

# Appendices



## Appendix 1: Bibliography and data list

The key literature sources used for this study are listed below (publications and websites), with GIS datasets included at **Table A1.1**.

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### *Main websites used*

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<http://broccross.com/industrial%20history/limekilns.htm>  
<http://www.charterboats-uk.co.uk/>  
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<http://www.coastwisenorthdevon.org.uk/beach-profiles.html>  
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<http://environment.data.gov.uk/bwq/profiles/>  
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<http://www.visit-exmoor.co.uk/coleridge-way/>  
<http://www.visitmyharbour.com/>  
<http://www.wavehub.co.uk/north-devon-tidal-zone>  
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<http://www.wrecksite.eu/wreck.aspx?72021>

**Table A1.1: GIS data list**

Theme	Data Layers	Source (obtained from)
<b>Baseline Information</b>		
Maps and Charts	Admiralty Charted Raster - various scales	Oceanwise (eMapsite)
	OS maps - 1:250,000	Ordnance Survey
	OS maps – 1:50,000	Ordnance Survey (NDC and Exmoor NPA)
	OS maps – 1:25,000	Ordnance Survey (NDC and Exmoor NPA)
Boundaries/Extent of Jurisdictions	Mean High Water Mark	Ordnance Survey
	Marine administrative boundaries	Oceanwise (eMapsite)
	Local Authority boundaries	Ordnance Survey
	Shoreline Management Plan extents	Environment Agency
	England Marine Plan Areas	MMO
<b>Landscape/Seascape Character</b>		
Landscape/ Seascape Character	National Character Areas	Natural England (Magic)
	Terrestrial Natural Areas	Natural England (Magic)
	Wales Marine Character Areas	NRW (LUC)
	Historic Seascape Character Assessment	English Heritage
	Historic Landscape Character Areas	Devon CC
	North Devon & Torridge Landscape Character Areas & Types	North Devon DC
	Exmoor Landscape Character Areas & Types	Exmoor NPA
	Devon Character Areas	Devon CC
Landscape Designations	National Marine Landscape (UK Seemap)	EMODnet -funded by DG MARE
	National Parks	Natural England (Magic)
	AONB	Natural England (Magic)
	Heritage Coast	Natural England (Magic)
	Areas of Great Landscape Value	North Devon DC
	Coast & Estuary Zone	North Devon DC
<b>Natural Factors</b>		
Bathymetry and elevation  Biodiversity & Designations	Bathymetry - elevation areas	Oceanwise (eMapsite)
	Priority Habitat Inventory	Natural England (Magic)
	Important Bird Areas/RSPB Reserves	RSPB (Magic)
	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Natural England (Magic)
	National Nature Reserves (NNR)	Natural England (Magic)
	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Natural England (Magic)
	Exmoor & Somerset County Wildlife Sites	North Devon DC & Exmoor NPA
	Special Protection Area (SPA)	Natural England (Magic)
	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Natural England (Magic)
	Ramsar sites	Natural England (Magic)

	Marine Conservation Zones	Natural England (Magic)
	UK SACs with marine components (Natura 2000)	JNCC
	UK SPAs with marine components (Natura 2000)	JNCC
	OSPAR Marine Protected Areas	JNCC
	Biosphere Definitive Areas	North Devon DC
	OSPAR Habitats 2014	EMODnet
	Infauna biotypes	Natural England (Biosphere Reserve)
	Marine species recorder	Natural England (Biosphere Reserve)
	Ray and whelk boxes	Natural England (Biosphere Reserve)
	Fixed nets	Natural England (Biosphere Reserve)
	Marine biotopes	Natural England (Biosphere Reserve)
	Benthic grab sites	Natural England (Biosphere Reserve)
	EUNIS Seabed Habitats	EMODnet
	Ancient Woodland	Natural England (Magic)
Geology and Geomorphology	Offshore bedrock & sediment geology	BGS (eMapsite)
	Onshore bedrock & sediment geology	BGS (NDC)
	Regionally Important Geological Sites (Exmoor, Somerset, North Devon & Torridge)	Exmoor NPA, NDC
<b>Cultural/Social</b>		
Heritage	Historic Parks and Gardens	English Heritage
	Listed Buildings	English Heritage
	Protected Wrecks	English Heritage
	Conservation Areas	Exmoor NPA
	Scheduled Monuments	English Heritage
Recreation	National Trails	Natural England (Magic)
	Natural England recreation map data	Natural England (Magic)
	CROW All access areas	Natural England (Magic)
	Country Park	Natural England (Magic)
Shipping and navigation	MTF Administrative areas	Oceanwise (eMapsite)
	MTF Transport & routes	Oceanwise (eMapsite)
	MTF Obstructions & wrecks	Oceanwise (eMapsite)
Industry, Energy and Infrastructure	MTF Industrial areas	Oceanwise (eMapsite)
	Renewable Energy Atlas Wind power	ABPMer
	Renewable Energy Atlas Wave power	ABPMer
	Renewable Energy Atlas Tidal power	ABPMer
	Wind farm/Aggregate Licences & Applications	The Crown Estate
	Marine Licences and Applications	MMO
<b>Experiential/Perceptual</b>		
Visual Resource Mapping	Land with sea views (national scale)	MMO
	Sea visibility from land (national scale)	MMO

## Appendix 2: Summary key characteristics for Seascape Character Types

This appendix provides summary key characteristics for the Seascape Character Types (SCTs) found within the study area. For those SCTs that are also identified as Landscape Character Types in the North Devon & Torridge Landscape Character Assessment (2011), generic key characteristics are taken from the Devon Menu of Landscape Character Types, as these are applied across the county. Similarly, those SCTs in Exmoor National Park formed from Landscape Character Types include summary key characteristics taken from Exmoor's Landscape Character Assessment (2007).

New SCTs identified for this study are indicated in red in **Table A2.1** below; with generic key characteristics populated from observations made at the more detailed Seascape Character Area (SCA) level. The choice of coding was agreed in principle with the Devon Landscape Policy Group during a meeting in September 2015. Please note that the coding takes into account new SCTs identified for parallel work on a Landscape/Seascape Character Assessment for Plymouth. It is intended that future seascape studies in Devon apply the same SCTs should they reflect the character of the area(s) concerned.

**Table A2.2** at the end of this Appendix provides a summary list of all Landscape/Seascape Character Types found in the study area, showing which cover both this study and the published Landscape Character Assessments, as well as a summary list of the new coastal/intertidal and marine SCTs.

Please refer to **Figure 2.2** in the report for a map of the SCTs and adjacent Landscape Character Types (LCTs).

**Table A2.1: Summary key characteristics for Landscape/Seascape Character Types found in North Devon and Exmoor**

Seascape Character Type (SCT) Code and Name	Summary key characteristics	SCA(s) with land/sea within the SCT
<b>INTERTIDAL/COASTAL SEASCAPE CHARACTER TYPES</b>		
<b>DEVON-WIDE (EXCLUDING EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK)</b>		
<b>2C: Steep Open Slopes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distinctive topography including very steep, narrow slopes, dramatic headlands and minor combe valleys</li> <li>• Elevated slopes afford long-ranging and panoramic views across the coastal landscapes</li> <li>• Varied geology including Morte Slate, and Devonian sandstone and mudstone</li> <li>• Upper slopes of open downland and remnant heath, with lower slopes enclosed in a pattern of post-medieval and modern fields</li> <li>• Exposed, windswept landscape with tree cover limited to occasional wind-sculpted shelterbelts and stunted woodland</li> <li>• Mosaic of maritime grasslands, coastal heath, bracken and scrub of importance to nature conservation</li> <li>• Historic environment features include ancient cultivation terraces and former quarries</li> <li>• Range of vernacular building styles including mix of Victorian and Edwardian villastyle houses and grand hotels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 11</li> <li>• SCA 12</li> <li>• SCA 13</li> </ul>

Seascape Character Type (SCT) Code and Name	Summary key characteristics	SCA(s) with land/sea within the SCT
<b>4A: Estuaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broad, sweeping estuary with expansive mudflats and sandbanks inundated by water from the sea at high tide</li> <li>• Fringed with areas of saltmarsh, sandspits, lagoons and reclaimed areas of marshland</li> <li>• Habitats nationally important for biodiversity – supporting major populations of migratory and overwintering wading birds, fish and rare plants and flowers</li> <li>• Banks of estuary defined by grazing marsh, arable fields and rough grassland</li> <li>• Unsettled but strongly influenced by adjacent towns and development</li> <li>• Open and expansive landscape, with large skies</li> <li>• Range of opportunities for waterfront access and recreation</li> <li>• Strong sensory characteristics of colour and texture, smell of mudflats, birdcalls, sight of sunlight reflecting off the water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 19</li> <li>• SCA 20</li> </ul>
<b>4B: Marine Levels &amp; Coastal Plains</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flat expansive landscapes often with ‘big skies’ and long views across adjacent wide estuary and seascapes</li> <li>• Geology of Devonian and Carboniferous mudstones topped with tidal and alluvial deposits of clay, silt and sand</li> <li>• Wet pastures and reclaimed marshes enclosed by reed-fringed drainage ditches</li> <li>• Preserved medieval open strip fields</li> <li>• Exposed landscape with limited tree cover - occasional stands of trees with riparian and secondary woodland</li> <li>• Habitats of national importance include coastal grasslands, reedbeds, grazing marsh</li> <li>• Strong sense of exposure and of being close to the coast, with the horizontal landscape giving a feeling of space and evoking perceptions of ‘wildness’</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 18</li> <li>• SCA 19</li> </ul>
<b>4C: Coastal Slopes and Combes with Settlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steep-sided and narrow branching combes carving through the surrounding rolling landform to the coast</li> <li>• Dense woodland at the heads of combes and tree-lined streams</li> <li>• Semi-natural habitats include ancient oak-dominated woodland, wet woodland, and mosaics of unimproved grassland (including Culm grassland), heath and scrub, with maritime grassland</li> <li>• A strong sense of containment, with views often limited by the steep wooded combe slopes</li> <li>• Strong medieval strip field systems and historic villages with vernacular of cob, Morte slate, thatch, whitewash and stone</li> <li>• Influence from Edwardian and Victorian seaside resorts and development</li> <li>• Traditional vernacular of cob, Morte slate, thatch, whitewash and stone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 10</li> <li>• SCA 11</li> <li>• SCA 12</li> <li>• SCA 17</li> </ul>
<b>4E: Extensive Inter-Tidal Sands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wide sandy beaches with a westerly aspect, backed by sand dunes and framed within broad bays often marked by spectacular cliffs</li> <li>• Often crossed by small streams draining to the sea</li> <li>• Few static historic features revealed due to the constantly changing nature of the coastline</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 12</li> <li>• SCA 17</li> <li>• SCA 18</li> <li>• SCA 19</li> </ul>

Seascape Character Type (SCT) Code and Name	Summary key characteristics	SCA(s) with land/sea within the SCT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important feeding grounds for wading birds</li> <li>• Unsettled, 'wild' landscapes with perceptual qualities strongly affected by the seasons</li> <li>• In summer periods the beaches are alive with movement and activity as popular destinations for surfing, kite boarding and beach holidays</li> <li>• Views inland often include tourism-related development, including holiday parks and caravan sites</li> <li>• Exposed, open spaces and wide panoramas out to sea and along the coast</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 20</li> </ul>
<b>4F: Dunes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscape comprising hummocky dune systems backing sandy beaches</li> <li>• Elevated and exposed topography affording extensive views along the coast, out to sea and inland</li> <li>• Sand dunes underlain by Late Devonian sandstones and mudstones</li> <li>• High nature conservation interest and biodiversity value associated with rich dune grasslands, wildflowers and scrub supporting diversity of rare plant and animal species</li> <li>• Undeveloped landscape with strong sense of wildness and high levels of tranquillity</li> <li>• Perceptual qualities affected by views of nearby urban and tourism-related development, as well as the extensive use of the dunes for recreation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 12</li> <li>• SCA 17</li> <li>• SCA 18</li> <li>• SCA 19</li> <li>• SCA 20</li> </ul>
<b>4H: Cliffs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Steep rocky or vegetated coastal cliffs of varying heights, punctuated by waterfalls, rocky coves, stacks and sea arches</li> <li>• Distinctive exposed rock stratifications often clearly visible</li> <li>• Predominantly treeless, although some stretches have significant mature oak-dominated woodlands clinging to the cliff tops</li> <li>• Rich in semi-natural habitats, including mosaics of maritime grassland, heath and scrub</li> <li>• Cliff faces support important breeding colonies of seabirds</li> <li>• Settlement limited to small fishing villages and clusters of cottages at the mouths of combes, with traditional whitewash or exposed stone vernacular</li> <li>• Iron Age hillforts occur in commanding cliff-top positions, as well as limekilns, remnants of the area's industrial past</li> <li>• Extensive and dramatic views, reaching out to sea along the coastline and inland over ridgelines</li> <li>• A 'wild' and remote landscape with high levels of tranquillity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 10</li> <li>• SCA 11</li> <li>• SCA 12</li> <li>• SCA 17</li> <li>• SCA 18</li> <li>• SCA 21</li> <li>• SCA 22</li> <li>• SCA 24</li> <li>• SCA 25</li> </ul>
<b>4I: Rocky Foreshores</b> <i>(new SCT identified by this study)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprising exposed bedrock forming ledges protruding out from the base of coastal cliffs (4H)</li> <li>• Rugged wave-cut platforms with distinctive rock formations and rockpools, gullies, crevices and boulders</li> <li>• Important geological and geomorphological features, reflecting diversity of rock types and coastal processes</li> <li>• Complex habitats shaped by the rugged and varied profiles of the rocks, supporting a rich diversity of intertidal wildlife, often adapted to harsh exposed conditions and a constantly changing environment</li> <li>• Subject to inundation at high tide; some areas can quickly become inaccessible where fast tides are characteristic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 10</li> <li>• SCA 11</li> <li>• SCA 12</li> <li>• SCA 17</li> <li>• SCA 18</li> </ul>



Seascape Character Type (SCT) Code and Name	Summary key characteristics	SCA(s) with land/sea within the SCT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wild qualities with an overall absence of development, exposed to the forces of waves and wind coming off the sea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCA 20</li> <li>SCA 21</li> <li>SCA 22</li> <li>SCA 24</li> <li>SCA 25</li> </ul>
<b>4L: Exposed Sandy Bays</b>  (new SCT identified by this study)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sea bed primarily overlain by mobile sand sediments, gently shelving to up to 20 metres in depth</li> <li>Often backed by wide sandy beaches and sand dunes (SCTs 4E and 4F)</li> <li>Exposed and open to a high energy wave environment; some inner bays being more sheltered, according to the presence/position of enclosing headlands and prevailing weather conditions</li> <li>Dangerous tidal streams and overfalls associated with headlands and/or submerged sand banks</li> <li>Frequent wreck sites owing to treacherous sea conditions, with associated stories of smuggling and wrecking</li> <li>Popular for surfing, bathing and commercial/recreational fishing, including for bass, sole and rays</li> <li>Large skies and seas dominating; open aspect allowing far-reaching views out to sea and along adjacent coasts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCA 12</li> <li>SCA 17</li> <li>SCA 18</li> <li>SCA 20</li> </ul>
<b>4M: Sheltered Rocky and Sandy Bays</b>  (new SCT identified by this study)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shallow waters gently shelving to no more than 20m depth</li> <li>Sheltered from prevailing weather conditions, often with a northerly aspect – character influenced by shifting tides</li> <li>Enclosed by prominent coastal landforms and headlands - headlands often associated with contrasting hazardous sea conditions</li> <li>Rocky and gravelly seabed (mixed coarse sediments) often with areas of Sabellaria reef, home to commercially important fish species, lobster and crab</li> <li>Bays historically used as safe refuge; often associated with nearby harbours with a strong maritime and fishing heritage</li> <li>Sheltered waters suitable for a range of activities including kayaking, motor boating and yachting</li> <li>Open aspect affording expansive views out to sea; and from the surrounding seas into the bays, enclosed by higher land and cliffs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCA 2</li> <li>SCA 5</li> <li>SCA 7</li> <li>SCA 10</li> </ul>
<b>4N: Exposed Coastal Waters</b>  (new SCT identified by this study)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gently shelving seabed reaching a maximum water depth of 20m</li> <li>Veneer of sand and mud sediments overlaying the seabed; exposed to a high energy water environment</li> <li>Seaward side completely open to the ocean and its associated storms and weather patterns; with high wave as well as tidal energy.</li> <li>Reefs, underwater pinnacles and associated overfalls creating hazardous navigational conditions</li> <li>Honeycomb worm reefs, corals, fragile sponges and mussel beds attracting diverse marine life.</li> <li>Commercially important fish species (including mackerel, bass and sharks); lobster and crab associated with rocky</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCA 25</li> </ul>

Seascape Character Type (SCT) Code and Name	Summary key characteristics	SCA(s) with land/sea within the SCT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>habitats</li> <li>Associated with a high density of ship wrecks owing to dangerous sea conditions</li> <li>Exposed and wild seascape with an absence of development and low levels of human activity</li> </ul>	
<b>4O: High Energy Coastal Waters</b> (new SCT identified by this study)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gently shelving sea bed, generally up to 20m in depth</li> <li>Strong tidal streams and currents, producing an ever-changing seascape</li> <li>Dynamic high energy sand and gravel sediments and biogenetic reefs supporting a rich variety of marine life, including fragile sponge and anthozoan communities</li> <li>Ship wrecks illustrating the dangerous seas</li> <li>Waters important for commercially and recreationally fished species such as rays, bass, pollock and mackerel; lobster and crabs are associated with rocky areas</li> <li>Low intensity water-based activities including sea kayaking, recreational fishing and diving charters and sightseeing boat trips</li> <li>Overriding sense of the sea with wide skies and distant views; sense of danger apparent, particularly in heavy gales and storms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCA 4</li> <li>SCA 5</li> <li>SCA 8</li> <li>SCA 10</li> <li>SCA 11</li> </ul>
<b>4P: Moderate Energy Coastal Waters</b> (new SCT identified by this study)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximum water depths generally ranging between 10 and 20m</li> <li>Dynamic mixed (sand and gravel) sediments, with some areas of biogenetic reef supporting a variety of marine flora and fauna</li> <li>Influenced by moderate tidal energy, with some strong tidal streams and current experienced at springs.</li> <li>Variety of fish species including bass, rays, mackerel, congers and codling; lobster and crab associated with areas of rocky reef</li> <li>Ship wrecks illustrating hazardous conditions that can arise during north/ north-westerly storms and gales</li> <li>Various sea-based activities including kayaking, recreational fishing and diving charters and sightseeing boat trips</li> <li>Open aspect affording expansive views to adjacent coasts and seas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCA 1</li> <li>SCA 5</li> <li>SCA 7</li> <li>SCA 21</li> </ul>
<b>4Q: Sheltered Coastal Waters</b> (new SCT identified by this study)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shallow waters generally up to 10m in depth, with some areas shelving to up to 20m</li> <li>Sand and muddy sediments supporting shallow kelp beds</li> <li>Areas of biogenic reef extending out from a rocky foreshore (41)</li> <li>Varied commercially important fish species including bass, herring, mackerel, pollock and black bream; rocky reefs home to lobster and crab</li> <li>Comparatively sheltered, protected from prevailing south-westerlies by adjacent landform</li> <li>Long-standing role as refuge from more exposed seas, with small historic harbours with a strong fishing and maritime heritage</li> <li>Sheltered waters used for a variety activities including kayaking, sailing and paddle-boarding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCA 22</li> </ul>

Seascape Character Type (SCT) Code and Name	Summary key characteristics	SCA(s) with land/sea within the SCT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tranquil, calm character which can be broken in north/north-westerly storms.</li> <li>Open aspect affording expansive views to adjacent coasts and seas.</li> </ul>	
<b>5B: Coastal Undulating Farmland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strongly rolling landscape with prominent ridges and hilltops, influenced by the close proximity of the sea</li> <li>Underlying geology of mudstones and siltstones with bands of more resistant sandstone creating the undulating landform</li> <li>Pervading maritime influence with long coastal views</li> <li>Strong pattern of fields of post-medieval origin, interspersed with significant areas of smaller curving or medieval strip fields</li> <li>Well-wooded character with linear bands of broadleaf woodland and blocks of conifer plantations</li> <li>Coastal locations include patches of maritime grassland, wet flushes and bracken scrub, important for nature conservation</li> <li>Peaceful and tranquil qualities with low levels of development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCA 20</li> <li>SCA 21</li> </ul>
<b>5C: Downland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rolling downland landscape with broad rounded ridges and hilltops</li> <li>Views to wooded valleys provide contrasting colour and texture within a strongly agricultural landscape</li> <li>Northern and coastal sections of the landscape underlain by resistant Morte slate</li> <li>Sparsely settled and peaceful character, with dispersed farmsteads sited in dips in the landform</li> <li>A simple agricultural landscape dominated by the sky</li> <li>Glimpses of the north and west coasts proves a maritime influence to areas closer to the sea</li> <li>Semi-natural habitats limited to fragmented sites of species-rich acidic and neutral grassland, rush pasture, small patches of semi-natural woodland</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCA 11</li> <li>SCA 12</li> <li>SCA 17</li> <li>SCA 18</li> </ul>
<b>6: Offshore Islands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long views across the sea to distance coastlines</li> <li>Exposed coasts and plateau defined by an absence of tree cover</li> <li>High concentrations of archaeological remains including Bronze Age burial mounds, early Christian inscribed standing stones, remains Castles, quarries and gun emplacements</li> <li>A landscape at the mercy of the elements and defined by the ever-present influence of the sea</li> <li>A challenging and exhilarating 'wilderness' experience to visitors arriving by boat or helicopter from the mainland</li> <li>Forms a distinctive seascape feature in views from the coast and from the open waters of the Bristol Channel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCA 15</li> </ul>
<b>7: Main Cities and Towns</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large settlements over 200ha in area, including seaside resorts and towns</li> <li>A townscape/landscape dominated by built development</li> <li>Varied landform, often masked by development and only apparent when particularly pronounced</li> <li>Nucleated historic cores, frequently including and surrounded by 19th century development, with more recent 20th</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SCA 10</li> <li>SCA 20</li> </ul>

Seascape Character Type (SCT) Code and Name	Summary key characteristics	SCA(s) with land/sea within the SCT
	century and later development on fringes	
<b>EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK</b>		
<b>A: High Coastal Heaths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open landscape of rich semi-natural heathland</li> <li>• Strongly articulated landform, undulating plateau, rounded moorland hills and steep, rugged, coastal cliffs</li> <li>• Dramatic, with a strong sense of elevation and exposure</li> <li>• Overriding sense of the sea with wide skies</li> <li>• Distant, far-reaching coastal views and across the adjacent Bristol Channel to Wales</li> <li>• Inaccessible cliffs create a sense of solitude</li> <li>• South West Coast Path provides good pedestrian access to the slopes and cliffs</li> <li>• Elevated and open landscape providing wide skies and distant views across the Bristol Channel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 1</li> <li>• SCA 4</li> <li>• SCA 5</li> <li>• SCA 6</li> <li>• SCA 8</li> <li>• SCA 10</li> </ul>
<b>B: High Wooded Coasts, Combes and Cleaves</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A landscape of dramatic landform character with steep convoluted coastal slopes and deeply-incised narrow valleys and combes</li> <li>• Dominated by tree cover with continuous tracts of deciduous woodland (much of which is Ancient) clothing the valley sides and coast</li> <li>• Underlain by a solid geology of Lynton Slates (grey or dark grey silty slates or siltstones and grey sandstones) with drift valley head deposits and alluvium</li> <li>• Farmland typically characterised by pasture, with sheep, horses and cattle grazing</li> <li>• Away from the larger coastal villages and sections of busy road, an overriding tranquil character predominates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 1</li> <li>• SCA 2</li> <li>• SCA 4</li> <li>• SCA 5</li> <li>• SCA 7</li> </ul>
<b>C: Low Farmed Coast and Marsh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong influence of the sea due to proximity to, and views across, the adjacent seascape</li> <li>• Simple land cover of open, treeless salt marshes giving way further inland to enclosed farmland of improved pastures</li> <li>• Striking flat terrain contrasting with enclosing landforms of the adjacent wooded slopes, coastal heaths and vale</li> <li>• Surface geology defined by drift river deposits, salt marsh deposits and a mix of silt, sand, and clay with rock fragments</li> <li>• Prominent landmark features in the form of an old limekiln and World War II pillboxes</li> <li>• A tranquil rather than remote landscape, reduced in high season when visitor numbers increase</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 2</li> </ul>
<b>E: Farmed and Settled Vale</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Variable landform - flat floodplain to undulating high vale with occasional small hills or hummocks</li> <li>• The alluvial flood-plain deposits of streams and rivers crossing the vale define the surface geology</li> <li>• Well-treed character – with small copses and clumps, scattered trees and overgrown hedges</li> <li>• Strong visual connection with the surrounding landscapes that enclose the vale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 1</li> <li>• SCA 2</li> </ul>



Seascape Character Type (SCT) Code and Name	Summary key characteristics	SCA(s) with land/sea within the SCT
<b>F: Enclosed Farmed Hills with Commons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landscape defined by broad rolling terrain of hills and ridges</li> <li>• Land cover defined by permanent pasture enclosed by beech hedge banks</li> <li>• Defined by an underlying geology of mudstones, sandstone and slates</li> <li>• Fine loamy/silty well-drained soils</li> <li>• Agricultural land use defined by pasture – with sheep prevalent</li> <li>• Strong influence of adjacent landscapes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 1</li> <li>• SCA 4</li> <li>• SCA 5</li> <li>• SCA 7</li> <li>• SCA 8</li> <li>• SCA 10</li> </ul>
<b>MARINE SEASCAPE CHARACTER TYPES</b>		
<b>8A: Rocky Open Waters with Reefs</b>  (new SCT identified by this study)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open waters with sea depths ranging from 14 to up to 45m</li> <li>• Reefs, shoals and sand banks associated with treacherous navigational conditions with strong tidal races</li> <li>• High wave energy where open to the wider ocean.</li> <li>• Areas of high and moderate energy circalittoral rock and biogenetic reefs home to tide-swept faunal communities.</li> <li>• Coarse sediments forming havens for seasonal variations of fish species, including commercially important stocks of cod, plaice, bass, sole and ray.</li> <li>• Sights of aquatic mammals, including harbour porpoises, grey seals and dolphins (and occasionally orca); as well as feeding/diving seabirds</li> <li>• Navigational features usually the only permanent man-made structures visible above the sea surface</li> <li>• Many ship wrecks indicating a strong maritime heritage, hazardous seas, and creating valued artificial reefs and scuba diving sites.</li> <li>• Trawlers, maritime transport and recreational boats/yachts forming moving features.</li> <li>• Strong intervisibility with adjacent seascapes, including both developed and undeveloped sections of coast.</li> <li>• High levels of wildness, remoteness and dark night skies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 9</li> <li>• SCA 13</li> <li>• SCA 15</li> <li>• SCA 26</li> </ul>
<b>8B: Coarse Open Waters</b>  (new SCT identified by this study)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open waters with sea depths ranging from 20-60m. Strong tidal streams and currents, parts open to Atlantic swells.</li> <li>• Seabed covered by shallow coarse circalittoral sediments of sand and gravel, exposed to a moderate energy water environment. Sand waves can occur.</li> <li>• Sediments punctuated by boulders, bedrock protrusions, sand ridges and mud troughs.</li> <li>• Varied nature of the seabed giving rise to high benthic species and biotope diversity: biogenic reef, polychaete rich communities and tide swept channels.</li> <li>• Important spawning area for commercially fished species including sprat, cod, sole, whiting and plaice. Seasonal populations of squid and sharks are also found in the area.</li> <li>• Sights of aquatic mammals, including harbour porpoises, grey seals and dolphins (and occasionally orca); as well as</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 14</li> <li>• SCA 16</li> <li>• SCA 27</li> </ul>

Seascape Character Type (SCT) Code and Name	Summary key characteristics	SCA(s) with land/sea within the SCT
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feeding/diving seabirds</li> <li>• Navigational features usually the only permanent man-made structures visible above the sea surface</li> <li>• Many ship wrecks indicating a strong maritime heritage, hazardous seas, and creating valued artificial reefs and scuba diving sites.</li> <li>• Trawlers, maritime transport and recreational boats/yachts forming occasional moving features.</li> <li>• Strong intervisibility with adjacent seascapes, including both developed and undeveloped sections of coast.</li> <li>• High levels of wildness, remoteness and dark night skies.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>8C: Shallow Inshore Bays</b> (new SCT identified by this study)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large area of open water sheltered by a sweeping coastline</li> <li>• Water depths generally ranging between 10 and 20m, with some isolated areas of deeper water</li> <li>• Moderate tidal streams, shaping and shifting sand and mud sediments</li> <li>• Sand and muddy substrates providing important habitats for commercial fish species, including plaice, bass, sole, rays, mackerel– with rocky areas supporting crab and lobster.</li> <li>• Sights of aquatic mammals, including harbour porpoises, grey seals and dolphins (and occasionally orca); as well as feeding/diving seabirds</li> <li>• Strong maritime heritage and relationship with nearby coasts, ports and harbours; ship wrecks providing valued scuba diving and fishing sites</li> <li>• Submarine telecommunications cables crossing the seabed</li> <li>• Water-based recreation including sailing, sightseeing/fishing charters and sightseeing cruises</li> <li>• Strong intervisibility with adjacent seascapes, including both developed and undeveloped sections of coast and the open se</li> <li>• Perceptual qualities varying according to prevailing weather conditions – the pervading sense of shelter and calm rapidly shattered in north or north-easterly gales</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 23</li> </ul>
<p><b>8D: Offshore Tidal Channels</b> (new SCT identified by this study)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enclosed seascape with water depths ranging between 14 and 46 metres</li> <li>• Seabed topography influenced by the presence of sand and gravel banks exposed to strong tidal movements and creating high levels of turbidity</li> <li>• Traces of relict palaeochannels creating lasting evidence for ancient landscapes</li> <li>• Areas of high and moderate energy circalittoral rock and biogenetic reefs home to tide-swept faunal communities</li> <li>• Sand and gravel banks forming havens for seasonal variations of fish species, including commercially important stocks of cod, plaice, bass and ray.</li> <li>• Common dolphins occasionally spotted.</li> <li>• Exposure to weather rolling in from the Atlantic creating areas of high wave climate where distances from land are greater</li> <li>• Strong historical and current associations with maritime trade and transport, with high levels of human activity and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCA 3</li> </ul>

Seascape Character Type (SCT) Code and Name	Summary key characteristics	SCA(s) with land/sea within the SCT
	<p>frequent sightings of tankers and container ships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many ship wrecks forming artificial reefs and scuba diving sites</li> <li>• Numerous disused and active telecommunications cables crossing the seabed</li> <li>• Strong intervisibility with adjacent seascapes, including both developed and undeveloped sections (with night-time lighting a feature developed horizons)</li> <li>• Sense of danger and relative wildness during storms, despite views to settlement and associated 'safety'.</li> </ul>	

**Table A2.2: Complete list of Character Types found in the Study Area**

<b>COMPLETE LIST OF CHARACTER TYPES FOUND IN THE STUDY AREA</b>	
<b>COASTAL/INTERTIDAL CHARACTER TYPES (FOUND IN BOTH LANDSCAPE &amp; SEASCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENTS)</b>	
<b>North Devon and Torridge</b>	
2C: Steep Open Slopes	4A: Estuaries
4B: Marine Levels & Coastal Plains	4C: Coastal Slopes and Combes with Settlement
4E: Extensive Inter-Tidal Sands	4F: Dunes
4H: Cliffs	5B: Coastal Undulating Farmland
5C: Downland	6: Offshore Islands
7: Main Cities and Towns	
<b>Exmoor National Park</b>	
A: High Coastal Heaths	E: Farmed and Settled Vale
B: High Wooded Coasts, Combes and Cleaves	F: Enclosed Farmed Hills with Commons
C: Low Farmed Coast and Marsh	
<b>NEW COASTAL/INTERTIDAL SEASCAPE CHARACTER TYPES (IDENTIFIED BY THIS STUDY)</b>	
4I: Rocky Foreshores	4L: Exposed Sandy Bays
4M: Sheltered Rocky and Sandy Bays	4N: Exposed Coastal Waters
4O: High Energy Coastal Waters	4P: Moderate Energy Coastal Waters
4Q: Sheltered Coastal Waters	
<b>NEW MARINE SEASCAPE CHARACTER TYPES (IDENTIFIED BY THIS STUDY)</b>	
8A: Rocky Open Waters with Reefs	8B: Coarse Open Waters
8C: Shallow Inshore Bays	8D: Offshore Tidal Channels



## Appendix 3: Individuals and organisations who contributed to this study

### Stakeholder workshops

To inform the study three stakeholder workshops were held in September 2015. These took the form of three workshops, to which delegates from a range of different stakeholders groups were invited to attend:

- 8<sup>th</sup> September – Barnstaple, North Devon
- 9<sup>th</sup> September – Bideford, Torrington
- 17<sup>th</sup> September –Lynmouth Pavillion, Exmoor National Park

Lists of the delegates that attended the workshop events are provided in **Table A3.1** below.

**Table A3.1: Workshops and attendees**

North Devon Workshop - 8 <sup>th</sup> September 2015	
Delegate	Organisation
Andrew Bell	North Devon Biosphere
Andy Jones	North Devon Council
Dave Edgcombe	North Devon AONB
Jenny Carey-Wood	North Devon AONB Partnership
Cllr Jim Bell	North Devon Council
John Breeds	Local Conservationist
Jonathan Fairhurst -	National Trust
Kate Weld	North Devon Biosphere
Lesley Burgess	Westleigh Parish Council
Mike Edmunds	Ilfracombe East
Malcolm Wilkinson	Georgeham & Morteohoe
Natalie Gibb	North Devon AONB
Pete Leaver	David Wilson Partnership
Steve Pitcher	North Devon AONB Partnership

Rob Joules	National Trust
Steve Woodmand	Mortehoe Parish Council
Jim Scovell	Chivenor MOD
Melanie Parker	Natural England
Anita Nathwani	Fishing for History, North Devon Museums

### Torrige Workshop - 9<sup>th</sup> September 2015

Delegate	Organisation
Joy Cooper	Hartland Parish Council
Councillor Dart	Torrige District Council
Councillor Whittle	Torrige District Council
Councillor John Hilman,	Torrige District Council and Northam Town Council
Councillor Gordon Lester	Alwington Parish Council
Dave Edgcombe	North Devon AONB
David Appleton	Natural England
Gregg Wilson	National Trust
Anita Lewington,	Romansleigh Parish Council
Bruce Macfarlane	Torrige District Council

### Exmoor Workshop - 17<sup>th</sup> September 2015

Delegate	Organisation
Ben Bryant	Somerset Wildlife Trust
Richard Edgell	ENPA member
Julian Gurney	National Trust
Kevin Harris	Lynton Town Council
Steve Head	ENPA member
Nick Holliday	ENPA member
Karen	West Somerset Council
Cllr Pretorius-Hanks	Lynton Town Council

Tessa Saunders	ENPA
Briony Turner	Steam Coast Trail
Penny Webber	ENPA member, landowner and accommodation provider
Dr Colin E Ridsdale	Scientist (botanist)
Sarah Bryan	ENPA
Tim Parish	ENPA
Andrea Davis	ENPA and Devon County Council
Alistair Rodway	Lynton and Lynmouth Town Council
Dave Edgcombe	North Devon AONB

## Other consultation

### Rate my View

A total of 116 people submitted their photographs and comments of the landscape using the 'Rate my View' App. These can be viewed at <http://ratemyview.co.uk/>

### Further input by individuals

The following Steering Group members and individuals have also provided invaluable inputs into the study.

#### *Steering Group*

Dave Edgcombe, North Devon AONB

Sarah Bryan, Exmoor National Park Authority

Rob Joules, National Trust

Andrew Jones, North Devon Council

Bruce Macfarlane, Torridge District Council

David Appleton, Natural England

Melanie Croll, Devon County Council

#### *Individuals*

Andy Bell, North Devon Biosphere Reserve

Chrissie Ingle, Northern Devon Fisheries Local Action Group

Simon Dell, Guide, Author and Public Speaker (commentator on the *Oldenburg* from Bideford to Ilfracombe, 4 September 2015)

Doug Walls, Clovelly Charters and local fisherman

Jeremy Waller, Captain of the *M.S. Oldenburg*

Derek Green, Lundy Island

Rebecca McDonald, Lundy Island

Shaun Galliver, local skipper and Chair of the Ilfracombe Sub-Aqua Club

Rob Wilson-North, Conservation Manager, Exmoor National Park Authority

Graham McVittie, Conservation Officer, Exmoor National Park Authority

John Balls, North Devon Fishermen's Association

Tony Flux, Coast and Marine Advisor, National Trust

Kate Jones, Ranger, National Trust

Gregg Wilson, Ranger, National Trust

Roger English, South Devon AONB





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