. Once established, the grassland can provide long-term environmental value if properly maintained. Monitoring and adaptive management should continue beyond the initial implementation to ensure the intervention remains effective.		
Option 10 – Agroforestry (Planting of Specific Flora) Plant specific trees and vegetation to reduce rainwater infiltration and promote interception, evaporation and transpiration.	Option Practicalities Consultation with environmental specialists is necessary to ensure suitable species are planted and to avoid ecological risks. Limitations The effectiveness of agroforestry is limited to surface and shallow water absorption, with minimal impact on deeper groundwater movement. In areas where erosion is expected to progress rapidly, trees may not reach maturity before being lost. Additionally, the selection of flora is critical; inappropriate or invasive species could destabilise the cliff further, undermining the intended benefits of the scheme. Barriers None identified. Cost Construction costs are moderate and depend on the type and maturity of trees selected. The cost of securing land use change from landowners could be high, especially if compensation is required. Timescales Initial planting can be completed quickly, but the full benefits of agroforestry may take many years to develop. The design life is long if the trees are properly maintained and erosion does not compromise their location. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management will be necessary to assess the impact on groundwater and ensure the scheme remains effective over time.	Yes, through collaboration with landowners.	7 ★

Reducing Groundwater Levels			
Option 11 – Vertical Dewatering Pipes Drill a series of deep (up to 40m) vertical boreholes along the study area and install slotted pipe drains. This will allow higher perched groundwater to drain into the lower geological layers, ultimately lowering the groundwater level adjacent to the cliff.	Option Practicalities This option involves drilling deep vertical boreholes, up to 40 metres, and installing slotted pipe drains to lower perched groundwater levels adjacent to the cliff. The construction requires specialist equipment and expertise, and the location of the pipes must be carefully planned to avoid areas of active landslides or unstable ground.	No , due to evidence of failed previous attempts, high associated cost and complexity of construction.	1 ★
	Limitations Previous attempts at similar interventions have failed due to silting or pipe damage in unstable areas. The long-term effectiveness depends on the ability to maintain and clean the pipes, which may be challenging in a dynamic coastal environment. There is also uncertainty about whether the system can achieve a meaningful and permanent reduction in groundwater levels without causing unintended consequences.		
	Barriers The installation of dewatering pipes may require access to privately owned land, which could present legal and logistical challenges. Groundwater lowering near buildings could lead to settlement issues, raising concerns for residents and planners. Environmental approval from the Environment Agency would be necessary, especially as the area lies near a groundwater Source Protection Zone (SPZ), and deeper drainage could affect the underlying chalk aquifer.		
	Cost The construction cost is expected to be high to very high due to the depth and number of boreholes required, as well as the need for durable materials and specialist drilling equipment. Land use change costs may also be significant, depending on landowner negotiations. Maintenance costs are medium but ongoing, as regular inspection and cleaning will be essential to prevent silting and maintain functionality.		

Timescales

Initial investigations and design work would take time, followed by a complex construction phase. The full implementation could span several years, especially if phased across different sections of the study area. Once installed, the system would require continuous monitoring and maintenance to remain effective. The design life could be long, but only if the pipes are properly maintained and not compromised by erosion or ground movement.

Community support is equally greatest for three proposed options: remediate existing field drainage, upgrade/install new drainage, and wetland creation. Some of the options outlined in Table B-9 are currently being taken forward in two locations in Trimingham. Therefore, at this stage actions (see Table B-10) are concerned with the continuation of these plans, as well as engaging with stakeholders to understand whether there is appetite for exploring additional options.

Table B-10 Actions arising following appraisal of options concerning drainage.

Drainage actions taken forward into plan				
	Action	Owner	Trigger	Vision Contribution
1	Progression into reinstating ponds and creating wetlands	Trimingham Coastal Transition Subgroup	Currently ongoing (pending permissions).	Accessible and a strong sustainable community Healthier, happier, and greener
2	Engagement with landowners regarding management of drainage on agricultural land	NNDC	Currently ongoing (pending permissions).	Accessible and a strong sustainable community Healthier, happier, and greener

Businesses

Community support is greatest for the business continuity plan option. There are multiple businesses in Trimingham and for the purpose of this plan they have been divided into businesses that are directly impacted (i.e. their premises are likely to be impacted by coastal change) and those which are indirectly impacted (i.e. their customer base, surroundings, access, etc. are likely to be impacted by coastal change). The options identified in table B-11 are based on engagement completed by the Coastwise project. Options for directly impacted businesses are focused on business continuity and adaptation of the premises whereas indirectly impacted businesses have options specific to their nature centred around diversification.

Table B-11 Appraisal of options concerning businesses, based on practicalities, limitations, barriers to implementation, costs and timescales.

Businesses Option	Appraisal/Justification	Actions to be developed?	Community Support
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Directly Impacted Businesses			
Option 1 – Business Continuity Plan Develop a business continuity plan that includes identifying alternative business site, potential to expand landward, and adapting business practices.	Option Practicalities Practical challenges include the availability of suitable land for relocation, potential disruption to operations during the transition, and the difficulty of maintaining customer engagement if the business moves away from its original coastal setting.	Yes , through collaboration with businesses.	2 ★
	Limitations Businesses with fixed infrastructure or those heavily reliant on coastal tourism may find relocation or adaptation less viable. Additionally, the emotional and cultural attachment to place can hinder decision-making and delay action, especially for long-standing family-run enterprises.		
	Barriers Planning permission is required for any new development or landward expansion, and environmental constraints may restrict available options. Environmental impact assessments may be triggered depending on the scale and location of the proposed changes.		
	Cost Costs associated with this option include site identification and planning permissions, land acquisition or leasing, construction or refurbishment of new premises, staff retraining, and marketing to re-establish the business in a new location. Indirect costs may arise from business disruption and potential loss of clientele.		
	Timescales Planning applications, securing funding, and beginning relocation or adaptation may take six to 18 months. Full implementation, including operational transition and monitoring, could extend the timeline to years, depending on the		

	complexity of the business and the availability of resources.		
Option 2 – Temporary Business Units Temporary (seasonal) coastal units to work from during summer months when coastal erosion is lowest. Then relocate businesses and equipment landward during winter months when coastal erosion is greatest.	Option Practicalities This strategy requires reliable logistics and storage solutions, and businesses must be able to operate flexibly across two locations, which may not be feasible for all types of enterprises. Temporary units must be placed on land that is geotechnically stable and regularly monitored to ensure safety. This may require frequent site assessments and contingency planning. Additionally, temporary units may have limited access to utilities such as water, electricity, and waste disposal. Ensuring adequate service provision (especially for food outlets or hospitality businesses) can be challenging and may require portable solutions or temporary connections. Limitations The temporary nature of the units means they may not be suitable for businesses requiring permanent infrastructure or year-round operations. Businesses will need tailored insurance policies that cover both coastal and landward operations, including risks associated with erosion, transport, and temporary structures. Insurers may impose higher premiums or specific conditions due to the nature of the setup. Barriers Planning permission is required for any new development or landward expansion, and environmental constraints may restrict available options. Environmental impact assessments may be triggered depending on the scale and location of the proposed changes. Cost Costs include those associated with planning permissions, purchase or rental of temporary units,	Yes , though initially to understand whether there is appetite from businesses.	1 ★

	transportation, seasonal setup and takedown, storage during the off-season, and insurance. Timescales Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to make the site secure. It would be fair to assume that this process could take three to six months depending on the specific requirements of the site. Once established, the seasonal cycle of setup and relocation would continue annually.	
Business Diversification		
Option 3 – Mobile Food and Drink Units Food vans or beer trailers that can operate inland or at events such as festivals, markets, or weddings.	Option Practicalities A mobile catering unit would be stored and maintained on site that could operate at various locations, in and beyond Trimingham. Storage of perishable goods would remain on site. Limitations Mobile catering units need access to clean water and facilities for waste disposal. These services may be limited or unavailable, requiring portable solutions such as water tanks, greywater containers, and arrangements for regular waste collection. Additionally, reliable electricity is needed for cooking, refrigeration, and lighting. Mobile units often rely on generators, which must be safely stored, fuelled, and maintained. Noise and emissions from generators may also be a concern in sensitive or residential areas. Barriers Operating mobile units requires various permissions, including street trading licenses from local councils and event-specific approvals. If trading near the coast, permissions from landowners or local authorities may be needed. Food hygiene certification, vehicle safety checks, and insurance are also essential regulatory requirements.	Yes, though initially to understand whether there is appetite from businesses.

	Cost Initial costs include purchasing or converting a suitable vehicle, fitting it with catering equipment, branding, and securing licenses. Ongoing costs involve fuel, maintenance, insurance, staff wages, and event fees. Timescales Mobile units can be operational relatively quickly, with setup times ranging from three to six months depending on vehicle availability, licensing, and equipment installation.
Option 4 – Event Catering Provide off-site catering.	Option Practicalities The kitchen facilities may still be located within an erosion-prone zone, meaning that food preparation remains at risk unless relocated or upgraded inland. Transporting food and equipment introduces logistical complexity. There may be a necessity for inland kitchen upgrades or temporary food preparation units. Limitations The success of the event catering model depends on the availability of suitable venues and consistent demand for catered events. Barriers The business will need to update its food hygiene certification to reflect off-site operations and may require additional licences for alcohol service at external venues. Planning permission may be needed for any land undergoing a change of use. Insurance policies must be revised to cover mobile operations, staff working off-site, and liability at third-party venues. Coordination with local authorities and event organisers is essential to ensure compliance with health and safety standards, waste management protocols, and access requirements. Cost Yes, though initially to understand whether there is appetite from businesses.

	Costs include upgrading kitchen facilities, purchasing or leasing transport vehicles, acquiring portable catering equipment, and developing branding and marketing materials. Ongoing expenses include fuel, vehicle maintenance, packaging, insurance, and event-specific fees. Timescales This option can be implemented relatively quickly, with setup times depending on the readiness of the business to providing this service.
Option 5 – Relocatable Accommodation Offer glamping experiences that can be moved inland if needed.	Option Practicalities Camping sites require minimal permanent infrastructure, and pre-set glamping units can be quickly installed and removed, making them suitable for erosion-prone land. Access roads, sanitation, and safety measures must be in place, and regular monitoring is needed to ensure the land remains safe and stable for public use. Limitations Sites may become unsafe or inaccessible over time, reducing their viability. Seasonal demand and weather conditions also affect profitability and usability. Insurance and liability risks may increase in erosion-prone zones. Barriers Planning permission may be required if the land is to undergo a change of use. Cost Basic camping setup costs are relatively low, while glamping units vary in price. Additional costs include planning permission, site preparation, utilities, waste management, and insurance. Timescales Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to make the site secure. It would be fair to Yes, though initially to understand whether there is appetite from businesses.

	assume that this process could take three to six months depending on the specific requirements of the site.	
Option 6 – Eco-tourism and Nature Experiences Develop inland eco-camping or wild camping options.	Option Practicalities Eco tourism sites require minimal permanent infrastructure, making them suitable for erosion-prone land. Access roads, sanitation, and safety measures must be in place, and regular monitoring is needed to ensure the land remains safe and stable for public use. Limitations Sites may become unsafe or inaccessible over time, reducing their viability. Seasonal demand and weather conditions also affect profitability and usability. Insurance and liability risks may increase in erosion-prone zones. Barriers Planning permission may be required if the land is to undergo a change of use. Cost Basic setup costs are relatively low. Additional costs include planning permission, site preparation, utilities, waste management, and insurance. Timescales Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to make the site secure. It would be fair to assume that this process could take three to six months depending on the specific requirements of the site.	Yes, though initially to understand whether there is appetite from businesses.
Option 7– Rebuild inland Acquire inland properties for long-term lets or holiday rentals in safer zones.	Option practicalities The availability of suitable inland properties may be limited. The process of identifying, purchasing, and converting properties for scheme use is complex and time-consuming. Properties may require significant refurbishment to meet safety, accessibility, and energy efficiency standards, adding to logistical burdens.	

Limitations

Loss of investment from the at-risk properties that are no longer safe for use. Competition from established inland operators could affect occupancy rates and pricing.

Barriers

Planning permission may be needed for change of use or redevelopment.

Cost

Costs are very high and include property purchasing costs, in addition to: Legal and conveyancing fees, renovation or furnishing, marketing and platform setup, licensing (if operating as a holiday let)

Timescale

Timescales are linked to acquiring planning permission and to the time associated with carrying out works to rebuild.

Community support is greatest for the business continuity plan option. The individual business options were not presented as part of the engagement activities; only options 1 and 2 were presented for community feedback. The options identified in Table B-11 are reliant on engagement with impacted businesses and as such, the actions developed in Table B-12 are focused on engagement at present.

Table B-12 Actions arising following appraisal of options concerning businesses.

Businesses actions taken forward into plan				
	Action	Owner	Trigger	Vision Contribution
1	Engagement with directly-impacted businesses to understand appetite for business continuity plans and mobile business units.	NNDC	Currently ongoing.	Supporting tourism, education, and local enterprise Accessible and a strong sustainable community

Agricultural Land

Trimingham has been described by some residents as an agricultural village which happens to be by the coast. The village is bordered by agricultural land as shown in Figure 2-4. Table B-13 outlines options based on work completed by the Coastwise project relating to agricultural land that hopes to manage it in a way that may help stabilise soil and in turn reduce cliff failures. Options have been divided into agri-environment support and advisory services, strategic planting and agriculture trials.

Table B-13 Appraisal of options concerning agricultural land, based on practicalities, limitations, barriers to implementation, costs and timescales.

Agriculture Option	Appraisal/Justification	Actions to be developed?	Community Support
Agri-Environment Support and Advisory Services			
Option 1 – ELMS Introduction of ELMS such as creating coastal buffer zones and regenerative (low/no till) agricultural practices to stabilise soil.	Option Practicalities Implementing Environmental Land Management Schemes (ELMS) requires changes to existing land management practices, which may involve retraining, investment in new equipment, and a shift in business models. Some landowners may be reluctant to reduce productive acreage for buffer zones. Limitations Farmers may face limitations in integrating ELMS with existing land uses. For example, buffer zones may conflict with drainage systems, access routes, or livestock movement patterns. In some cases, the physical layout of the farm may not lend itself easily to rewilding or low-till methods, requiring costly redesigns or operational changes. Barriers Implementing ELMS requires compliance with scheme guidelines and environmental regulations. Landowners must apply through Defra or relevant agencies and may need to submit land management plans or environmental assessments. In some cases, planning permission may be required for physical changes to the landscape, such as regrading or planting large-scale buffer zones. Coordination with Natural England or local conservation bodies may be necessary, especially if the land borders protected habitats or designated coastal zones. Cost Initial costs include changes to farming equipment, soil testing, planting buffer vegetation, and potentially reducing productive land area. However, ELMS are supported by government funding, including	Yes, providing there is appetite from the landowner.	4 ★

	payments for public goods such as carbon sequestration, biodiversity enhancement, and erosion control. Timescales Implementation of ELMS can begin within six to 12 months, depending on the scale of intervention and the availability of funding. Buffer zones can be established relatively quickly, while regenerative practices may take several seasons to show full benefits. Long-term monitoring and adaptation are essential.		
Option 2 – FWAG Working with the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG) to support landowners in adapting agricultural practices in response to coastal change.	Option Practicalities Practical challenges include the variability of landowner willingness to participate, the need for tailored advice across different farm types, and the potential loss of productive land. Limitations The effectiveness of agricultural adaptation is limited by the pace and severity of coastal erosion in Trimingham. In areas where erosion is rapid or unpredictable, even well-managed land may become unviable. The benefits of land management changes may take years to materialise, and monitoring outcomes can be complex. There is also limited control over privately owned land, which restricts the ability to enforce or sustain changes without ongoing engagement. Barriers Implementing this option requires coordination with multiple stakeholders, including landowners, FWAG advisors, and environmental regulators. While planning permission is not typically required for changes in agricultural practice, certain actions such as habitat creation or watercourse modification may require consent from the Environment Agency or Natural England. Cross-compliance with agricultural subsidy schemes must be maintained, and any changes must align with the Environmental Land Management Schemes (ELMS) or Countryside Stewardship rules.		

	Cost Costs include funding for FWAG advisory services, landowner engagement, and potential incentives for land use change. Additional costs may arise from habitat restoration, fencing, or water management infrastructure. Funding is potentially available through Defra's ELMS, local catchment partnerships, and biodiversity net gain contributions. FWAG may also access grants from conservation bodies or local authorities to support delivery. Timescales The timescale for implementation is medium to long-term. Initial engagement and planning would be required, followed by phased delivery depending on landowner uptake and seasonal constraints. Monitoring and adaptive management would continue over time, with ecological and erosion benefits expected to emerge gradually.			
Strategic Planting				
Option 3 – Plant Or Buffer Strips Buffer strips of selected vegetation bordering fields can be added to any cropped open field areas. Vegetation will reduce infiltration of rainwater and promote evapotranspiration.	<table><tr><td> Option Practicalities Buffer strips could be implemented in both the fields and, where feasible, in parts of the village section. Early consultation with ecological specialists is recommended to select appropriate species and determine optimal strip width and layout. Limitations Their effectiveness is also dependent on correct plant selection, strip width, and maintenance. In village areas, implementation may be constrained by space and land ownership. The option does not address water already infiltrating deeper into the ground or flowing from other sources. Barriers Landowner permission is required, and land use change may reduce productive farmland. In areas near the SSSI, Natural England may need to be informed. </td><td> Yes, providing there is appetite from the landowner. </td><td> 3 ★ </td></tr></table>	Option Practicalities Buffer strips could be implemented in both the fields and, where feasible, in parts of the village section. Early consultation with ecological specialists is recommended to select appropriate species and determine optimal strip width and layout. Limitations Their effectiveness is also dependent on correct plant selection, strip width, and maintenance. In village areas, implementation may be constrained by space and land ownership. The option does not address water already infiltrating deeper into the ground or flowing from other sources. Barriers Landowner permission is required, and land use change may reduce productive farmland. In areas near the SSSI, Natural England may need to be informed.	Yes, providing there is appetite from the landowner.	3 ★
Option Practicalities Buffer strips could be implemented in both the fields and, where feasible, in parts of the village section. Early consultation with ecological specialists is recommended to select appropriate species and determine optimal strip width and layout. Limitations Their effectiveness is also dependent on correct plant selection, strip width, and maintenance. In village areas, implementation may be constrained by space and land ownership. The option does not address water already infiltrating deeper into the ground or flowing from other sources. Barriers Landowner permission is required, and land use change may reduce productive farmland. In areas near the SSSI, Natural England may need to be informed.	Yes, providing there is appetite from the landowner.	3 ★		

	Cost Initial costs are low, limited to planting and establishment. However, there may be costs associated with land use change or compensation. Funding may be available through Environmental Land Management Schemes (ELMS) or similar agri-environment grants. Timescales Planting can be completed quickly, but benefits may take one to two years to fully establish.		
Option 4- Ploughing Farmland Parallel to The Cliffs Ensure that all farmland is ploughed parallel with the cliff face to prevent surface runoff towards the cliff face.	Option Practicalities Changing ploughing direction can modestly reduce surface runoff, especially on sloped fields, but its effectiveness depends heavily on topography, soil type, and farming logistics. In Trimingham, sandy soils allow deep infiltration, which may still contribute to groundwater movement toward the cliff. While altering ploughing patterns may disrupt farming operations and require machinery adjustments, the approach works best when integrated with other land management strategies like buffer strips or swales. Long-term monitoring and adaptability are essential, particularly after heavy rainfall, and farmers may need support to refine practices if erosion persists. Limitations The benefits are limited to reducing shallow surface runoff and will not significantly affect deeper groundwater infiltration or water movement during heavy rainfall. The effectiveness depends on consistent implementation and may vary with soil type, slope, and rainfall intensity. Barriers Landowner agreement is essential. There may be concerns about potential impacts on crop yield or operational efficiency, depending on field layout and machinery use. Cost	Yes, providing there is appetite from the landowner.	2 ★

	Costs are very low, limited to changes in farming practice. However, there may be indirect costs if the change affects crop productivity or requires adjustments to farm operations. Timescales This option can be implemented immediately, within a single growing season. Benefits to surface water management would be realised quickly, though limited in scale.
Option 5 – Convert Cropland to Grassland Convert existing cropland to grassland through suitable land management measures and activities. Grassland will reduce infiltration of rainwater and promote evaporation and transpiration compared to cropland.	Option Practicalities Converting cropland to grassland is a straightforward and well-understood land management activity. It can be implemented with routine agricultural techniques and does not require specialist construction. The benefits, particularly in terms of reduced infiltration and increased evapotranspiration, may take up to two years to become fully established. However, the practical impact on erosion near the cliff edge is expected to be limited, and the success of the intervention depends on correct flora selection (via specialist consultation) and ongoing maintenance. Limitations The change in land use may also be resisted by landowners, especially if the land is currently productive cropland. Long-term success depends on sustained ecological health and landowner cooperation. Barriers Planning permission may be required for land use change, and consultation with environmental bodies such as Natural England could be necessary due to biodiversity implications. Cost The initial cost of converting cropland to grassland is relatively low to moderate, covering soil preparation, planting, and basic infrastructure. However, securing land use change may incur higher costs, particularly if compensation or incentives are needed. Yes, providing there is appetite from the landowner. 5 ★

	Funding may be available through Environmental Land Management Schemes (e.g. ELM scheme for maritime cliffs and slopes), which support sustainable land use practices. Maintenance costs should also be considered over the long term. Timescales The conversion process can be completed within two years, with ecological and hydrological benefits gradually emerging during this period. Once established, the grassland can provide long-term environmental value if properly maintained. Monitoring and adaptive management should continue beyond the initial implementation to ensure the intervention remains effective.		
Option 6 – Agroforestry (Planting of Specific Flora) Plant specific trees and vegetation to reduce rainwater infiltration and promote interception, evaporation and transpiration.	Option Practicalities Consultation with environmental specialists is necessary to ensure suitable species are planted and to avoid ecological risks. Limitations The effectiveness of agroforestry is limited to surface and shallow water absorption, with minimal impact on deeper groundwater movement. In areas where erosion is expected to progress rapidly, trees may not reach maturity before being lost. Additionally, the selection of flora is critical; inappropriate or invasive species could destabilise the cliff further, undermining the intended benefits of the scheme. Barriers None identified. Cost Construction costs are moderate and depend on the type and maturity of trees selected. The cost of securing land use change from landowners could be high, especially if compensation is required. Timescales Initial planting can be completed quickly, but the full benefits of agroforestry may take many years to develop. The design life is	Yes, providing there is appetite from the landowner.	3 ★

	long if the trees are properly maintained and erosion does not compromise their location. Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management will be necessary to assess the impact on groundwater and ensure the scheme remains effective over time.		
Agriculture Trials			
Option 7 - Agriculture Pilot Projects Pilot innovative farming techniques, such as vertical farming, hydroponics, or aquaponics. This could serve as a learning hub for sustainable agriculture practices.	Option Practicalities These systems require significant initial investment in infrastructure, technology, and training. They also depend on reliable access to electricity, clean water, and climate control systems, which may be difficult to maintain in rural coastal regions. Additionally, these techniques may not be suitable for all crops or farming models. Limitations There is a high cost and technical complexity of setting up and maintaining these systems. Vertical farming and hydroponics require specialised equipment, controlled environments, and ongoing monitoring, which may be beyond the capacity of small or traditional farms. Barriers Planning permissions are required for change of land use. Environmental assessments may be needed if water use or waste discharge is significant. Farmers and project leads must also comply with food safety regulations and building codes. Cost Costs include planning permissions, purchasing or leasing land or buildings, installing growing systems, climate control, lighting, water filtration, and automation technologies. Timescales Smaller hydroponic setups may be operational within months, while larger vertical farms or aquaponic systems may require longer lead times for construction, commissioning, and training.	Yes , providing there is appetite from the landowner.	0 ★

Community support is greatest for the option to convert cropland to grassland, followed by ELMS. Similar to the actions arising from options concerning drainage, the actions that arise from options outlined in Table B-13 are centred, at present, around engagement with relevant landowners. These actions are grouped in the Action Plan section of this report, to avoid duplication. Table B-14 sets out the actions arising from options concerning agricultural practice.

Table B-14 Actions arising following appraisal of options concerning agricultural land.

Agricultural land actions taken forward into plan				
	Action	Owner	Trigger	Vision Contribution
1	Engagement with landowners regarding management practices	NNDC	Currently ongoing.	Supporting tourism, education, and local enterprise Healthier, happier, greener

Highways

Highways at risk within the timespan of this plan run parallel to the coast and as such, they are likely to be impacted by coastal change at some point in the future. It is anticipated that this impact will sever the connection between the east and west sides of the village and will worsen with time. The management of surface water from highways will also need to be a consideration along the severed loop road and the coast road when it is eventually impacted.

Table B-15 Appraisal of options concerning highways, based on practicalities, limitations, barriers to implementation, costs and timescales.

Highways Option	Appraisal/Justification	Actions to be developed?	Community Support
Option 1 – Maintain Existing Highway Drainage Clean and inspect the existing highway drainage system, including gullies, pipework, and outlet/soakaway locations, using CCTV surveys and engineering review to assess flow direction and asset condition, ultimately reducing surface water run-off into surrounding ground.	Option Practicalities The works are limited to the village section near the cliff edge and are considered routine, with immediate benefits in reducing surface water run-off from the highway into surrounding ground. This may help reduce localised infiltration that contributes to ground instability near the cliff edge. The works are straightforward to deliver but will require temporary traffic management during maintenance. Limitations This option has no impact on wider groundwater infiltration across the study area. Gullies and pipework are likely to silt up over time, requiring regular maintenance. The drainage survey may not conclusively identify the outlet or soakaway, limiting the effectiveness of the intervention.	Yes , providing there is buy-in from Norfolk Highways	N/A Highways-related options were not included for community feedback during the engagement events, as responsibility for these options rests with the asset owners.

	Barriers None identified. Cost The initial cost is low, but ongoing maintenance will be required to keep the system functioning. If regular cleaning is needed, long-term costs and embodied carbon impacts will increase. Timescales The works are straightforward and could be completed within weeks, subject to scheduling and access. Surveys and drainage reviews could be undertaken in parallel with other early-stage interventions.		
Option 2 – Reroute the Coast Road Divert Cromer Road/ Church Street / Mundesley Road to a safer region.	Option Practicalities The practical implementation of this option involves considerable disruption during construction, including temporary loss of access for residents and businesses. The need for land acquisition and potential changes to existing land use patterns may also complicate delivery Limitations While rerouting the road mitigates direct exposure to coastal erosion, it does not eliminate all risks. The inland route must be carefully selected to avoid areas that may be vulnerable to future erosion, groundwater movement, or surface water flooding. The new alignment may also result in longer travel times or reduced accessibility for some residents, particularly if the rerouted road bypasses key community hubs. Barriers Full planning permission will be required from North Norfolk District Council, and an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is likely to be necessary due to the scale of the works and proximity to designated coastal habitats. Landowner negotiations will be essential to secure the necessary land for the new route, and public consultation will be required to ensure community support and	Yes, providing there is buy in from Norfolk Highways	N/A Highways-related options were not included for community feedback during the engagement events, as responsibility for these options rests with the asset owners.

	address concerns about access, disruption, and environmental impact. Cost The estimated cost of rerouting the road is very high, depending on the complexity of the route, the extent of land acquisition, and the environmental mitigation required. Additional costs will include planning and legal fees, compensation to affected landowners, and ecological surveys. Funding may be available through the Environment Agency's Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant-in-Aid programme. Timescales
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Highways-related options were not included for community feedback during the engagement events, as responsibility for these options rests with the asset owners. Although option 1 identified in Table B-15 is a duplication of an option set out within the Drainage section of this report, the actions associated with Highways are not. There remains a need for the management of highways in Trimingham to adapt to the likely impact of coastal change. Therefore the actions outlined in Table B-16 relate to engaging with Norfolk Highways to identify an approach to managing the ongoing impacts of coastal change on main roads.

Table B-16 Actions arising following appraisal of options concerning Highways.

Highways actions taken forward into plan				
	Action	Owner	Trigger	Vision Contribution
1	Engagement with Norfolk Highways surrounding the ongoing impacts of coastal change to highways	NNDC	Currently ongoing.	Supporting tourism, education, and local enterprise Accessible and a strong sustainable community

King Charles III England Coast Path

The King Charles III England Coast Path runs parallel to the coast as shown in Figure 2-3. Options concerning the path are confined to maintenance and re-routing, as set out in Table B-17. Actions will be dependent on engagement with Norfolk County Council (NCC) which is responsible for the coast path.

Table B-17 Appraisal of options concerning the King Charles III Coast Path, based on practicalities, limitations, barriers to implementation, costs and timescales.

Coast Path Option	Appraisal/Justification	Actions to be developed?	Community Support
Option 1 – Maintain	Option Practicalities	?	6 ★

Maintain the current route for King Charles III England Coast Path as far as possible	This option will require regular monitoring and maintenance of the path and may involve installing barriers where the path becomes unsafe.. Access and safety must be ensured for walkers while erosion is ongoing, which could necessitate signage and fencing. Limitations As cliff recession gets closer to the coast path, maintenance may reach a point where it becomes economically unviable. Barriers None identified. Cost Ongoing monitoring and repairs will incur recurring maintenance costs. Additional costs may include barriers, fencing, and signage. Timescales Maintenance of the path would be ongoing until it can no longer be maintained or becomes economically unviable.
Option 2 – Re-Route Now Establish a new Coast Path route which includes the installation of trail signs and information boards	Option Practicalities 3 ★ The new route must be surveyed and mapped to ensure it avoids erosion-prone areas and is safe for public use. Ground preparation may be required, including vegetation clearance, path surfacing (e.g. gravel, compacted earth, or boardwalks), and drainage improvements to prevent waterlogging. Trail signs must be installed at key junctions and decision points, using weather-resistant materials and secure fixings to withstand coastal conditions. Information boards should be placed at entry points or scenic locations, with durable and clear accessible content. Limitations In some areas, topography, land ownership, or environmental constraints may restrict options. The re-routed path may lack the scenic appeal of the original coastal route, potentially affecting visitor satisfaction and tourism value. Barriers

	Planning permission may be required for new path infrastructure. Landowner consent is essential for any sections crossing private property, and legal agreements may need to be negotiated. Environmental assessments may be necessary if the route passes near protected habitats or designated landscapes. The trail should ensure accessibility compliance standards and public safety regulations. Cost Costs include route surveying, ground preparation, path construction, signage fabrication and installation, and information board design, legal agreements and environmental assessments. Timescales The re-routing process timescale depends on the complexity of the route, land negotiations, and planning approvals, and site preparation.
Option 3 – Re-Route Later Reroute the Coast Path when the route is lost. Includes the installation of trail signs and information boards	Option Practicalities 1 ★ Waiting until the path is lost may result in sudden closure, safety hazards, and a gap in public access. Emergency rerouting may be required, which could be more costly and less coordinated than a planned transition. Limitations Lack of control over timing: erosion may occur faster than expected, leaving insufficient time to prepare a safe and accessible alternative. Barriers Planning permission may be required for new path infrastructure. Landowner consent is essential for any sections crossing private property, and legal agreements may need to be negotiated. Environmental assessments may be necessary if the route passes near protected habitats or designated landscapes. The trail should ensure accessibility compliance standards and public safety regulations. Cost Costs include route surveying, ground preparation, path construction, signage

	fabrication and installation, and information board design, legal agreements and environmental assessments. Timescales The timescale is uncertain and dependent on erosion progression.
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Community support is greatest for maintaining the current route of the coast path. The actions will need to be developed with NCC.

Table B-18 Actions arising following appraisal of options concerning the King Charles III England Coast Path.

King Charles III Coast Path actions taken forward into plan				
	Action	Owner	Trigger	Vision Contribution
1	?	NCC	?	

Utilities

Trimingham is supplied with electricity by UK Power Networks and with water and sewerage by Anglian Water. There is no gas supply to Trimingham. Options in Table B-19 have been developed through engagement with the utility providers and where possible, are based on existing processes for reporting issues and managing their assets.

Table B-19 Appraisal of options concerning utilities, based on practicalities, limitations, barriers to implementation, costs and timescales.

Utilities Option	Appraisal/Justification	Actions to be developed?	Community Support
UK Power Networks			
Option 1 – Assets are decommissioned when they are no longer required, or become at imminent risk due to coastal change A reactive approach where now-redundant assets or assets imminently at risk are reported to UK Power Networks for action.	Option Practicalities A responsible party would identify an asset that is redundant or is at imminent risk, before reporting it to UK Power Networks through existing communication channels by dialling 105 from a telephone. Limitations Whilst this is an existing, formalised process; it remains reactive and as such, is reliant on a responsible party to report the issue to UK Power Networks. Barriers None identified.	Yes, centred around the responsible party.	N/A Utilities-related options were not included for community feedback during the engagement events, as responsibility for these options rests with the asset owners.

	Cost None identified. Timescales Already in operation.		
Option 2 – Assets are relocated as part of a scheduled replacement programme Assets have a set lifespan and as such, undergo replacement as part of a planned approach to upgrading the network. When assets in Trimingham reach their time for renewal, a decision can be made whether to re-route the network to accommodate coastal change.	Option Practicalities UK Power Networks planners would identify parts of the network expected to be impacted by coastal change and where it would still be expected to deliver a supply (i.e. the customers that this part of the network serves wouldn't also be impacted by the coastal change). The plan for replacing these assets would be altered such that the network would be re-routed to maintain the supply. Limitations Assets may be impacted before they come to the end of their useful life. Barriers None identified. Cost TBC Timescales TBC	TBC	N/A Utilities-related options were not included for community feedback during the engagement events, as responsibility for these options rests with the asset owners.
Anglian Water			

Utilities options were not presented for community feedback as part of the engagement events, as the options responsibilities lie with the asset owners. Actions tbc following further engagement with utilities providers.

Table B-20 Actions arising following appraisal of options concerning utilities.

Utilities actions taken forward into plan				
	Action	Owner	Trigger	Vision Contribution
1	Define responsible party for reporting UK Power Networks assets at risk	?	?	Accessible and a strong sustainable community

Church of St John the Baptist's Head

Table B-21 Appraisal of options concerning the church, based on practicalities, Limitations, barriers to implementation, costs and timescales.

Church Option	Appraisal/Justification	Actions to be developed?	Community Support
Option 1 – Recording the Church Recording the church building using 3D modelling and scanning technology. This option will include community input/events to identify and capture local aspects of the church as a village asset.	Option Practicalities A specialist contractor would carry out a specialist survey of the church with a view to inputting the data into software so that it can be viewed digitally. This would enable the church to be viewed and "visited" in the future once it has been impacted by coastal change. Limitations The survey would be captured using the technology of today. However, this may become obsolete in the future. With this kind of technology rapidly evolving, this option could be redundant by the time that the church is lost to coastal change. Barriers None identified. Cost Funding has been made available for this work through the Coastwise project. Timescales	Yes , work concerning this option is currently out to tender.	4 ★
Option 2 – Maintenance Continue to maintain the church building	Option Practicalities This option involves continuing to carry out existing operations and as such, the practicalities of the action are already established. Limitations As cliff recession gets closer to the church, maintenance may reach a point where it becomes economically unviable since the timespan of the benefits could be cut short by decommissioning.	Yes , this forms part of the day-to-day operations of the church.	7 ★

	Barriers None identified. Cost It is assumed that the costs of maintenance are currently business as usual for the Diocese. Timescales Currently ongoing.		
Option 3 – Decommissioning Deconstruction/deconsecrating of buildings. The church can be used as an example of a “significant building preparing to be decommissioned due to coastal erosion.”	Option Practicalities The church would be deconstructed and deconsecrated prior to being impacted by coastal change. There may be important artefacts that would require preserving and therefore, care would need to be taken as to how this is approached. Limitations There will likely be some materials from the building that cannot be repurposed or reused in some way and as such, they may go to waste. Barriers Planning permission may be required for deconstruction of this nature since it would not be carried out under the Buildings Act 1984. Cost This approach is likely to have significantly higher costs associated with it than a demolition since the constituent parts of the building would need to be carefully deconstructed and stored appropriately. Parts of the building may have a value which could help to offset some of the deconstruction costs. Timescales Due to the complex nature of deconstruction, it is difficult to set out a timescale. Specific advice from organisations such as the Church of	Yes, providing there is appetite from the Diocese.	1 ★

England may be able to provide an indication of timescales.

Community support is greatest for the option to maintain the current church building. Actions outlined in Table B-22 have been identified from the options set out in table B-21 through work completed by the Coastwise project and engagement with relevant stakeholders. Two of the actions identified are currently ongoing.

Table B-22 Actions arising following appraisal of options concerning the church.

Church actions taken forward into plan				
	Action	Owner	Trigger	Vision Contribution
1	3D modelling and scanning recording of church	NNDC	Following the recording of St Mary's Church in Happisburgh using lessons learnt.	Connect Heritage with Future Sustainability Efforts
2	Engagement with Diocese of Norwich regarding the future options for the church	NNDC	Ongoing.	Connect Heritage with Future Sustainability Efforts Accessible and strong sustainable community
3	Learn from the actions of Happisburgh's Church of St Mary the Virgin	Diocese	Following management decision for Church of St Mary the Virgin in Happisburgh	

Graveyard

Options for the graveyard have been taken from report titled Coastwise Graveyards Transition Options By RPA. These have been outlined in Table B-23 below.

Table B-23 Appraisal of options concerning the graveyard, based on practicalities, limitations, barriers to implementation, costs and timescales.

Graveyard Option	Appraisal/Justification	Actions to be developed?	Community Support
Option 1 – Legal Compliance Only (Do Minimum) The churchyard would remain open, and burials would continue to occur. Coastal erosion will persist, posing a continuous threat to the	Option Practicalities The threat posed to the graveyard by coastal change would not be dealt with until it is imminent. There would likely need to be health and safety considerations for users of the graveyard and those of the beach below the adjacent cliff. This approach could result in the exposure of human remains. Limitations	To be confirmed	0 ★

site and the graves within it.	The impact of coastal change on the graveyard is not being mitigated under this option. Barriers There may be significant environmental concerns raised with this approach and as such, liabilities might arise for the landowner. Cost The costs associated with this approach are largely associated with health and safety Timescales The timescale associated with this option is dependent on the rate of coastal change.		
Option 2 – Defend To allow burials to continue and the existing space to remain intact, sea defences could be constructed.	Option Practicalities The current Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) policy for Trimingham is Managed Realignment, where the overall intention is for a natural shoreline and not to encourage new defences. There are currently no defences that offer the coast adjacent to the graveyard protection. Limitations If coastal defences were placed along this stretch of coast, they would not prevent erosion entirely because of cliff recession due to groundwater and surface water runoff. Barriers Planning permission and a Marine Management Organisation (MMO) licence would be required for these types of works. It is unclear whether these would be granted, given that the works would not align with current SMP policy. Cost The Coastwise project is unable to use its funding for new defences. These works would be unlikely to receive significant in Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Grant-In-Aid (FCERMGiA) funding and therefore, it is likely there would be a funding gap. Timescales	No, this is not in line with SMP policy.	2 ★

	The SMP Policy is due to remain as Managed Realignment until at least 2105.		
Option 3 – Cease Use and Close Under this option the churchyard could cease being in use and would be closed to new burials.	Option Practicalities Closing the churchyard would be a first step in transitioning away from coastal erosion risk. By closing the churchyard, this reduces the number of graves that could potentially have to be reinterred at a future point and reduces the risk of newer graves being at risk of coastal erosion. There would likely need to be health and safety considerations for users of the graveyard and those of the beach below the adjacent cliff. This approach could result in the exposure of human remains. Limitations The impact of coastal change on the graveyard is not being mitigated under this option. Barriers There may be significant environmental concerns raised with this approach and as such, liabilities might arise for the landowner. Cost The costs associated with this approach are largely associated with health and safety Timescales The timescale associated with this option is dependent on the rate of coastal change.	To be confirmed	0 ★
Option 4 – Relocate Relocating the graves is a more permanent and long-term solution alongside “cease use and close” to transitioning away from coastal erosion risk for existing burials.	Option Practicalities Relocating the graves is a more permanent and long-term solution alongside “cease use and close” to transitioning away from coastal erosion risk for existing burials. Options for grave relocation include relocating to an alternative existing burial ground, relocating to a new site, or relocating to a memorial site. This would mitigate the issue surrounding exposed human remains. Limitations It is unclear the number of burials which will have taken place at the graveyard and therefore there may be some challenges	To be confirmed	0 ★

	around understanding the scale of the operation required. Barriers An Exhumation Application would be required from the Ministry of Justice if the remains are relocated to non-consecrated land. If they are to be relocated to consecrated land then a license from the Church of England would also be required. For Commonwealth War Graves, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) would need to grant consent to an exhumation and/or removal of a memorial. It is likely that planning permission would also need to be sought for any new burial site. Cost Costs for exhumation services are not based on the number of graves, but the cost of people involved in delivering the project and the scope of the works as a whole. There would also be costs associated with finding a new site, any planning permission, and the physical works of relocation. Timescales This is a complex procedure and as such, timescales are difficult to estimate. However, from the risk analysis carried out already it is likely that any coastal change impacts will not be recorded in the immediate term, but at some point between now and 2055. Therefore, the complexity of the option should not be a deterrent in terms of timescale.
Option 5 – Long term management Adopt a management approach ensuring that the site is monitored and appropriate actions taken that are ethical and sustainable.	Option Practicalities A long-term option to transition away from risk would be to adopt a management approach ensuring that the site is monitored and appropriate actions taken that are ethical and sustainable. The purpose of this option is to ensure that there is a plan in place for sites so that their loss can be managed. NNDC would require a plan to manage the consequences of coastal change including guidance on how to respond if material from the churchyard, including human remains or associated debris, is exposed or washed onto

To be confirmed

0 ★

the beach. A formal reporting protocol would be developed and incorporated into a broader communication and media strategy.

Limitations

The impact of coastal change on the graveyard is not being mitigated under this option.

Barriers

There may be significant environmental concerns raised with this approach and as such, liabilities might arise for the landowner.

Cost

The costs associated with this approach are largely associated with health and safety

Timescales

The timescale associated with this option is dependent on the rate of coastal change.

Community support is greatest for the option to defend the graveyard, however this is not in line with current SMP policy. The actions outlined in Table B-24 have been developed based on engagement with the Diocese of Norwich.

Table B-24 Actions arising following appraisal of options concerning the graveyard.

Graveyard actions taken forward into plan				
	Action	Owner	Trigger	Vision Contribution
1	Engage with the Diocese of Norwich regarding this issue	NNDC	Ongoing.	Connect Heritage with Future Sustainability Efforts Accessible and strong sustainable community Healthier, happier, greener

Appendix C – Stakeholder engagement report

1. Introduction

Purpose of this Report

This report summarises the stakeholder and community engagement undertaken in Trimingham and how this has informed the short, medium and long-term actions set out in this Coastal Erosion Transition Plan.

Feedback from the community also helped create a Community Vision which outlines what the community value about Trimingham and their aspirations for its future.

This report outlines the methodology of each engagement event, the feedback we received and how that has been reflected in the Coastal Erosion Transition Plan.

These events built on engagement previously led by the Coastwise team, as summarised in Section 2.

2. Engagement Background

Previous Engagement

Coastwise held four Coastwise Cafés in Trimingham during 2024 and 2025. These were drop-in sessions aimed at meeting local people, sharing information and knowledge, answering specific questions, and starting a process to develop the next steps towards creating a community-led Coastal Erosion Transition Plan.

The first Coastwise Café took place on 26 January 2024 with 50 attendees. During this session there were queries regarding methods which could be used to slow erosion and whether sea defences would be maintained or not. There were concerns over blight to housing and the issues of property devaluation once a property is removed because of erosion. There were also discussions regarding drainage and ponds to prevent flooding. Overall, attendees made it clear that they wanted a positive outcome.

The second Coastwise Café took place on 11 July 2024 with 23 attendees. During this session the coastal road was highlighted as a major community access route and that the loss of this could impact other roads in the village. Concerns were raised around the blight on house prices from negative media coverage about erosion. Attendees also queried the project time, as time would be needed to implement substantial changes, as well as funding.

The third Coastwise Café took place on 21 November 2024 and 14 people attended. There was concern that Trimingham would be perceived as negative and blighted. In particular, there were comments about house valuations and sales due to feeling in limbo about updates. There were lots of discussions regarding housing, these included council tax revenues and the identification of land for relocation.

The fourth Coastwise Café took place on 12 June 2025, which 15 people attended. Visitors at this session seemed very knowledgeable about the cliff top erosion processes, landslip and groundwater issues. There were requests to demonstrate the progress in work regarding the coastal road. The attendees were also keen to progress with work to manage cliff top water.

Feedback from these sessions informed the development of the adaptation and transition options set out in the plan, from which the actions were identified.

Purpose of the Jacobs Engagement Events

The Jacobs Team led a number of communication, stakeholder and public engagement activities, with support from Coastwise, to gain input from those who live and work in the community, as well as visitors to the area, to inform the options and actions in the plan as well as identify potential owners of those actions.

In total, five engagement events were held in Trimingham between early October and mid December 2025, as set out below:

Table C-1 Location and Times for Trimingham Engagement Events

Location and Venue	Date & Time	Attendees
Trimingham, Online Meeting	Thursday 9 October, 10:00am – 11:00am	Invite only, Community Liaison Group
Trimingham, Trimingham Hall	Friday 24 October, 11:00am – 13:00pm	Invite only, Community Liaison Group
Trimingham, Trimingham Hall	Friday 24 October, 15:00pm– 17:30pm	Public Drop-in
Trimingham, Trimingham Hall	Monday 24 November, 16:00pm - 17:30pm	Invite only, Community Liaison Group
Trimingham, Trimingham Hall	Friday 12 December, 15:30pm– 18:30pm	Public Drop-in

As the Coastal Transition Plan was drafted, members of the public had the opportunity to give feedback and offer suggestions to be included.

The first event was an online session for the Community Liaison Group in Trimingham. Invites were also sent to local members of mental health charity MIND and the local councillor. There were five attendees at this online event, which introduced the Jacobs and Coastwise staff. The event also explained the Transition Plan and the process which would be undertaken over the next few months. It gave the Group the opportunity to ask any initial questions they had for the project team.

The next two events took place on Friday 24 October. The morning session consisted of a workshop with the local liaison group. This workshop was attended by five members of the group. The aim of this meeting was to outline the priorities of those in Trimingham from community representatives who knew the area well. Discussions also covered the potential ownership of the actions which would be outlined in the Coastal Transition Plan. This set the scene for the afternoon session, which looked more closely at potential actions, the values and opinions of the community and how these could be set out in a Community Vision for inclusion in the Trimingham Coastal Transition Plan. Topics discussed in this session included potential pop-up events for the area and potential beach access for Trimingham.

The afternoon session was held between 15:00pm and 17:30pm, and 20 members of the public attended the event. This session gave members of the public the opportunity to provide feedback on the initial options which were created based on information provided in previous Coastwise Cafés. During the afternoon event, attendees mostly left feedback regarding the drainage options which were presented, in particular remediating the existing highway and field drainage. Attendees were also interested in the repurposing of land, with ideas including a Museum of History of Trimingham and exploring the use of the old Ministry of Defence site as a camp site or a community asset. In addition, there was also interest in the

residential property options, particularly surrounding raising awareness of the impact of coastal erosion and the NNDC Time-Limited Offers. During the afternoon session, the options which seemed to attract the least interest or comment from attendees were utilities and highways.

The next session was the third meeting with the Community Liaison Group. There were five attendees. This event focused on the Community Vision section of the Coastal Transition Plan and the actions which were drawn from the options that members of the public had previously commented on. The feedback given during this session contributed further to developing the Community Vision, which was shared at the next public drop-in event.

The final event consisted of a public drop-in session between 15:30pm and 18:30pm in Trimingham Hall. There were 11 attendees in total at this event. The session presented the actions from the Coastal Transition Plan, the action owners and the draft Community Vision. Members of the public had the opportunity to leave comments and suggestions on the actions. There were also copies of the Community Vision to take away. In addition, a selection of postcards of the future were displayed. These were created by Year 6 students at Cromer Junior School, writing about Trimingham in 2125. They were on show for attendees to see what younger people thought about how the community might adapt to coastal erosion in the future.

After each event, a community update was sent to those on the Jacobs stakeholder distribution list and shared with Coastwise to circulate to their contacts. This included a thank you to those who had attended, details of next steps and the dates of future events. It also gave those who were unable to attend in person the opportunity to share their thoughts with the engagement team.

3. Other Engagement

School Engagement

In October we contacted five schools in the area asking if they would like to participate in an activity related to adapting to coastal erosion. This was a task that teachers could undertake with classes in their own time and it involved asking pupils to write a postcard to those living in Trimingham now as if they were from the year 2125.

We received 60 postcards from Year 6 pupils at Cromer Junior School. The postcards received were then displayed for attendees to view at the Liaison Group meeting in November and the public drop-in session in December.

The activity aimed to encourage students to think about a future shaped by coastal erosion. It also gave other members of the community an insight into what the youngsters valued about where they live and their vision and hopes for the future of Trimingham.

Community Vision Telephone

As an additional method for collecting feedback for the plan and in particular the Community Vision, a vintage-style telephone was placed in Trimingham Hall. This telephone worked as a voice recorder, enabling attendees at the hall to pick up the phone and record a message or answer some prompt questions which were displayed by the phone about what they valued in Trimingham. The phone was in situ from 18 November until 12 December. This engagement activity offered an opportunity for members of the community to leave comments in their own words in an easy and novel way.



4. Preparations for Engagement Events

Venues

The venues for the events were chosen based on those that were previously used for the Coastwise Cafés as well as proximity to communities. Initial workshops with the liaison groups were online as these were introductory sessions. Trimingham Hall was chosen as the venue for in-person events as it was easily accessible for the community and provided a large space for the options and actions materials to be displayed.

Sharing Event Details

To publicise the events, the following methods were used:

Stakeholder Communications

Following desk research and local information gathering, a list of stakeholders was identified that included local politicians and councillors, local businesses, schools, and other interested parties. This stakeholder list also included details of members of the public who had signed up for regular updates. In line with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), all personal details of individuals were stored securely, and they were made aware that their details were not going to be shared with any other organisation and they could opt out of being contacted at any time. Regular email updates and invites for the public drop-in events were sent to this stakeholder list. They were also invited to share details through their own network of contacts and local Facebook group pages to help publicise engagement events.

In addition, invites were sent to the Community Liaison Group and the Parish Council inviting them to additional meetings with the engagement team to discuss the transition plan options and actions in more detail.

Table C-2 Stakeholder list following desktop research and information gathering

Category	Organisations
Education	Local Schools
Businesses	Community centres, local holiday and caravan parks, Utilities, local small businesses, SMEs
Policy Makers	North Norfolk District Council, Trimingham Parish Council, Norfolk County Council, Natural England
Charities	Norfolk Wildlife Trust, Norfolk and Waveney MIND, RNLI
Homeowners	Residents who signed up to mailing list
Emergency Services	Coastguard, Police, Ambulance, Fire and Rescue

Social Media

North Norfolk District Council (NNDC) published adverts regularly on its Facebook page to promote the public drop-in events, following a social media plan agreed with NNDC prior to the events.

The NNDC Communications team also published details of the events on the Nextdoor App for local residents as an additional communications channel through which to promote the events.

Flyer

A flyer was produced advertising both public drop-in events. Copies of this flyer were emailed to stakeholders, given out at the Parish Council meeting, and printed to be displayed on local noticeboards in Trimingham.

A letter drop of the flyer was also arranged, in the week commencing 20 October, to promote the drop-in event in Trimingham on 24 October. This was delivered to 275 properties in and around Trimingham.

Paid Advertising

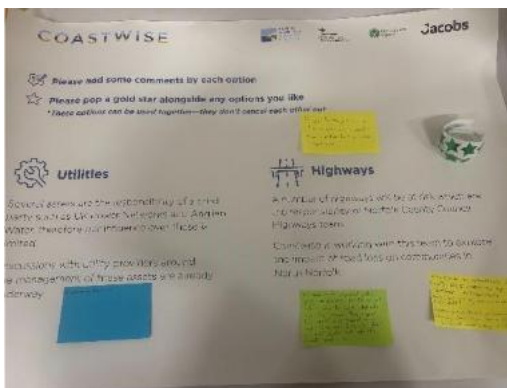
Two adverts were placed in the local Crab Tales magazine. This magazine was then delivered to properties in Trimingham and the surrounding villages. The magazine is also available online.

Event Materials

Materials for each event consisted of content taken from the draft Coastal Transition Plan and every attempt was made to make these materials visually appealing and easy to engage with for members of the public. They included:

Options Posters

At the first engagement events, large copies of the initial options identified through the Coastwise Cafés were printed and displayed. Attendees were invited to place a gold star beside options they supported and add comments or additional recommendations using Post-it notes, example shown below. This feedback was then used to prioritise and refine the options for the community.



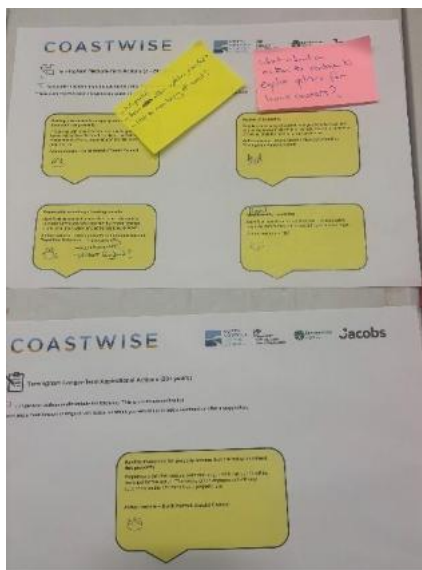
Community Vision

The development of the Community Vision was led by the community to capture what the community values about where they live now and into the future. Copies of the Vision were available for members of the public to view and comment on at the last public drop-in, as well as copies which they could take away with them.



Actions Posters

At the last engagement event, summaries of the short, medium and long-term actions were displayed. These were derived from the options that attendees had commented on at the previous event. Attendees were invited to share their thoughts on these actions as they had done at the options focused event. This worked well in practice, making it an easy and accessible way to gather further feedback. This was then used to prioritise the suggested actions and identify potential action owners.



Postcards of the Future

The Postcards of the Future which were created by Cromer Junior School pupils were displayed at the final public drop-in event. This allowed attendees to read the ideas that the pupils had of what Trimingham and life in the village could look like by 2125.

Images of the postcards and some quotes from them are below.



"OMG you 2025 people are missing out in Trimingham, we now have houses and cars that can turn into transformers they are voice-controlled and have solar panels as a shield."

"Instead of dull grey buildings all of them are covered with plants and flowers. Drones are everywhere delivering our parcels."

5. Recommendations for Further and Ongoing Engagement

To build upon the engagement undertaken with the community in Trimingham and support the actions in the Coastal Erosion Transition Plan being taken forward, our suggested recommendations for further engagement are as follows:

- Expand the membership of the Community Liaison Group to widen representation from the community – this would enable more members of the public to feed into targeted workshops.
- Increase use of Facebook as a means to share information with the community – it was clear that members of the Trimingham community use Facebook as a source of information for events. Going forward, this could be used more as a tool to increase awareness of engagement events and drop-in sessions whilst also offering a channel that allows people to give feedback if they are unable to attend face-to-face events.
- In recognition of the concerns and anxiety the threat of coastal erosion can cause some members of the community, creating a social value and equity strategy alongside the plan would enhance the value of the project. This would help the community feel as though the work has been carried out compassionately and that suitable time was taken to understand what the community needed. Making more material available online could increase awareness amongst a wider section of the community, including visitors.
- Consider using the voice-recording telephone in other locations, such as schools, to gather more feedback and from a wider section of the community.

6. Summary

The overall engagement approach was one of collaboration with the Trimingham community and this has been key to the development of this Coastal Erosion Transition Plan. It has also enabled the community to set out what it values about Trimingham and its aspirations for the future through the Community Vision, which sets the plan and the actions it contains, in context. Further collaboration with the community will be essential to taking these actions forward.