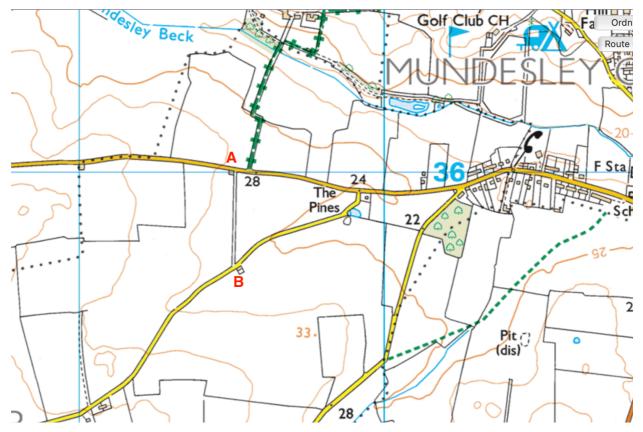
Form of application for Modification Order

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

Definitive Map and Statement of Public Rights of Way for the County of Norfolk

To:	Norfolk County Council	
Of:	County Hall, Martineau La	ne, Norwich, Norfolk, NR1 2SG
I/ We,	•	folk County Access and Bridleways Officer
		ess Department, Abbey PArk, Stratton, Kenilworth,
	nodifying the Definitive Ma	Varwickshire, CV8 2XZ Section 53(2) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act p and Statement for the area by (please delete as
deleting from	g the footpath / bridleway /	restricted byway / byway open to all traffic to
adding from	the f ootpath / bridleway / Mundesley Road	restricted byway / byway open to all traffic to Brick Kiln Boad, in the Parish of Trunch
. •		oath / bridleway / restricted byway / byway open to
all traff	=:	ed byway / byway open to all traffic
from		to
	y/adding to the particulars y open to all traffic	relating to the footpath / bridleway / restricted bywa
from		to
by prov	riding that	
and sh	own on the map accompa	nying this application.
	ttach copies of the followin ses) in support of this appl	g documentary evidence (including statements of ication:
	Bryant's Map of Norfolk Tithe Map Trunch Tithe Award Trunch OS 1st Edition Map Bartholomews Map Inland Revenue Act Map	List of Documents
	MAF Map	
5	Inspire Land regisitry Map	Signed 11. (.Cksle) -
Dated:	14th February 2021	Signed



Ordnance Survey 1:25000 scale map extract showing application route

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE OF HIGHWAY STATUS

- 8. In order to be able to modify the definitive map and statement, the Surveying Authority needs to have a discovery of evidence which shows, on the balance of probabilities, that highway rights exist. The use of the 'balance of probabilities' test rather than 'beyond reasonable doubt' was confirmed by the High Court in *Todd*, *Bradley v SOS for EFRA* [2004] 4 All ER 497.
- 9. The courts have given guidance on how evidence of highway status is to be considered. In *Fortune and Others v Wiltshire Council and Another* [2012] EWCA Civ 334, Lewison LJ said, at paragraph 22,

'In the nature of things where an inquiry goes back over many years (or, in the case of disputed highways, centuries) direct evidence will often be impossible to find. The fact finding tribunal must draw inferences from circumstantial evidence. The nature of the evidence that the fact finding tribunal may consider in deciding whether or not to draw an inference is almost limitless. As Pollock CB famously directed the jury in *R v Exall* (1866) 4 F & F 922:

"It has been said that circumstantial evidence is to be considered as a chain, and each piece of evidence as a link in the chain, but that is not so, for then, if any one link broke, the chain would fall. It is more like the case of a rope composed of several cords. One strand of the cord might be insufficient to sustain the weight, but three stranded together may be quite of sufficient strength."

10. While no single piece of evidence is conclusive, the applicant believes that taken as a whole the pieces of evidence demonstrate highway reputation over many years, indicating that the