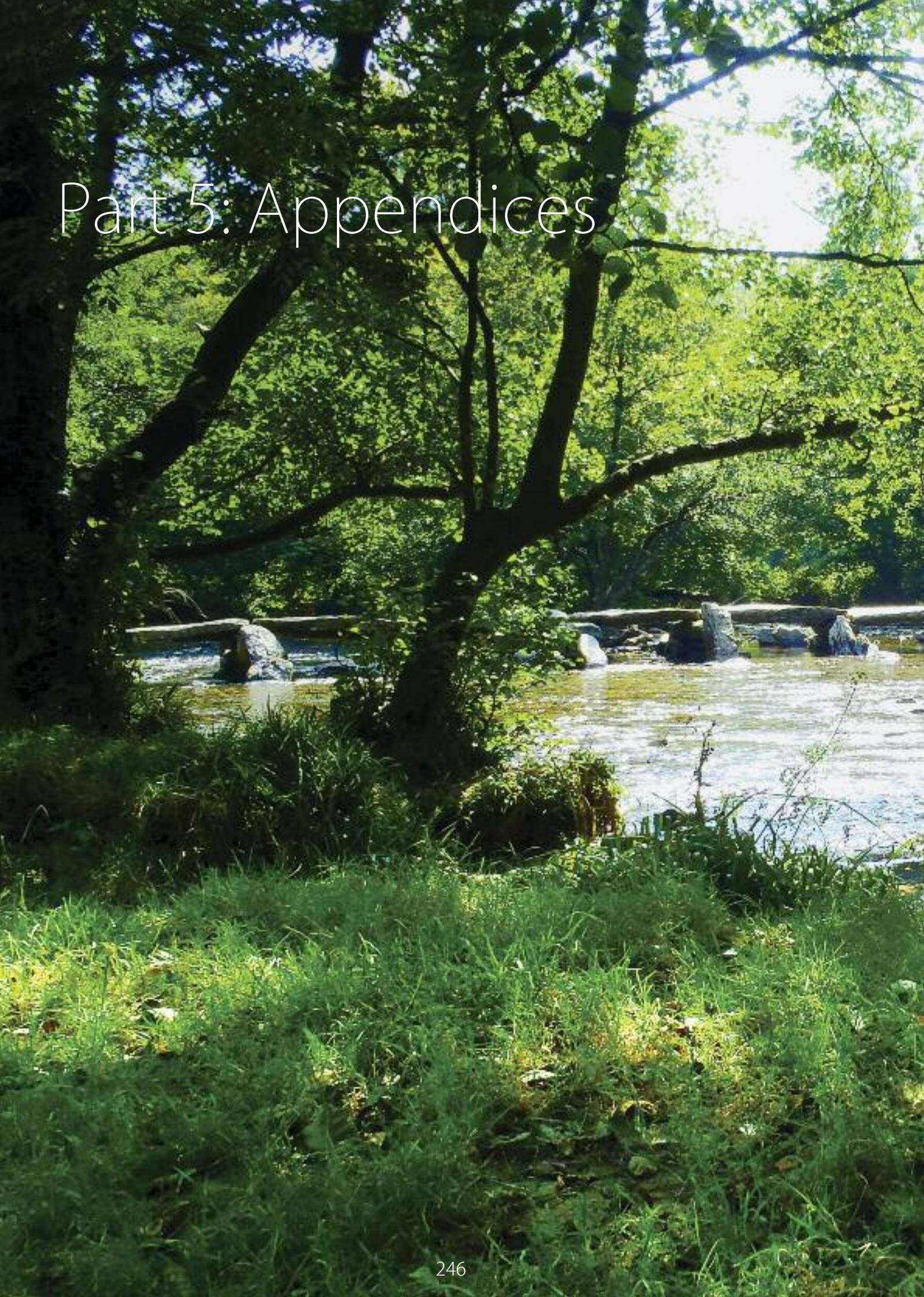


Part 5: Appendices





Appendix A: Glossary of acronyms and technical terms

Note: Summary explanations of designations are provided in section 2.7.

Acronyms

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum	LGS	Local Geological Site
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	MCZ	Marine Conservation Zone
AW	Ancient Woodland	NNR	National Nature Reserve
CWS	County Wildlife Site	PAL	Principal Archaeological Landscape
GIS	Geographic Information System	PAWS	Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site
HER	Historic Environment Record	RIGS	Regionally Important Geological Site
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature	SCA	Seascape Character Area
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee	SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Importance
LCA	Landscape Character Area	SAC	Special Area of Conservation
LCT	Landscape Character Type	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

Technical Terms

Alluvium Material deposited by a river

Ash die-back Disease affecting ash trees (also called Chalara) caused by the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*

Barrow A mound of earth or stones, usually covering a burial or burials

Blue Lias Geological formation from the early Jurassic period primarily comprising thinly interbedded limestones and mudstones

Breccia A coarse-grained angular sedimentary rock with angular pieces

Bronze Age Archaeological period c. 2,000-700BC

Cairn An artificial pile of stones

Carbon sequestration The absorption and storage of atmospheric carbon in, for example, trees and soils

Catch meadows A type of hill or valley-side water meadow consisting of one or more water channels, known as gutters. The gutters carried water which was used to flush the meadow and prolong the growing season.

Cist Stone-lined grave, covered with stone capstone, generally dating to the earlier part of the Bronze Age

Clapper bridge A bridge constructed using horizontal stone slabs supported on piers made of stacks of stones.

Cleave/ Cleeve A local term for a steep slope or hillside/ cliff

Combe A local term for a valley, or the abrupt round ending or head of a valley. It can also be used to describe a hollow or cross-valley in a hillside.

Coping stones The stones which form the top of a wall

Coppice/coppicing Method of managing woodland in which trees are cut every 10-15 years for small diameter wood

Curtilage The area of land surrounding a building, such as a garden. Not all buildings have a curtilage. For the purposes of listed building legislation it can be defined as an area of land around a listed building within which other buildings pre-dating July 1948 may potentially be considered listed.

Devonian Geological period c. 359-419 million years ago. The Devonian rocks found within Exmoor National Park date from c. 407-345 million years ago.

Dispersed (settlement) A scattered settlement pattern with buildings spread out without a clear centre

Ecosystem services The benefits gained by people from the natural environment. (See section 2.8 for more information and associated terminology)

Exotic trees Species of trees which are not native to the UK, and which have been introduced from other parts of the world, often as part of ornamental planting schemes within gardens and estates

Frost shattering The result of water repeatedly freezing and thawing inside open spaces in rocks. The forces produced are so great that the rock shatters

Geodiversity The natural range of geological features (rocks, minerals, fossils, structures) geomorphological features (landforms and processes) and soil features that make up the landscape

Gutter system The water channels of a catch meadow

Hedgebanks A field boundary feature distinctive to South-West England, comprising an earth bank topped with a hedgerow. The bank may be faced with stone or turf

Hillslope enclosures Iron-Age monuments comprising a range of styles and probable dates. Their essential characteristics are an area of ground enclosed by a bank, through which is almost always a simple, single entrance.

Holocene Geological period c. 0.01 million years ago to present

Hog's-back (formations) A long ridge or cliff with steep side slopes and a gently curved top

Improved (pasture) Fields used for grazing stock which have been made more fertile through the application of artificial fertilizer, liming, draining etc.

Incised Steeply and deeply cut

Incline A slope, in this case short for an 'inclined plane': A slope used to raise a load with less force

Iron Age Archaeological period c.400BC-43AD

Jurassic Geological period c.200-145 million years ago

Landscape Character Area (LCA) A single unique area which is the discrete geographical area of a particular landscape type. Each has its own individual character and identity.

Landscape Character Type (LCT) Distinct types of landscape that are relatively homogenous in character. Wherever they occur they share broadly similar combinations of geology, topography, drainage patterns, historical land use, and settlement pattern.

Leat An artificially-cut water channel, often dug to provide a water supply for a mill

Lime kiln Site where limestone was burnt to provide lime for fertiliser, builders' mortar etc.

Linear development A settlement pattern which follows a line, such as a road or river bank

Linhay A shed or other farm building open in front, typically with a lean-to roof. The term is particularly common in South-west England

Lyme Disease A bacterial infection spread to humans by infected ticks

Lynchets Earthwork formed by the downslope build-up of soil, caused by ploughing on a slope.

Masking (sound) A sound capable of obscuring the presence of unwanted noise.

Mesolithic Archaeological period c. 10,000BC-4,000BC.

Natural Assets The elements of nature that produce value and benefits (directly and indirectly) to people (See section 2.8 for further explanation and associated terminology)

Neolithic Archaeological period c. 4,000-2,000BC

Nucleated settlement Settlement with a distinct core with buildings closely grouped together

Pale Earthwork marking the boundary of a medieval deer park

Periglacial An area where the freezing and melting of ground ice is the dominant process. The term literally means 'around a glacier' but a glacier is not necessary for periglacial conditions to occur.

Photosynthesis The process by which plants make food using the energy of sunlight

Phytophthora ramorum Destructive parasitic fungi causing brown rot in plants

Pillbox A small military defensive guard post, usually constructed of concrete, but occasionally of locally-available materials, with openings through which weapons can be fired

Pillow mounds Elongated artificial rabbit buries which provided a dry and easily-dug home for rabbits, which could then be trapped using ferrets or dogs and nets

Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Scheme A national attempt to quantify the English coastal archaeological resource. A series of Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys were commissioned by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) and are available online

Ridge and furrow Long parallel ridges of soil separated by linear depressions, caused by repeated ploughing using a heavy plough. Broad ridges (5m spacing) are indicative of the medieval period; narrower gaps suggest post-medieval cultivation

Riparian Of, or on, a riverbank

Romantic Poets Poets belonging to the Romantic literary movement (which took place in Britain and Europe between c.1770-1848) including Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats and Shelley. Romantic poetry generally is inspired by the natural environment and human responses to it. It expresses imagination and a range of powerful emotions

Royal forest/ hunting ground Land set aside and subject to forest law where hunting was reserved for the monarch, or, by invitation, the aristocracy

Salinization The processes of increased quantity of salt in the soil or groundwater, affecting the species which can grow.

Salt marsh A coastal wetland that are flooded and drained by salt water brought in with the tides. It is dominated by salt-tolerant plants which help to trap and bind sediments. Salt marshes are important feeding grounds for waders and other bird species

Seascape Character Area (SCA) A Single unique area of coastal or marine character, with its own unique character and identity

Sphagnum moss Any moss of the genus Sphagnum, found in temperate bogs. Its leaves are capable of holding water, and its decomposing remains form peat

Swaling Controlled burning of moorland to encourage healthy vegetation growth

Time-depth Ability to see a range of historic features which have been created over many years

Tor enclosure A monument attributed to the Neolithic period, which comprises a low stone wall encircling a tor.

Triassic A geological period, with Triassic rocks within Exmoor National Park dating from c. 251-199 million years ago.

Unimproved grassland Grassland which has not been treated with fertilizer, lime or artificial drainage to improve yields

Vernacular Architecture concerned with domestic and functional rather than public or monumental buildings. It generally utilizes locally-available materials and techniques to create buildings with a distinctive local character.

Veteran tree Trees that are or look old relative to others of the same species. Characteristics include very large girth for the species, hollow or hollowing trunk and a large quantity of dead wood in the canopy

Wave-cut platform A nearly-flat area of bare rock that is found just offshore and close to mean sea level. It is cut by the actions of waves and weathering

Appendix B: Adjoining Landscape and Seascape Character Assessments

There are current Landscape/ Seascape Character Assessments which abut or overlap Exmoor's boundaries. These are the North Devon and Exmoor Seascape Character Assessment, the Devon Landscape Character Assessment and the Landscape Character Assessment for North Devon and Torridge Districts.

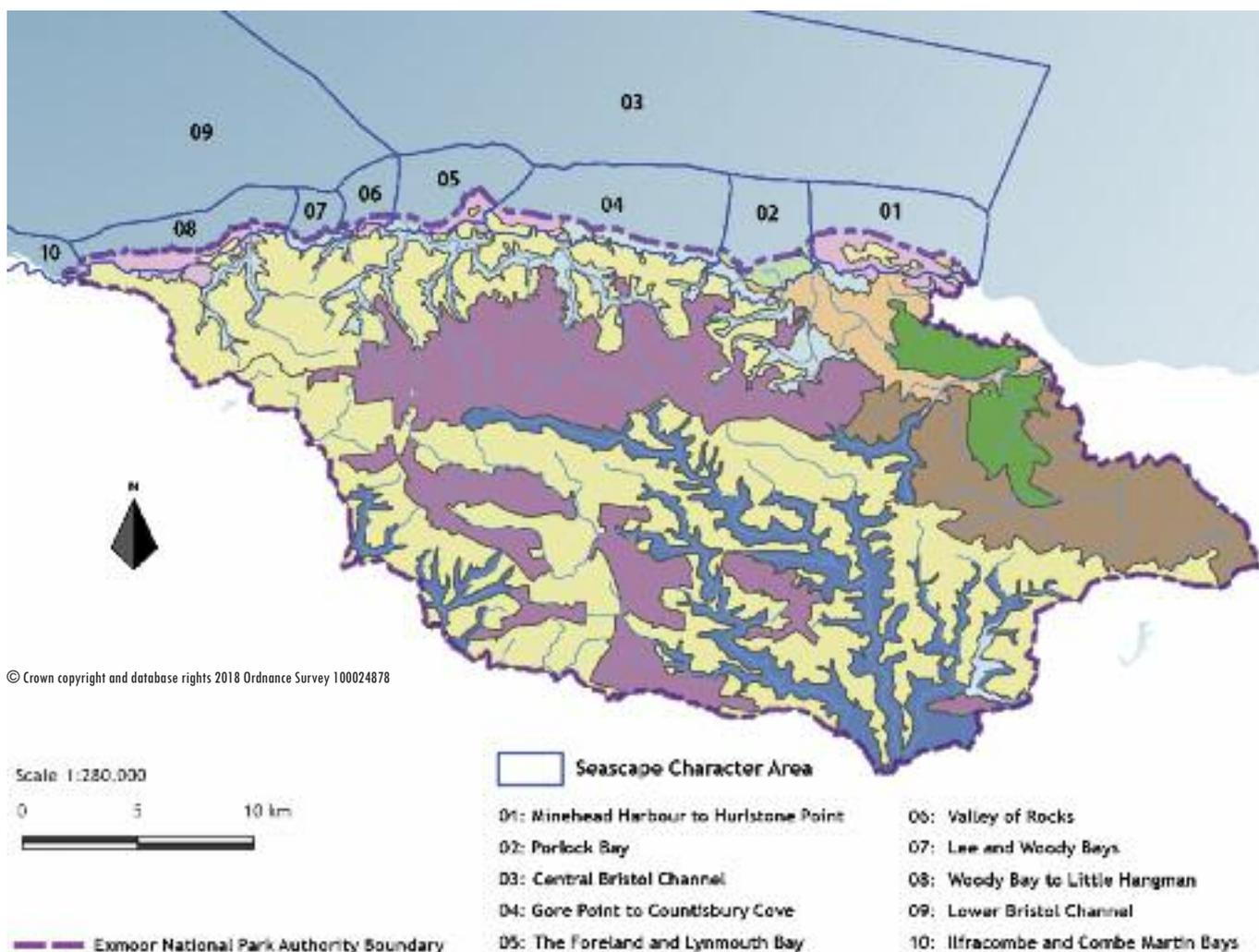
These documents use a slightly different methodology to the Exmoor Landscape Character Assessment. The Exmoor Landscape Character Assessment describes Landscape Character Types which are subdivided into smaller Landscape Character Areas. The above documents describe Landscape Character Areas which are subdivided

into smaller Landscape Character Types. Neither method is 'right' or 'wrong', and both methods are used successfully in various parts of the UK.

Before commissioning the 2018 Landscape Character Assessment, Exmoor National Park Authority reviewed and selected to retain the method used in the 2007 Exmoor LCA for the following reasons: 1) The existing Landscape Character Types and Areas work well, and people already understand and relate to them. 2) Only part of Exmoor National Park is in Devon. 3) The methodology is in line with national best-practice guidance.

The North Devon and Exmoor Seascape Character Assessment

The following map shows the Seascape Character Areas adjacent to and overlapping Exmoor.



Full descriptions of the Seascape Character Areas (SCAs) may be found in the North Devon and Exmoor Seascape Character Assessment at <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/documents/seascape-character-area-report---exmoor.pdf> Summary Descriptions for the SCAs abutting Exmoor are as follows:

SCA 1: Minehead Harbour to Hurlstone Point

This is the eastern-most SCA within the study area and is characterised by a strongly-articulated landform, with undulating plateaux and rounded moorland hills, steep rugged cliffs and rocky shores. Offshore the waters are characterised by strong tidal streams and currents and a seabed of dynamic sand and gravel sediments and biogenetic reefs. It contains nationally and internationally designated coastal habitats, including coastal heathlands which support a rich birdlife. It has a long history of maritime trade and onshore there is evidence of ancient settlement at prominent cliff-edge and hilltop positions. Despite its proximity to busy tourism sites and development at Minehead, the area retains high levels of tranquillity and remoteness. The SCA's coastal area forms part of the Exmoor National Park and Exmoor Heritage Coast.

Component Landscape/ Seascape Character Types:

- 4P** Moderate Energy Coastal Waters
- A** High Coastal Heaths
- B** High Wooded Coasts, Combes and Cleaves
- E** Farmed and Settled Vale
- F** Enclosed Farmed Hills and Commons

SCA 2: Porlock Bay

A small, sheltered bay, contained by Bossington Hill and Hurlstone Point to the east and Worthy Wood and Gore Point to the west. It is backed by the low-lying, flat arc of land of Porlock Vale and marsh and the area's geomorphology, herb-rich vegetated shingle ridge and saltmarsh are nationally designated (SSSI), providing important habitats for over-wintering and migratory birds. Offshore, the bay gently shelves down to 22m with areas of *Sabellaria* reef, providing a biodiverse habitat for invertebrates and juvenile fish. Containing the picturesque harbour of Porlock Weir, the area has a long heritage of seafaring trade and associations with smuggling. This is a dynamic and ever changing seascape, with an untamed and natural character. The SCA's coastal area forms part of the Exmoor National Park and Exmoor Heritage Coast.

Component Landscape/ Seascape Character Types:

- 4M** Sheltered Rocky and Sandy Bays
- B** High Wooded Coast, Combes and Cleaves

C Low Farmed Coast and Marsh

E Farmed and Settled Vale

SCA 4: Gore Point to Countisbury Cove

This section of coastline extends between Gore Point in the east and Foreland Point in the west, and is characterised by steep cliffs and unstable scree slopes than drop down to the sea from rounded moorland summits. The slopes are punctuated by small combes and rocky ravines and are drained by fast-flowing streams and waterfalls. It contains nationally and internationally designated coastal habitats, including an unbroken expanse of woodland with endemic whitebeams, and coastal heathland. Offshore, the seabed gently shelves down to 15m in depth and the dynamic sand and gravel sediments and biodiverse reefs support a rich variety of marine life. Richly-coloured and remote, the area has associations with Coleridge and Ada Lovelace, including the relics of Lovelace's early 19th Century Italianate terraced gardens at Ashley Combe. The SCA's coastal area forms part of the Exmoor National Park and Exmoor Heritage Coast.

Component Landscape/ Seascape Character Types:

- 4O** High Energy Coastal Waters
- A** High Coastal Heaths
- B** High Wooded Coasts, Combes and Cleaves
- F** Enclosed Farmed Hills and Commons

SCA 5: The Foreland and Lynmouth Bay

A small, sheltered bay contained by the distinctive headland of Foreland Point to the east, providing safe anchorage for boats in the small harbour at Lynmouth. In contrast, conditions around Foreland Point are notoriously hazardous, with a jutting headland and strong tidal streams. The lower cliffs display the contorted strata and varied colours of greys, pinks and yellows of the exposed bedrock geology. This seascape is steeped in natural and cultural heritage - with nationally and internationally designated marine habitats and a rich history associated with the picturesque haven at Lynmouth. The SCA's coastal area forms part of the Exmoor National Park and Exmoor Heritage Coast.

Component Landscape/ Seascape Character Types:

- 4M** Sheltered Rocky and Sandy Bays

- 40** High Energy Coastal Waters
- A** High Coastal Heaths
- B** High Wooded Coasts, Combes and Cleaves
- F** Enclosed Farmed Hills and Commons

SCA 6: Valley of Rocks

A popular and well-visited dramatic section of the Exmoor coast, showcasing extraordinary geology and geomorphology with spectacular rock formations, including Castle Rock and Rugged Jack, and highly fossiliferous exposures greatly shaped by late earth movements, periglacial activity, weathering and sea action. It contains valuable, nationally designated coastal habitats, and supports rich bird life, including peregrine falcons, cliff colonies of guillemots, fulmars and razorbills. The SCA forms a dramatic landscape and seascape setting to Lee Abbey, and includes the coastal landmark of the 19th Century Duty Tower, a romantic folly in the style of a watchtower. The SCA's coastal area forms part of the Exmoor National Park and Exmoor Heritage Coast.

Component Landscape/ Seascape Character Types:

- 4P** Moderate Energy Coastal Waters
- A** High Coastal Heaths

SCA 7: Lee and Woody Bays

The SCA comprises two smoothly arched bays of near-vertical cliffs, ledges and bluffs and distinctive red and grey exposures displaying diagonal strata on the lower cliff slopes. The bays are contained by Duty Point to the east and Wringapeak to the west. At woody Bay a spectacular waterfall plunges down steep wooded slopes and the rocky beach. This is a dynamic coast shaped by the action of the sea which contains nationally and internationally important sessile-oak woodland, ferns and lichens. Long views are available out to the Bristol Channel towards Swansea and the Mumbles Headland on the distant horizon. The SCA's coastal area forms part of the Exmoor National Park and Exmoor Heritage Coast.

Component Landscape/ Seascape Character Types:

- 4M** Sheltered Rocky and Sandy Bays
- B** High Wooded Coasts, Combes and Cleaves
- F** Enclosed Farmed Hills and Commons

SCA 8: Woody Bay to Little Hangman

Extending between Wringapeak in the east and Hangman Point in the west, this is a dynamic stretch of the Exmoor Coast, strongly shaped by tides and

exposure to the Atlantic, including wave-cut platforms, sea caves, historic land slips, boulder-strewn beaches and jagged reefs extending offshore. It comprises steep, rugged coastal cliffs, the highest in England, backed by rounded moorland hills. The coastal waters containing shallow rocks and reefs creating hazards for vessels. It supports a rich bird life which attracts bird watchers and tracts of colourful internationally-designated coastal heathland, with stands of trees clinging to the steep cliff. Offshore, the waters are important for cetaceans, grey seals and as spawning, nursery and juvenile grounds for bass and salmon. The steeply enclosed Heddon Valley provides a hub of activity within the sheltered historic enclave which contrasts with the open and often 'wild' coastline. The SCA's coastal area forms part of the Exmoor National Park and Exmoor Heritage Coast.

Component Landscape/ Seascape Character Types:

- 40** High Energy Coastal Waters
- 4P** Moderate Energy Coastal Waters
- B** High Wooded Coasts, Combes and Cleaves
- F** Enclosed Farmed Hills and Commons

SCA 10: Combe Martin and Ilfracombe Bays

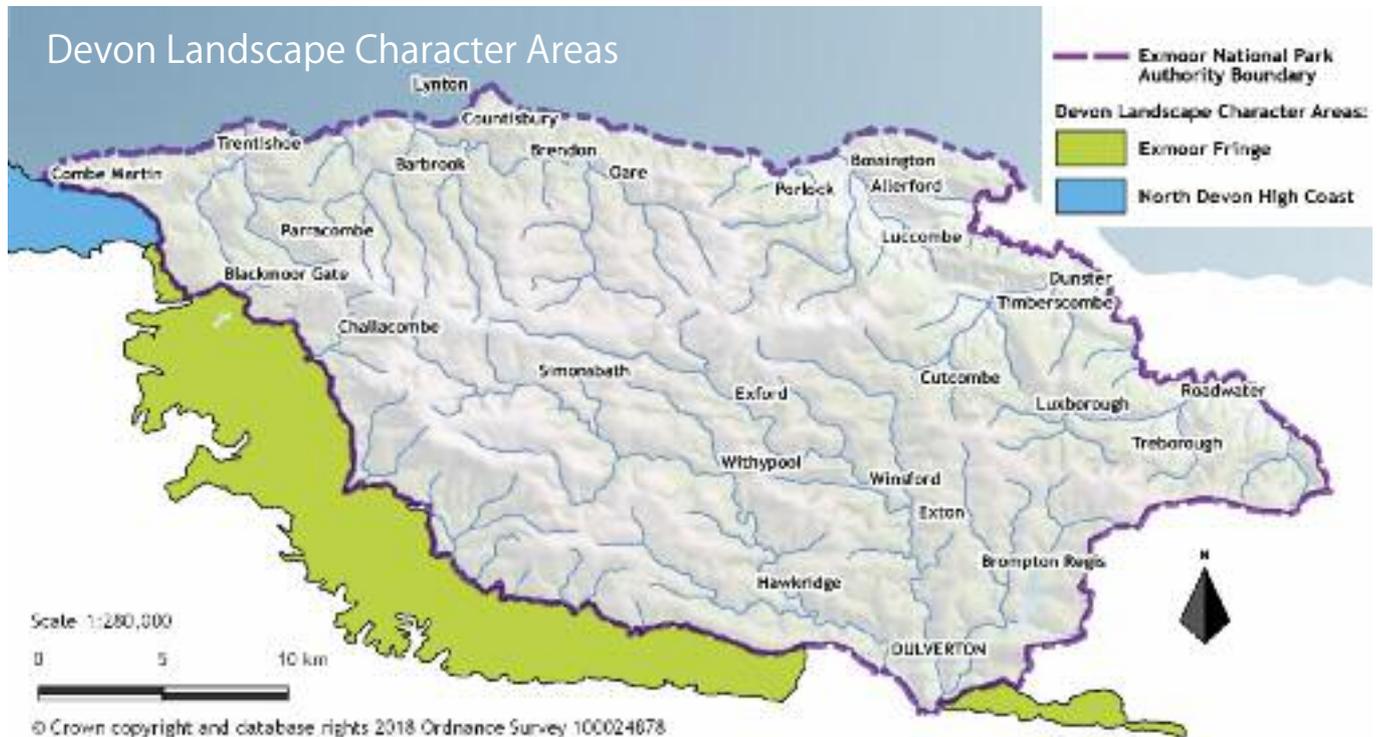
Straddling the boundaries of the North Devon AONB and the Exmoor National Park, this is a dramatic, wild and jagged coastline, with Ilfracombe located at its western extent. The area comprises jagged headlands and small bays of grey sand/ shingle found between jutting rocky foreshores and a series of cliffs punctuated by limestone caves and secluded coves. Large sections are nationally designated for their geodiversity and for important marine habitats. It is valued for its historic harbour, Victorian seaside resorts, seafaring heritage and associations with ship wrecks, smuggling and pirates. The SCA's coastal area forms part of the North Devon Coast AONB, the Exmoor National Park and the North Devon Heritage Coast.

Component Landscape/ Seascape Character Types:

- 4C** Coastal Slopes and Combes with Settlement
- 4H** Cliffs
- 4I** Rocky Foreshores
- 4M** Sheltered Rocky and Sandy Bays
- 40** High Energy Coastal Waters
- 7** Main Cities and Towns
- A** High Coastal Heaths
- F** Enclosed Farmed Hills with Commons.

The Devon Landscape Character Assessment

The following map (created using Devon County Council's online mapping tool, with map labels added) shows the Devon Landscape Character Areas adjoining Exmoor. These are the North Devon High Coast and the Exmoor Fringe.



Full descriptions of the Devon Character Areas may be found on the Devon County Council website, at <https://new.devon.gov.uk/planning/planning-policies/landscape/devons-landscape-character-assessment> Summary Descriptions for the Devon Landscape Character Areas abutting Exmoor are as follows:

North Devon High Coast

This is an area of spectacular seascapes, with a rugged, jagged coastline containing a series of rocky headlands and small coves with grey shingle beaches. The western part of the area has a remote and ancient feel, with extensive areas of colourful coastal heath and grassland containing prehistoric standing stones. The area around Ilfracombe is more developed, its imposing Victorian architecture telling the story of its rise as holiday destination. The enclosed, wooded coastal combes (each with its own unique character) cut through rolling, agricultural downland to the sea. Trees are prominent features which soften the windswept landscape of the open downland below the ridge tops.

Component Landscape Character Types:

- 4C** Coastal Slopes and Combes With Settlement
- 4H** Cliffs
- 5C** Downland
- 7** Main Cities and Towns

Exmoor Fringe

This landscape of rolling, interlocking ridges, deeply incised by river valleys and patterned by beech hedges, provides an important setting and transition to Exmoor. The upland river valleys drain southwards from the high moorland, forming deep clefts in the landscape that contain clean, fast-flowing water and are clothed in ancient oak woodlands. The Bray valley is the major landscape feature of the western part of the area; further east the valleys are shorter, steeper and narrower. Tree features and hilltop clumps form notable landmarks. The area is sparsely settled, with individual farmsteads and small hamlets and vernacular buildings that are mainly of sandstone and slate. Seen from the south, the area forms the foreground landscape to Exmoor. Seen from the north it forms a diverse and strongly patterned patchwork of fields and wooded valleys.

Component Landscape Character Types:

- 2D** Moorland Edge Slopes
- 3D** Upland River Valleys

Appendix C: Landscape Change and Condition

The following table sets out a comparison of strength of landscape character and landscape condition as recorded in the 2007 and 2018 Landscape Character Assessments. It should be noted that the comparisons between the findings of the two Assessments are general rather than exact. This is because it was not possible to precisely replicate the routes or survey recording methods used by the 2007 surveyors. The 2018 includes an additional category of 'variable' under landscape condition. This is to better reflect variation on the ground within a single LCT.

The 2018 Assessment assessed strength of landscape character using both desk studies (for example natural and cultural heritage designations) and fieldwork. The fieldwork record sheets recorded observations on the following landscape elements: Geology and topography; coastal features; water courses and open water; habitats; historic features

(including manifestations of Historic Landscape Characterisation identified in desk study); buildings and structures; perceptual qualities (e.g. openness/enclosure, tranquillity etc.); aesthetic qualities (e.g. colour, scale etc.); views, landmarks and skylines.

The 2018 Assessment used both desk studies and fieldwork to inform assessment of landscape condition. Desk study sources included: Data from Natural England on SSSI condition; data from Historic England on Buildings at Risk; Conservation Area Appraisals, and specialist reports such as the Review of Exmoor's Moorland Units.

Prior to fieldwork, the issues relating to landscape condition identified in the 2007 Assessment were listed. During the fieldwork, it was observed whether these issues remained ongoing, had been addressed or got worse. Any new issues not identified in 2018 were also recorded.

LCT	Strength of Landscape Character				Landscape Condition			
	2007	2017	change	reason for change	2007	2017	change	reason for change
A	strong	strong	→		moderate	good	↑	Projects to enhance coastal heaths e.g. valley of rocks project
B	strong	strong	→		good	good	→	
C	strong	strong	→		moderate	good	↑	Projects to enhance Porlock Marsh
D	strong	strong	→		moderate-good	variable	→	Some areas of moorland well managed but others being lost to scrub.
E	strong	strong	→		moderate-good	good	↑	Continued positive estate management by NT, inc. Source to Sea flood management project.
F	moderate	moderate-strong	↑	Greater appreciation of this LCT as a landscape in its own right, and not just the 'bits between' other LCTs.	moderate	variable	→	Management of individual farms varies. Some work to repair field walls, but others continuing to decline. Some new large buildings, with pressure for more.
G	strong	strong	→		moderate-good	moderate-good	→	
H	moderate-strong	moderate-strong	→		moderate/declining	variable	↑	Restoration and access projects, but still concerns in some areas
I	strong	strong	→		moderate	good	↑	Restoration of Nettlecombe Park; improved shoot management

Key for change as used in table: ↑ Improvement → No change ↓ Decline

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