Figure 12
Scolt Head Island

Figure 13
Titchwell Marsh

(vi) *Holme Dunes National Nature Reserve (Coastal Unit 8)*

This Norfolk Wildlife Trust Reserve includes yellow dunes, grey dunes, dune slacks, freshwater grazing marsh, reed bed, sand flats, mudflats, shingle ridge and freshwater pools. With the possible exception of the grey dunes, the habitats are considered re-creatable and hence constant natural assets. The dunes themselves form the main coastal defence for the reserve and for adjacent properties in Holme-next-the-Sea and Flaxley, but they are eroding (Figure 14). Long-term defence of the dunes would require major capital works and would seriously affect coastal processes. A policy of holding the existing line in the short term by recharging the front of the dunes coupled with dune fencing and planting marram grass is proposed, with managed retreat in the longer term. Such a retreat policy should be combined with the construction of secondary defences further inland and freshwater habitat creation on adjacent land. Although the overall timescale for formation of grey dunes exceeds 50 years, they are part of an overall dynamic dune system in which yellow and grey dunes are being formed and interchanged, so the opportunity for new grey dunes to be formed in less than 50 years does exist.

Objective Setting for Geological Assets

(i) *Weybourne Cliffs SSSI (Coastal Unit 1)*

Weybourne Cliffs contain outstanding Pleistocene exposures, including the type locality of Weybourne Crag. Palaeontological remains include marine molluscs and mammals. Because of its international importance, the site is considered to be critical natural capital for earth science. Erosion of the cliffs is occurring and is necessary to maintain the geological interest of the site. A policy of non-intervention is recommended as few properties are at risk in the short term. Over the longer term, some measures may be required to slow down the rate of erosion, and these would need to ensure the preservation of the geological interest.

(ii) *Blakeney Point (Coastal Unit 3)*

Blakeney Point is a classic coastal landform which is of international importance for its physiographic features and for the study of coastal geomorphology. Consequently it is critical natural capital for earth science. The objective is to allow the point to evolve naturally, so a policy of non-intervention and maintenance of the natural supply of shingle is recommended.

(iii) *Hunstanton Cliffs SSSI (Coastal Unit 10)*

Hunstanton Cliffs comprise Cretaceous Chalk underlain by Lower Greensand. They are a classic locality for exposures of red chalk and underlying carstone containing a rich Albian ammonite fauna. They are considered to be of national, but not international importance, and are considered to represent a constant natural asset for earth science. The cliffs also support nesting fulmars (Figure 15), so constituting a constant natural asset for habitats. The town of

Figure 14
Holme Dunes National Nature Reserve

Figure 15
Fulmar on Hunstanton cliffs

Hunstanton is situated on top of the cliffs and some protection against erosion may be required. The objective is to allow erosion to continue as long as possible, and to ensure that any future defences are designed not to obscure the geological interest of the cliffs.

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