

Regulation Committee

Thursday 8 February 2018
12.30 pm Luttrell Room - County Hall,
Taunton



To: The Members of the Regulation Committee

Cllr J Parham (Chair), Cllr N Hewitt-Cooper (Vice-Chair), Cllr J Clarke, Cllr M Keating, Cllr A Kendall, Cllr T Lock, Cllr M Pullin, Cllr D Ruddle and Cllr N Taylor

Issued By Julian Gale, Strategic Manager - Governance and Risk - 31 January 2018

For further information about the meeting, please contact Michael Bryant on 01823 359048 or mbryant@somerset.gov.uk

Guidance about procedures at the meeting follows the printed agenda **including public speaking at the meeting.**

This meeting will be open to the public and press, subject to the passing of any resolution under Section 100A (4) of the Local Government Act 1972.

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AGENDA

Item Regulation Committee - 12.30 pm Thursday 8 February 2018

**** Public Guidance notes contained in agenda annexe ****

1 **Apologies for Absence**

2 **Declarations of Interest**

3 **Accuracy of the Minutes of the meeting held on 11 January 2018** (Pages 7 - 14)

The Committee will consider the accuracy of the attached minutes.

4 **Public Question Time**

The Chair will allow members of the public to present a petition on any matter within the Committee's remit. Questions or statements about the matters on the agenda for this meeting will be taken at the time when the matter is considered and after the Case Officers have made their presentations. Each speaker will be allocated 3 minutes. The length of public question time will be no more than 30 minutes.

5 **Application to add a public footpath from AX15 14 parallel to the A371 west towards Cross in the Parish of Compton Bishop 810M** (Pages 15 - 154)

To consider the officer's report and recommendations

6 **ITEM NOW DEFERRED TO A FUTURE MEETING - Construction of a new Road Scheme including the widening and enlargement of Junction 25 roundabout, the widening of Toneway over approx. 200m length from J.25, the construction of a new roundabout to the southwestern corner of the Gateway Park & Ride side and the construction of linking sections of road to J.25 and the A358/Ruishton Lane junction, Junction alterations, provision of pedestrian and cyclist facilities and associates street furniture on land at Junction 25, M5, Taunton.**

Chair of the Committee to advise that this item has been deferred to a future meeting.

7 **Any Other Business of Urgency**

The Chair may raise any items of urgent business.

Regulation Committee – Guidance notes

1. Inspection of Papers

Any person wishing to inspect Minutes, reports, or the background papers for any item on the agenda should contact Michael Bryant, Tel: (01823) 359048 or 357628, Fax (01823) 355529 or Email: mbryant@somerset.gov.uk

2. Members' Code of Conduct requirements

When considering the declaration of interests and their actions as a councillor, Members are reminded of the requirements of the Members' Code of Conduct and the underpinning Principles of Public Life: Honesty; Integrity; Selflessness; Objectivity; Accountability; Openness; Leadership. The Code of Conduct can be viewed at: <http://www.somerset.gov.uk/organisation/key-documents/the-councils-constitution/>

3. Notes of the Meeting

Details of the issues discussed and decisions taken at the meeting will be set out in the Minutes, which the Committee will be asked to approve as a correct record at its next meeting. In the meantime, details of the decisions taken can be obtained from Michael Bryant, Tel: (01823) 359048, Fax (01823) 355529 or Email: mbryant@somerset.gov.uk

4. Public Question Time

At the Chair's invitation you may ask questions and/or make statements or comments about **any matter on the Committee's agenda**. You may also present a petition on any matter within the Committee's remit. **The length of public question time will be no more than 30 minutes in total.**

A slot for Public Question Time is set aside near the beginning of the meeting, after the minutes of the previous meeting have been signed. However, questions or statements about the matters on the agenda for this meeting will be taken at the time when that matter is considered.

The Chair will usually invite speakers in the following order and each speaker will have a maximum of 3 minutes:

1. Objectors to the application (including all public, parish council and District Council representatives)
2. Supporters of the application (including all public, parish council and District Council representatives)
3. Agent / Applicant

Where a large number of people are expected to attend the meeting, a representative should be nominated to present the views of a group. If there are a lot of speakers for one item than the public speaking time allocation would usually allow, then the Chair may select a balanced number of speakers reflecting those in support and those objecting to the proposals before the Committee.

Following public question time, the Chair will then invite local County Councillors to

address the Committee on matters that relate to their electoral division.

If you wish to speak either in respect of Public Question Time business or another agenda item you must inform Michael Bryant, the Committee Administrator **by 12 noon on the last working day prior to the meeting (i.e. by 12 noon on the Wednesday before the meeting)**. When registering to speak, you will need to provide your name, whether you are making supporting comments or objections and if you are representing a group / organisation e.g. Parish Council. Requests to speak after this deadline will only be accepted at the discretion of the Chair.

You must direct your questions and comments through the Chair. You may not take direct part in the debate.

Comments made to the Committee should focus on setting out the key issues and we would respectfully request that the same points are not repeated.

The use of presentational aids (e.g. PowerPoint) by the applicant/agent or anyone else wishing to make representations to the Committee will not be permitted at the meeting.

An issue will not be deferred just because you cannot be present for the meeting.

The Chair will decide when public participation is to finish. The Chair also has discretion to vary the public speaking procedures.

Remember that the amount of time you speak will be restricted, normally to three minutes only.

5. Substitutions

Committee members are able to appoint substitutes from the list of trained members if they are unable to attend the meeting.

6. Hearing Aid Loop System

To assist hearing aid users, the Luttrell Room has an infra-red audio transmission system. This works in conjunction with a hearing aid in the T position, but we need to provide you with a small personal receiver. Please request one from the Committee Administrator and return it at the end of the meeting.

7. Late Papers

It is important that members and officers have an adequate opportunity to consider all submissions and documents relating to the matters to be considered at the meeting, and for these not to be tabled on the day of the meeting. Therefore any late papers that are to be submitted for the consideration of the Regulation Committee, following the publication of the agenda/reports, should be sent to the Service Manager – Planning Control, Enforcement and Compliance (Philip Higginbottom) via planning@somerset.gov.uk in respect of Planning and Town and Village Green items, and to the Senior Rights of Way Officer (Richard Phillips) in respect of Rights of Way items, and should be received no less than 48 Hours before the meeting.

8. Recording of meetings

The Council supports the principles of openness and transparency, it allows filming, recording and taking photographs at its meetings that are open to the public providing it is done in a non-disruptive manner. Members of the public may use Facebook and Twitter or other forms of social media to report on proceedings and a designated area will be provided for anyone who wishing to film part or all of the proceedings. No filming or recording will take place when the press and public are excluded for that part of the meeting. As a matter of courtesy to the public, anyone wishing to film or record proceedings is asked to provide reasonable notice to the Committee Administrator so that the relevant Chairman can inform those present at the start of the meeting.

We would ask that, as far as possible, members of the public aren't filmed unless they are playing an active role such as speaking within a meeting and there may be occasions when speaking members of the public request not to be filmed.

The Council will be undertaking audio recording of some of its meetings in County Hall as part of its investigation into a business case for the recording and potential webcasting of meetings in the future.

A copy of the Council's Recording of Meetings Protocol should be on display at the meeting for inspection, alternatively contact the Committee Administrator for the meeting in advance.

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The Regulation Committee

Minutes of a meeting of the Regulation Committee held on Thursday 11 January 2018 at 14:00 in the Luttrell Room, County Hall.

Present

Cllr J Parham (Chairman)

Cllr John Clarke

Cllr Nigel Hewitt-Cooper

Cllr Mark Keating

Cllr Andy Kendall

Cllr Tony Lock

Cllr Mike Pullin

Cllr Nigel Taylor

Other Members Present: None

The Chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting, outlined the meeting procedures, referred to the agendas and papers that were available and highlighted the rules relating to public question time.

1 Apologies for Absence – agenda item 1

Cllr D Ruddle

2 Declarations of interest – agenda item 2

Reference was made to the following personal interests of the Members of the Regulation Committee which were published in the register of members' interests which were available for public inspection in the meeting room:

Cllr Nigel Hewitt-Cooper

Member of Mendip District Council

Cllr Mark Keating

Member of Haselbury Plucknett Parish Council

Cllr Andy Kendall

Member of South Somerset District Council
Member of Yeovil Town Council

Cllr Tony Lock

Member of South Somerset District Council
Member of Yeovil Town Council

Cllr John Parham

Member of Mendip District Council
Shepton Mallet Town Council

Cllr Mike Pullin

Member of Mendip District Council

Cllr Nigel Taylor

Member of Mendip District Council
Member of Cheddar Parish Council

Interests Declared at the Meeting:

Cllr Nigel Hewitt-Cooper declared a personal interest in respect of agenda item 6 as he is Chair of the Mendip Planning Board

Cllr John Parham declared a personal interest in respect of agenda item 6 as he is a Cabinet Member at Mendip District Council

Cllr Mike Pullin declared a personal interest in respect of agenda item 6 as he is a Member of the Mendip Planning Board

Cllr Nigel Taylor declared a personal interest in respect of agenda item 6 as he is a Cabinet Member at Mendip District Council

3 Accuracy of the Minutes of the meeting held on 2 November 2017 – agenda item 3

The Chairman signed the Minutes of the Regulation Committee held on 2 November 2017 2017 as a correct record.

4 Public Question Time – agenda item 4

(1) There were no public questions on matters falling within the remit of the Committee that were not on the agenda.

All other questions or statements received about matters on the agenda were taken at the time the relevant item was considered during the meeting.

5 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 – Section 53 Schedule 14 – Application to add a bridleway at Westholme Lane in the Parish of Pilton - agenda item 5

(1) The Rights of Way Officer informed the Committee that: in 2011 the Mendip Bridleways and Byways Association made an application under Schedule 14 and Section 53(5) of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 for an Order to amend the Definitive Map and Statement by adding a public bridleway over Westholme Lane in the parish of Pilton; that as the Council had been unable to determine the application within 12 months the Mendip Bridleways and Byways Association made successful representations to the Secretary of State seeking a direction in relation to their application; and that this was one of many directions received by the Council in the last 18 months, meaning that in order to meet the deadlines set by the Secretary of State the Council had appointed consultants Robin Carr Associates to investigate and report on this application. The Rights of Way Officer also highlighted and corrected a number of mathematical inaccuracies within Robin Carr Associates report.

The Rights of Way Officer highlighted that: the route is in the Pilton parish; is approximately 1.6km long; is largely enclosed by fences and hedges; is currently obstructed or impassable in certain places due to vegetation; and at its western end the route joins an existing bridleway which is currently recorded as a cul de sac.

The Case Officer proceeded to note the three categories of evidence, including historic documentation, post definitive map correspondence and user evidence. It was highlighted that the key evidence in this case includes: the Object Name Book which initially showed the route as an occupation lane, but was subsequently corrected to record a public lane; the route joins an existing bridleway which is currently a cul de sac; the route is excluded from the surrounding hereditaments within the 1910 Finance Act, and that where this is the case there is a strong possibility that the route was considered to be a public highway.

The Committee were further informed that: objectors to the application state that they have seen very little use, but that this was not inconsistent with the light user evidence which mostly pre-dates 1980; the level of equestrian use was not sufficient to show the route had become a bridleway by virtue of section 31 of the Highways Act 1980, but the evidence suggests that rights existed before 1910; and a lack of use does not extinguish a pre-existing right of way. The Committee were further informed that Robin Carr Associates report also briefly refers to rights of use on foot, but that this was only relevant if there was not a pre-existing bridleway.

The late paper including additional public representations was highlighted to the Committee, and it was noted that Robin Carr Associates feel the conclusions are unsustainable.

The Rights of Way Officer further noted the additional correspondence suggesting the route carries rights greater than a bridleway. While there was evidence that County Council Officers had acknowledged the route was a carriageway in the early 1980's the appropriate Council Committee at the time had deferred making a decision and never reached a final conclusion; and more recent case law, guidance and research suggests that too much weight may have been given to the evidence available at the time.

In conclusion the recommendations as detailed in the Officer report were highlighted to the Committee.

(2) The Committee heard from Mrs M Masters, who spoke against the officer recommendations and raised a number of points including: she has 27 years' experience of researching the Somerset definitive map; modification of the definitive map requires previously unseen new evidence; that tithe maps identified land subject to tithe; the parallels with the Peppard case; the route was not claimed by the Parish Council; it was accepted by the County Surveyor that the route is not a county road; there was no evidence in Council records of any public right of way; the route was excluded from the 1910

Finance Act and that there were other private droves recorded on the 1910 Finance Act. In conclusion Mrs Masters urged Members of the Committee to reject the officer recommendations.

(3) The Committee heard from Nina Dickson, who spoke against the officer recommendations and raised a number of points including: she owns the land on either side of the drove; she has studied the relevant maps very carefully, but they are of a poor quality; the user evidence was sketchy and undetailed; that she purchased the land in 2007, not 2011 as stated in the report; she checked the land for rights of way at the time of purchase; she had paid to clear the ditches on the route; she runs a business from the property employing 30 people and this results in heavy traffic on the drove road; dedication of the route would have a huge impact on her business; and the route is gated to prevent the escape of livestock.

(4) The Committee heard from Dick Skidmore, who spoke against the officer recommendations and raised a number of points including: he was a previous owner of the property, having purchased it in 1970 / 1971; he has installed gates on the route which had previously been blocked by old tin; the route was only used by local landowners; the importance of Mrs Masters representations; there are many droves in the area and these are often blocked by local farmers; opening the route would encourage other unsocial uses; there are badger sets on the route; and that in his opinion the route was not a carriageway and was only for agricultural use.

(5) The Committee heard from Clarissa Salmon, who spoke against the officer recommendations and raised a number of points including: she owns Lower Westholm Farm; she purchased the property in 1999; she had visited County Hall at the time of purchasing the property and was told the route was an accommodation lane; she uses the drove for cattle movement; she employs local people; health and safety concerns if the route was dedicated as a bridleway; and the badger sets on the route.

(6) The Committee heard from Sarah Bucks, who spoke in support of the officer recommendations and raised a number of points including: the full package of papers submitted by the Mendip Bridleways and Byways Association; the public status of the land won't affect private access rights; and that she would appeal to the Planning Inspectorate if the recommendations were not agreed.

(7) The Committee heard from Andrew Townend, who spoke in support of the officer recommendations and raised a number of points including: his support for the officer recommendations; he was a resident of North Wotton; his wife is a horse rider and uses local lanes and bridleways; his wife had frequently ridden the route until it had become impassable; the gates erected by Dick Skidmore were to improve security, and he had offered to open and close them if he was present; he has last walked the route in February 2013; he had approached Clarissa Salmon regarding having the route professionally

cleared; and that at no time had it been suggested that he didn't have the right to walk or ride the route.

(8) The Committee heard from Rachel Thompson, who spoke in support of the officer recommendations and raised a number of points including: she represented the trails trust; dedication of rights had already occurred; there had been no challenge regarding public use of the lane; previous owners had agreed their were public rights; the route is an unrecorded highway; and there had been no stopping-up order.

(9) The Committee heard from Alison House, who spoke in support of the officer recommendations and raised a number of points including: she is a past resident of North Wotton; she used to ride the route, and had last tried to in 2012 when she found the route to be blocked; that no farming practices had ever been stopped; Mr Skidmore did erect gates which were kept closed; there were no issues with access until the current owners purchased the property; she had taken wire cutters to open the route; and the route has always been a Right of Way.

(10) The Committee heard from Harriet Ray, representing the Mendip Bridleways and Byways Association, who spoke in support of the officer recommendations and raised a number of points including; she lives in the Pilton Parish; she had ridden the route; there was a presumption that the route is an ancient carriageway; correspondence with Council officers in 1980 / 1981; that in recent years the route had become blocked by vegetation; that the route should have been added to the definitive map in 1957; and that this was an opportunity to correct past mistakes.

(11) The Chair noted that the Members of the Committee has recently visited the application route.

(12) The Committee proceeded to debate during which a number of questions were asked by Members including: establishing the source of the highways evidence; the importance of the historical evidence; the importance of user evidence showing that the route had been used over many years; the lack of documentary evidence of any searches; the potential to allow the gates used for stock control to remain in place.

(13) In response to the points raised in debate the Rights of Way Officer noted: the Council has a duty to amend the Definitive Map if it is shown to be in error; and private rights of use over the route would not be affected if an order were made; issues such as effect on business or unauthorised access could not be taken into account; the level of public use is material to the decision, but can be given too much weight; the importance of historic evidence; and that gates could be retained if there were in situ at the point the route was dedicated, and further gates could be licenced under certain circumstances but this was not relevant to today's decision.

(14) Cllr Mark Keating proposed the recommendations as detailed in the officer report and this was seconded by Cllr Nigel Taylor.

(15) The Committee resolved that:

- i. An Order be made, the effect of which would be to add to the Definitive Map and Statement of Public Rights of Way a public bridleway between WS7/54 and Lower Westholme Road, in the parish of Pilton (shown A-B on plan H063-2017).
- ii. If there are no objections to such an order, or if any objections which are made are subsequently withdrawn, it be confirmed
- iii. if objections are maintained to such an order, it will be submitted to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

6 Alterations to the rear extension of Highfield House. Change of use from B1 (Business) to D1 (Non-Residential Institutions) – agenda item 6

(1) The Case Officer with reference to the report supporting papers, and the use of maps, plans and photographs outlined the application for alternations to the rear extension of Highfield House, and change of use from B1 (Business) to D1 (Non-Residential Institutions).

The Committee were informed that: the application site was close to the Mendip District Council offices and the Mendip Shape Hub site; and there were no transport implications as the existing car park would be utilised.

The Case Officer proceeded to highlight the key issues for consideration: conformity with the Development Plan; residential and business amenity; and impact on the setting of a listed building. With reference to the key issues for consideration it was noted that: listed building consent was granted in October 2017; and use of the outside area was of concern to neighbours, but mitigation measures including a soft play surface and fencing had been proposed. In conclusion the case officer highlighted that it was recommended permission be granted subject to the conditions detailed in the officer report.

(2) The Committee heard from Paula Bright the Chief Executive of SWEADA and tenants of the neighbouring property, who made a number of observations regarding the application including: her main concern was noise; SWEADA had been established for 25 year and was the only similar charity in Somerset or the surrounding area; the property had been chosen due to its discreet and quiet location; the large gallery room window which faces the courtyard is single glazed; the importance of privacy; and the right to peaceful enjoyment of the property. In summary it was requested that the outside space not be used.

(3) The Committee heard from Penny Bragg, a Get Set Officer speaking as the applicant, who spoke in support of the officer recommendations and raised a number of points including: Get Set work with small targeted groups of parents and children; the outside area would only be used for short periods;

the importance of having available outside space, which could offer a safe and supervised environment; the local Community Centre has closed; and that Get Set want to work with their neighbours.

(4) Cllr John Parham addressed the Committee as the divisional Member, and noted: listed building consent had been granted; mitigation measures including fencing and a soft play surface had been proposed; and that in his opinion the applicant would work with the neighbouring charity.

(5) The Committee proceeded to debate during which a number of questions were asked by Members to which the Case Officer responded including: if the barrier across the yard included gated access; the importance of the mitigation measures; restricting the use of the outside space; and the potential for acoustic fencing.

(6) The Service Manager, Planning Control, Enforcement and Compliance highlighted to the Committee that mitigation measures would normally be expected to be for the duration of the development, and for the purposes of enforcement he would suggest the relevant condition be amended to include details of implementation and maintenance.

(7) Cllr John Parham proposed the recommendations detailed in the officer report, subject to an amendment to include details of the implementation and maintenance of the mitigation measures, and this was seconded by Cllr Mike Pullin.

(8) The Committee resolved in respect of planning application no. 2017/1821/CNT that planning permission be GRANTED subject to the conditions set out in section 9 of the officer's report, together with an amendment to the conditions to ensure the implementation and maintenance of the noise mitigation measures. The Committee further resolved that authority to undertake any minor non-material editing which may be necessary to the wording of those conditions be delegated to the Service Manager, Planning Control Enforcement & Compliance

8 Any other business of urgency – agenda item 8

There was no other business.

(The meeting closed at 15:44)

Chair, Regulation Committee

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WILDLIFE AND COUNTRYSIDE ACT 1981 – SECTION 53, SCHEDULE 14
APPLICATION TO ADD A PUBLIC FOOTPATH FROM AX15/14 PARALLEL
TO THE A371 WEST TOWARDS CROSS
IN THE PARISH OF
COMPTON BISHOP 810M

Author: Erica Darch
Date: 30 January 2018

This document is also available in Braille, large print, on tape and on disc and we can translate it into different languages. We can provide a member of staff to discuss the details.



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9. Summary and Conclusions
10. Recommendation
11. List of Appendices

1. Introduction

1.1 On 5 August 2014 Tess Gill on behalf of the Coffin Lane Campaign made an application under Schedule 14 and Section 53(5) of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 for an Order to amend the Definitive Map and Statement by adding a public footpath described in paragraph 2 below.

1.2 A public footpath can be used by the public on foot only.

1.3 The purpose of this report is to establish what public rights, if any, exist.

1.4 Private rights may exist, but have no place in this investigation and do not form part of the decision making process.

2. The Application

2.1 The application is supported by evidence from 21 people who attest to use of the route, photographs of the site, an accompanying statement, and a legal opinion. Evidence from two additional users was submitted during the investigation.

2.2 The application route is shown coloured blue on Appendix 1. It runs from the western end of footpath AX 15/14 (point A on appendix 1) parallel with the A371 in a west/north-westerly direction towards Cross for approximately 127 meters before re-joining the A371 (point B on the appendix 1). The route has a grassed surface.

2.3 Photographs of the claimed route taken on 2 December 2016 are at Appendix 2.

2.4 A land registry search was carried out on 28 October 2016 which identified two joint landowners for the whole of the land over which the application route runs (referred to as 'the landowner' throughout this report).

2.5 A case file, including the application and consultation responses will be available to Members in the Member's Room at County Hall from the date of publication of the committee report, one week in advance of the relevant meeting of the Regulation Committee.

2.6 A draft version of this report dated 25/10/2017 was circulated to interested parties and comments invited. The report has been updated in response to the resulting comments and additional evidence received, as and where appropriate. The full submissions made in response to the draft report and the officer's response will be available to Members in the Member's Room at County Hall from the date of publication of the committee report, one week in advance of the relevant meeting of the Regulation Committee.

3. Relevant Legislation

3.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 specifies in Section 53(2)(b), that the County Council must keep the Definitive Map and Statement under continuous review and must make such modifications as appear to them to be requisite in the light of certain specified events. In this case sections 53(3)(b) and 53(3)(c)(i) are of particular relevance.

3.2 Section 53(3)(b) requires the Map and Statement to be modified on *“the expiration, in relation to any way in the area to which the map relates, of any period such that the enjoyment by the public of the way during that period raises a presumption that the way has been dedicated as a public path”*.

3.3 Section 53(3)(C)(i) states that the Map and Statement should be modified where the County Council discover evidence which, when considered with all the other available evidence, shows *“that a right of way which is not shown in the map and statement subsists or is reasonably alleged to subsist over land in the area to which the map relates, being a right of way such that the land over which the right subsists is a public path a restricted byway or, subject to section 54A, a byway open to all traffic”*

3.4 Later in the same Act section 53(5) enables any person to apply to the Authority (Somerset County Council) for an Order to be made modifying the Definitive Map and Statement in respect of a number of ‘events’ including those specified in Section 53(3)(b) and 53(3)(c)(i) of the Act as quoted above. On receipt of such an application the County Council is under a duty to investigate the status of the route. It was under these provisions that the Coffin Lane Campaign made their application.

3.5 The purpose of Section 53 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 is to record or delete the record of rights rather than create or extinguish the rights themselves. Practical considerations such as potential utility, suitability, security and the wishes of landowners cannot be considered under the legislation.

3.6 Twenty years use by the general public can give rise to the presumption of dedication of a way under Section 31 of the Highways Act 1980. The period of 20 years is measured backwards from the date of challenge by some means sufficient to bring it home to the public that their right to use the way is being challenged. Section 31 (1) states *“where a way over any land, other than a way of such character that use of it by the public could not give rise at Common Law to any presumption of dedication, has actually been enjoyed by the public as of right and without interruption for a full period of 20 years, the way is deemed to have been dedicated as a highway unless there is sufficient evidence that there was no intention during that period to dedicate it”*.

3.7 Section 32 of the Highways Act 1980 states that *“a Court or other tribunal, before determining whether a way has or has not been dedicated as a*

highway, or the date on which such dedication, if any, took place shall take into consideration any map, plan or history of the locality or other relevant document which is tendered in evidence and shall give weight thereto as the Court or tribunal considers justified by the circumstances, including the antiquity of the tendered document, the status of the person by whom and the purpose for which it was made or compiled and the custody in which it has been kept and from which it is produced”.

3.8 Any changes to the Definitive Map must reflect public rights that already exist. It follows that changes to the Definitive Map must not be made simply because such a change would be desirable, or instrumental in achieving another objective. Therefore, before an order changing the Definitive Map is made, Members must be satisfied that public rights have come into being at some time in the past. This might be in the distant past (proved by historic or documentary evidence) or in the recent past (proved by witness evidence). The decision is a quasi-judicial one in which the decision maker must make an objective assessment of the available evidence and then conclude whether or not the relevant tests set out above have been met.

4. Documentary Evidence

4.1 The table below shows documentary evidence sources examined as part of this investigation.

4.2 Enclosure Records:

4.2.1 Explanation of the type of evidence
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<p>Enclosure Awards are legal documents that can still be valid today. They usually consist of a written description of an area with a map attached. Awards resulted from a need by the landowners to gather together their lands and fence in their common lands. A local Act of Parliament was needed to authorise the procedure and an Enclosure Commissioner was appointed as a result to oversee the compilation of the award and map. Land was divided into individual plots and fields and redistributed amongst the existing owners. Enclosure Awards provide statutory evidence of the existence of certain types of highway. They enabled public rights of way to be created as necessary, confirmed and endorsed and sometimes stopped up. Enclosure Commissioners surveyed land that was to be enclosed and had the power to ‘set out and appoint public and private roads and paths’ that were often situated over existing ancient ways.</p>
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4.2.2 Compton Bishop New Inclosures Map and Award 1778 – 1779. Somerset Heritage Trust (SHT) reference: Q/RDE/117. Appendix: 3

4.2.3 Description and interpretation of evidence

The map includes a key which identifies 'Horse Road or Drove' and 'Foot Path'. However, although part of the current field through which the application route runs is shown, the northern edge of the mapped area lies further south than the application route and follows a field boundary which is no longer present on the ground. This boundary can be seen as an earthwork on the 1946 aerial photographs (see paragraph 4.10, below).

As the area over which the application route runs is not covered by the map or award it is given no weight in this investigation.

4.3 Quarter Session records:

4.3.1 Explanation of the type of evidence From early times many functions now dealt with by local and central government were dealt with at the Court of the Quarter Sessions under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, who were advised by a Clerk of the Peace. Amongst other matters the justices were responsible for the maintenance of county bridges and for the failure of parishes to maintain their roads properly. Diversion and extinguishments of rights of way were dealt with at the Quarter Sessions and Justices certificates in respect of the completion of the setting out of roads were also issued. These records are capable of providing conclusive evidence of what the Court actually decided was the status of the route and can still be valid today.

4.3.2 Sessions roll for Epiphany 1928: Papers relating to the stopping up and diversion of the A38 at Compton Bishop 26 October 1927. SHT reference number: Q\SR\910/12 – 33. Appendix: 4.

4.3.3 Description and interpretation of evidence

The plan, which includes an enlarged inset, shows the old road and the route of the new road and includes the western end of Cross Lane which is labelled 'to Axbridge'. No feature which might be a footpath is shown. A symbol which may represent a gate is shown in the field boundary opposite Manor Farm on the southern side of Cross Lane at point B. However, there is no key and nothing to indicate whether this was simply a field gate or access to a public footpath or something else.

No mention of a footpath is made in the various documents relating to this stopping up.

Neither the application route nor the footpath AX15/14 were directly affected by the new road, and so may not have been shown even if they had been present. The plan also only extends as far as the western end of the application route. Therefore this document can only be given little weight in this investigation.

4.4 Tithe Records:

4.4.1 Explanation of the type of evidence Tithe maps and the written document which accompanied them, (the apportionment) were produced

between 1837 and the early 1850's in response to the Tithe Commutation Act 1836, to show which landowner owned which pieces of land and as a result how much they owed in monetary terms. The tax replaced the previous 'payment in kind' system where one tenth of the produce of the land was given over to the Church.

A map was produced by the Tithe Commissioners which showed parcels of land with unique reference numbers, and these were referred to in the apportionment document, which contained details of the land including its ownership, occupation and use.

Public roads which generated no titheable produce were not given a tithe number. Some private roads, due to use could be equally not liable to a tithe. However, public and private roads could be subject to a tithe, if for instance, they produced a crop – grazing or hay cut from the verges.

The Map and Apportionment must be considered together. Roads were sometimes listed at the end of the apportionment; there was often a separate list for private roads.

Tithe maps and apportionments were not prepared for the purpose of distinguishing between public and private rights; they were intended to apportion a monetary rent in lieu of tithe payments in kind.

Tithe maps provide good topographical evidence that a route physically existed and can be used to interpret other contemporary documents.

4.4.2 Compton Bishop Tithe Map and Apportionment 1838 – 9. SWHT reference: D\D/Rt/M/68 (map) and D\D/Rt/A/68 (apportionment). Appendix: 5.

4.4.3 Description and interpretation of evidence

Cross Lane is shown on the map un-numbered. The field to the south of Cross Lane through which the application route runs is given the apportionment number 111. No feature which might be a footpath or other way is shown either along the route of footpath AX 15/14 or the application route.

The Tithe Apportionment records 111 as belonging to Sir John Mordaunt, occupied by Thomas Tozer, described as 'Part of the fifteen acres', and as 'Pasture' with no remarks recorded against it.

Tithe records were concerned with assessing and recording land to facilitate the payment of tithes and not with recording public rights of way. Unproductive land, such as some roads, was exempt from payment of tithes. Land over which a footpath ran would have been unlikely to have been deemed unproductive and so the non-recording of a footpath on the tithe map is not good evidence that the footpath did not exist. Therefore, the tithe map is of no assistance in this case.

4.5 Ordnance Survey Records:

4.5.1 Explanation of the type of evidence The Ordnance Survey (OS) are generally accepted as producing an accurate map depiction of what was on the ground at the time of a survey.

OS Maps cannot generally be regarded as evidence of status, however they indicate the physical existence of a route at the date of survey.

4.5.2 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Sheet XV11.16. 1886 (Surveyed 1884), 1903 (revised 1902) and 1930 (revised 1929).

Appendix: 6

On the 1886 map Cross Lane is shown coloured sienna with a thickened casing line to the south. At the western end a dashed line and uncoloured strip separate the sienna coloured road from the southern bracing line, probably indicating a verge. A route is shown in the same position as the current footpath AX 15/14 as parallel dashed lines, braced with the rest of the field, and annotated FP. No foot path or other way is shown approximating the application route.

The 1903 and 1930 maps are uncoloured but otherwise show the area in the same way as the 1886 map except for very minor changes of no significance to the application route.

4.5.3 Ordnance Survey 1 inch: 1 mile Sheet 280, 1898.

Appendix: 7.

Cross Lane is shown as a first class road (thickened casing lines on both sides). No footpath is shown to the south on either the application route or the current path of footpath AX 15/14.

4.5.4 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Sheet ST45, 1959.

Appendix: 8.

Cross Lane is shown coloured orange with casing lines of equal thickness. A route is shown as a single dashed line labelled F.P. along the route of the current footpath AX15/14. No way of any kind is shown along the application route.

4.5.5 Description and interpretation of evidence.

OS maps are excellent evidence for the physical existence of a route on the ground, but not whether or not there were public rights over it. Therefore, the fact that the route of footpath AX 15/14 (where shown) corresponds with the route recorded on the DMS is good evidence that footpath AX 15/14 followed its current path when these maps were surveyed. Similarly, the fact that the application route is not shown at all is good evidence that there was no physical feature forming a path over the application route.

4.6 1910 Finance Act

4.6.1 Explanation of the type of evidence The Finance Act of 1910 provided, among other things, for the levy and collection of a duty on the incremental value of all land in the United Kingdom.

Land was broken into land ownership units known as hereditaments and given a number. Land could be excluded from payment of taxes on the grounds that it was a public highway and reductions in value were sometimes made if land was crossed by a public right of way. Finance Act records consist of two sets of documents which are:-

- Working Plans and Valuation Books. Surviving copies of both records may be held at the Local Records Office. Working maps may vary in details of annotation and shading. The Valuation Books generally show records at a preparatory stage of the survey.
- The Record Plans and Field Books (small bound books) are the final record of assessment and contain more detail than the working records. The Record Plans and Field Books are deposited at The National Archives, Kew.

While the Valuation and Field Books were generally kept untouched after 1920, many of the working and record maps remained in use by the Valuation Offices and sometimes information was added after the initial Valuation process. The 1910 Finance Act material did not become widely available until the mid 1980's. It cannot therefore have been considered during the Definitive map making process and can be considered "new evidence", if it is relevant.

4.6.2 Working Plan and Valuation Book. SHC reference DD/IR/OS/17/16 (plan) and DD/IR/W/43/4 (book). Appendix: 9.

4.6.3 Description and interpretation of evidence

The Record Plan and Field Book have not been viewed in this case. The Working Plan shows Cross Lane as a white road excluded from the hereditaments. The footpath now recorded as AX 15/14 is shown on the OS base mapping as a footpath, but nothing is shown over the area of the application route. The application route is within hereditament 89.

The Valuation book describes hereditament 89 as being occupied by Herbert Tilley, describes the property as a 'Farm' and the name or location as 'Cross Manor Farm'. There are no deductions recorded for public rights of way, easements etc.

Where deductions are made it is normally considered fairly good evidence for public rights of way as the landowner is admitting their existence. Although it would have been to a landowners advantage to acknowledge a public right of way if it existed and therefore claim the corresponding deduction, they were not required to do so. Therefore, if there was a footpath through a hereditament it would probably be shown in the Valuation Book, but its absence does not prove it did not exist. In this case even the footpath shown on the base mapping is not acknowledged, and these records are therefore not helpful in this instance.

4.7 Definitive Map and Statement preparation records

4.7.1 Explanation of the type of evidence The Definitive Map and Statement were produced after the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 placed a duty on County Councils to survey and map all public rights of way in their area. The process was undertaken in four statutory stages:

- Walking Survey Cards and maps - Parish Councils were required to survey the paths they thought were public paths at that time and mark them on a map. The route was described on a survey card, on the reverse were details of who walked the route and when. Queries for the whole parish are often noted on a separate card.
- Draft Map – Somerset County Council produced the Draft Map from the details shown on the Survey Map. These Maps were agreed by the County Works Committee and the date of this Committee became the 'relevant date' for the area. The map was then published for public consultation. Any objections received were recorded in a Summary of Objections.
- Draft Modification Map – This stage in the process was non statutory. SCC produced a map to show any proposed changes as a result of objections to the Draft Map. Any objections received were recorded in a summary of Counter Objections to the Draft Modification map.
- Provisional Map – This map incorporates the information from the Draft Maps updated to reflect any successful objections. These were put on deposit in the Parishes and District Council offices at this point only the tenant, occupier or landowner could object,
- Definitive Map and Statement – Any path shown is conclusive evidence of the existence and status of a public right of way until proved otherwise. The Definitive Map is without prejudice to other or higher rights.

4.7.2 Survey Card

The survey card records AX 15/14 as a foot path and reads;
Description:- The path starts at Manor Farm, Cross to Town's End Farm Axbridge, F.P. starting from top gate of Manor Farm home ground Ord No 89 over stile to Ord No 87 crossing boundary of Parish to Axbridge. This stile is [disused?] and No Step.

The application route was not recorded in the parish survey.

4.7.3 Survey Map

Shows the route of footpath AX 15/14 in grey / green. No route of any kind is shown on the application route.

4.7.4 Draft Map

Shows the route of AX 15/14 in pink. No route of any kind is shown on the application route.

4.7.5 Draft Modification Map

The route of footpath AX 15/14 is shown on the base mapping but without additional annotations or labels. No route of any kind is shown on the application route.

4.7.6 Provisional Map

Footpath AX 15/14 is shown in purple, labelled 15/14 in pencil. No route of any kind is shown on the application route.

4.7.7 Definitive Map Appendix: 10.

Foot path AX 15/14 is shown in purple. No right of way of any description is recorded along the application route.

4.7.8 Definitive Map Statement

Footpath AX 15/14 Statement reads;

From:- Manor Farm, Cross

To:- Parish boundary near Townsend Farm, Axbridge

Description:- The path is a F.P. It starts at the top gate of Manor Farm home ground, on the south side of the Cross – Axbridge county road, and it runs easterly parallel with the road to the parish boundary where it continues as footpath 1/22 to Townsend Farm, Axbridge.

4.7.9 Interpretation of evidence

None of the preparation documents for the Definitive Map, or the Definitive Map itself show the application route, although the route of footpath AX 15/14 is shown consistently along its currently recorded line.

The Survey Card and Definitive Statement both describe the route as starting at the top gate of Manor Farm home ground. Taken alone the written descriptions could refer to one of two gates (point A or point B). However, when considered alongside the map it is clearly referring to a gate near point A. The map and statement are not in conflict, and the application route is not recorded either on the Definitive Map or in the Definitive Statement.

The DMS is considered definitive evidence of what it contains, but not of what it omits, and therefore the omission of the application route from the DMS is not evidence against its existence.

4.8 Highways records (SCC). Appendix: 11 A – P.

4.8.1 Description and interpretation of evidence

In 2002 road works caused the A371 Axbridge bypass to be closed and traffic diverted onto Cross Lane. In anticipation of the increased traffic which would be travelling on Cross Lane as a result, WS Atkins Consultants Limited (working on behalf of SCC) contacted the then landowner, the Compton [Bishop] Estate,

to request permission to create a footpath on the current application route. Letters and notes in the file suggest Mr Ian Crawford referred WS Atkins to the current landowners as the land was being sold to them and it was anticipated they would own the land by the time the diversion was due to be in force.

Some documents refer to a 'swing gate' to be added to the existing gate at point B rather than a stile. These documents have not been included in the appendices or discussed further as a stile appears to have been the option which was eventually implemented, and the documents provide no additional relevant information.

The file contains the following relevant documents:

A. Extracts from minutes of meeting WS Atkins 23/08/2001. Because of the increase in traffic caused by a diversion onto Cross Lane, the footpath will be looked into. The importance of consulting with the Parish and County Council was raised.

B. Plan dated 09 2001 showing the route of footpath AX 15/14, and hand written in red ink a dashed line over approximately the line of the application route under consideration here, labelled "Temporary extension to footpath" and marked by an X at approximately point B, "STILE REQUESTED HERE".

C. A plan dated September 2001, showing the route of footpath AX 15/14 as a dashed line labelled "Current dedicated footpath" and a double-ended arrow in approximately the position of the application route under consideration here labelled "Temporary extension to footpath".

D- Extract from minutes of meeting SCC / WS Atkins 17/09/2001. Confirming the extent of 'the right of access' approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of Cross Lane.

E. Letter from WS Atkins to Compton Estates 25/09/2001 requesting permission to install a hard surface and fence, and to extend the footpath to the end of Cross Lane.

F. Record of telephone conversation in reply to E, 27/09/01, from Mr Ian Crawford of Compton Bishop Estates informing WS Atkins that the land is soon to be sold, and that he will speak to the perspective landowner regarding the footpath issue.

G. Extract of email from WS Atkins to DEFRA 27 September 2001, discussing the intended temporary surface and possible footpath extension. The land is said to be owned by the Compton Bishop Estate but is soon to be sold and Ian Crawford will discuss the potential footpath extension with the perspective owners.

H. Memo from SCC Environment and Property to WS Atkins, 26 October 2001. Discussing the current landowners request for a stile at point B and desire to keep the gate at point B locked. Possibly referring to the plan (B) where the position of a stile is shown at point B in red ink. The memo states that SCC are

dealing with the perspective landowner rather than Ian Crawford, as the perspective landowner anticipates the sale will be completed shortly.

I. Photographs dated October 2001. Although a number of photographs were taken near the application route, none show the means of access to the field at point B. Two are reproduced in appendix 11 I.

The first, taken from approximately point A looking west along the application route towards point B, shows the route grassed, with no visible obstructions, and no visibly worn track. The second photograph taken from the field and looking north towards the road shows point A with a wooden field gate secured by a chain with a wooden stile adjacent to it. The stile at point A on the definitive line of AX15/14 appears to be newer than the gate, but not newly installed at the time the photograph was taken. There are five horizontal rails, and one V-shaped rail, and a single cross step supported by a round post. Although it is unknown who installed the stile at point A, it does not appear to conform to the types of stile installed by SCC on public rights of way. Efforts to discover whether it might have been installed by Sedgemoor District Council have been unsuccessful.

J. Extract from a Works Order, dated 17/10/01 but accompanying minutes of a WS Atkins meeting dated 01/12/2001, describing the installation of a “temporary stile to the A38 end of the footpath next to an existing gate” and repairs to the existing stile halfway along the footpath.

K. Extract of email from WS Atkins to landowners 10/12/2001 informing them of the signs that will be installed along the temporary extension of the footpath, including an A4 sign which will read “THIS SECTION OF FOOTPATH IS TEMPORARY AND HAS BEEN AGREED WITH KIND PERMISSION OF THE LAND OWNER FOR THE DURATION OF THE BRIDGE STRENGTHENING WORKS. THIS TEMPORARY FOOTPATH WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY 2002 UNTIL THE END OF MARCH 2002”

L. Agreement between landowners and WS Atkins / Somerset County Council, 10 December 2001, signed and dated 10/12/2001. The agreement is for a temporary footpath for a period of 5 months from 1 January 2001 during bridge strengthening works indicated on a plan in pink (see M, below), including the installation of a temporary stile at the western end of the temporary footpath and signs, and that the signs and temporary stile will be removed within two weeks of the end of the works.

M. Plan forming part of the agreement between landowners and WS Atkins / Somerset County Council, 10 December 2001 (L, above). A pink line indicates the temporary extension to the footpath to which the agreement refers, which corresponds with the application route under consideration in this report.

N. Extract from letter from landowner to WS Atkins / SCC 10/02/2002, pointing out that although footpath signs have been erected, the temporary stile at the “A38 end of the field opposite Manor Farm” has not been installed, and that the chain used to secure the gate at this point has been ripped off.

O - Extract from a memo from SCC to WS Atkins regarding the above letter (N) requiring the stile to be installed.

P - Extract from email from Compton Bishop Parish Council to WS Atkins. 14/02/2002 referring to the "temporary extension" of the footpath.

4.9 Parish File for Compton Bishop (held by SCC) and relating to PROW issues) reference RW1/21 file 2. Appendix: 12 A – E.

4.9.1 Description and interpretation of evidence

The file contains the following relevant documents:

A. An SCC internal memorandum dated 20/05/1996 from Ian Connell (Environment Department, SCC) to B. Twist, Rights of Way (reference HD/ES/0346/2/IDC).

The memorandum describes the concerns of the agent for Compton Bishop Estates, who owned the land over which the application route runs, regarding 'ramblers' using the gate opposite Manor Farm (point B). The memorandum records that the landowner's agent objected to this and that he suggests a stile is installed further east at the start of the public right of way.

The plan accompanying the memorandum shows the current route of footpath AX 15/14 in red and labelled 'EXISTING PUBLIC FOOTPATH'.

The memo also refers to a proposed cycleway and footpath discussed in 1994. Documents relating to this proposal are also present in the file and show that it included the current application route, but as the proposed creation never took place, have not been included in the appendices. From the documents found, it is uncertain what stage this proposal reached, or why it never took place.

The contents of this memo suggest there was no stile at point B in 1996 (had a stile been present, the walkers would have been likely to use this rather than the gate) and shows that the landowner's agent did not recognise the application route as a public right of way in 1996 and wished to prevent the public using it. If walkers were able to leave the gate open it also shows that the gate was unlocked at least some of the time in the period leading up to the land agent contacting the council, and that the landowner was aware of at least some public use at this time.

In a different coloured pen at the end of this memorandum are notes of a phone call from the agent for the Compton Bishop Estate which took place during the week beginning 20/05/1996.

For a transcript of the handwritten memorandum see appendix 12 A. The notes record that the enquiry was passed to J. Searle (Sedgemoor District Council) with the recommendation that:

- a stile is installed;
- a notice is installed saying no public right of way with an arrow to the

- start of the footpath; and
- a notice at the second gate where the footpath ends instructing walkers to re-join the road.

The stile referred to would have been at point A. A photograph taken in 2001 (paragraph 4.9.1 I, appendix 11) shows a stile was installed at point A, but no notices or signs are visible. It is unknown whether any of the signs referred to were actually installed. If they had been, they may have acted as a challenge to the public's use of the application route, but no evidence has been found that they were installed and no users recall seeing them (see paragraph 5.9 below).

Bi, Bii and Biii were sent to SCC together as one fax.

Bi. Letter from the then Chairman of Compton Bishop Parish Council to the current landowners, dated 21 April 2002.

The letter states that residents benefited recently when "you kindly allowed them to use of your land to effectively extend the footpath while road works were being carried out" and goes on to request discussion of a possible permanent extension.

Bii. Text of email sent to SCC as a fax from the Vice Chairman of Compton Bishop Parish Council to the landowners, hand dated '23/06/02'.

The email expresses gratitude for the "temporary permissive extension to opposite Manor Farm during the congestion caused by the Axbridge bypass bridge strengthening work, and we know how much it was appreciated by the residents of Cross". The letter goes on to raise concerns regarding the safety of walkers on Cross Lane, refers to complaints the Parish Council has received since the temporary stile was taken out of use "last week" and asks whether the landowner would consider "allowing the temporary permissive extension of the footpath to become a permanent permissive path".

Biii. 25 June 2002. Text of email from Landowners to Compton Bishop Parish Council. The email is apparently a reply to Bii, and declines to consider any changes.

C. An internal memorandum dated 28/06/2002 from Audrey Westall, Somerset Property Services to Rowena Smith [SCC Rights of Way].

The memorandum concerns a telephone call from the Vice Chairman and Footpaths Officer of Compton Bishop Parish Council raising concerns about the safety of walkers exiting onto Cross Lane from footpath AX 15/14 after a temporary extension to this footpath allowing walkers to exit opposite Manor Farm was brought to an end (see paragraph 4.8.1). As the bridge work was finished, the temporary extension was ended and the "temporary gate at the cross roads" was no longer available for walkers to use. The memorandum refers to and includes copies of the Parish Council's letters to the landowners asking them to consider a permanent extension to the footpath (Bi and Bii) and the landowner's reply declining (Biii).

D. Fax from SCC to Compton Bishop Parish Council dated 09/07/2002

The fax is a reply to an enquiry regarding the creation of a permanent footpath link to Cross. Several options are suggested including by agreement with the landowner, a Creation Order, and the parish council buying the land and dedicating the path themselves.

E. Letter dated 17/07/2002 from Compton Bishop Parish Council to SCC Group Manager Rights of Way

This is a reply to a letter sent 12/07/02 (a copy of which has not been found), and the fax sent 09/07/02 (D). The letter confirms Compton Bishop Parish Council's gratitude to the landowners for "allowing the temporary extension to the Cross Lane footpath for the duration of the Axbridge bypass bridge strengthening." It goes on to say that the closure of this temporary extension led to "a number" of people expressing their concerns at a parish council meeting.

4.10 Aerial photograph 1946

Appendix: 13.

4.10.1 Description and interpretation of evidence

The area of the application route is covered. A gate or a gap in the hedge that separates Cross Lane from the field containing the application route can be seen at the point where the application route and the western end of footpath AX 15/14 meet (point A). No similar gateway or gap can be seen at the western end of the application route (point B), but the quality and scale of the photograph combined with presence of long shadows make it difficult to see the area clearly. Therefore, these photographs are of very little use in this investigation.

Earthworks which match earlier field boundaries shown on the 1778 – 9 Inclosure Map can be seen in this photograph. A similar possible field boundary in the form of a shallow earthwork can be seen running from the immediate west of the gap in the hedge at point A in a southerly direction to join with the field boundaries which match the Inclosure Map. There is no field boundary in this position now, but the earthwork suggests there may have been at some point in the past, perhaps in the 18th century or earlier.

4.11 Google Earth Images 1999 – 2001, 2006 and 2009

Appendix: 14.

4.11.1 Description and interpretation of evidence

A photograph available on Google Earth dated between 1999 and 2001 shows a large group of probably round hay bales immediately to the east of the gate at point B. There is a gap between the hedge and the bales of approximately 2 metres which would be sufficient width for a walker to pass through. The area around the bales is bare earth on three sides, with the fourth side (between the hedge and the bales over the application route) mostly in deep shadow which

obscures the ground surface. The area not in shadow appears to be bare earth. If the bales were fenced to prevent livestock from accessing them then that fence can't be seen in this image. However, the scale of the image is such that a wire fence would be unlikely to be visible. It is therefore not possible to tell from this image whether the bales were fenced at the time the photograph was taken and therefore whether there was a fence across the application route. Apart from point B just to the east of the bales and the gateway at point A, both of which are bare earth, the application route is grassed. No other obstructions can be seen on the rest of the application route in these images.

On an image dated 2006 the bales are no longer present, and strong shadows indicate the field gates at point A and B are shut.

An image dated 2009 shows the livestock building and surrounding hard standing / stoned area between points A and B, and a barrier (either gates or a fence) across the application route at the western end of the hard standing extending from the hard standing to the hedge, and possibly at the eastern edge of the barn as well.

It is not possible to see on the 1999 / 2001 or 2009 images whether the gates at point A and B are open or shut. Neither is it possible to see whether there is a stile or fence next to the gate on any of the images.

4.12 Planning Application

This application and the associated documents can be viewed at [http://www.sedgemoor.gov.uk/planning_online/\(S\(a1oy5o2sxqfcnahrqtvb2nxv\)\)/Search.aspx](http://www.sedgemoor.gov.uk/planning_online/(S(a1oy5o2sxqfcnahrqtvb2nxv))/Search.aspx)

Appendix: 18

4.12.1 Application 21\03\00016. Registered date 11/09/2003.

A photograph, digitally date stamped 1 10 '03, and submitted as part of this planning application, shows a wooden field gate at point B clearly secured to the gatepost. The method of securing the gate appears to be a chain and padlock. However, it is not possible to be certain as the resolution of the image is too low when viewed at sufficient scale. To the immediate west of the gate is a partially overgrown wooden structure consisting of three transverse bars and a post extending above the height of the gate. This structure is consistent with the structure visible in later photographs and on the ground now, but without the fourth top bar. No cross-step is visible in the photograph and although any cross step which was present would probably be visible, the partial overgrowth makes it difficult to be completely certain.

4.13 Compton Bishop Parish Council Minutes, Annual Assembly Minutes and Chairman's notes. SWHT reference: D\PC\com.b/4/8/4 and D\PC\com.b/4/8/5.

Appendix: 16. (including transcript of relevant sections).

4.13.1 Description and interpretation of evidence

A scanned copy of extracts from Compton Bishop Parish Council / Annual Assembly Minutes for 12/07/1979, 10/10/1979, 01/11/1979, 03/04/1980 and

01/05/1980 were provided by a respondent to the consultation.

A scanned copy of extracts from Compton Bishop Parish Council / Annual Assembly Minutes for 07/02/1980 and 21/03/1980 were provided by the clerk of the parish council.

Unsigned minutes of 06/09/1979, 06/12/1979, 03/01/1980 and Chairman's notes were viewed at the South West Heritage Trust.

The minutes for July 1979 refer to the Definitive Map at minute 95(a). Minute 95(c) states that "The Council considered that a sign should be erected to indicate the Cross Lane footpath leading to Axbridge. Mr Brinson agreed to discuss the matter with Mr Crawford".

In September 1979 the minutes record that Mr Brinson was still waiting for an opportunity to speak to Mr Crawford.

In October 1979 "It was agreed that Mr Brinson should proceed to put up a direction post at the end of the Cross Lane path."

In November 1979 "It was agreed that the installation of a direction post should be postponed until the hard standings for bus passengers were laid."

In December 1979 "it was agreed that the direction post should be put up at once and Mr. Brinson agreed to attend to it."

In January 1980 it was reported that Mr Brinson had been unable to erect the direction post.

In February 1980 it was reported that Mr Brinson had been unable to obtain a metal post and it was agreed a wooden one would be used.

The minutes of the parish assembly of March 1980 recording the Chairman's address refer to the path alongside Cross Lane and state "A sign would however, be put up at the Cross end". A handwritten document, apparently the Chairman's notes in preparation for his address at the March 1980 meeting, state "I would like to mention that your P.C. intends to erect a footpath sign for "Coffin Lane", which is the footpath which runs parallel to Cross Lane to Axbridge. Negotiations with the relevant interested parties have been successful & we now have a post and a sign & hope to put it up soon, probably in conjunction with building the bus shelter. We also intend to ask if Axbridge T.C. will deal similarly with their end."

The April and May 1980 minutes refer to the progress of work relating to bus stops.

In July 1979 the Parish Council clearly had the Definitive Map in mind as it was discussed in the minutes (95(a)), and were therefore presumably aware that the recorded definitive line of footpath AX15/14 stops at point A and that no public right of way was recorded on the application route. However, no comment is made in the minutes suggesting the parish council was aware of an inaccuracy in the DMS (i.e. that the recorded route should continue west to point B) either in relation to this minute, or in relation to the sighting of the direction post at minute 95(c).

The various references to the installation of a direction post would be

consistent with a post to be located at point A or situated on the roadside verge directing walkers to point A and on to the definitive line of AX15/14, but would also be compatible with a sign directing people onto the application route under consideration here.

The fact that the installation of the direction post was delayed until the hard standing at the bus stops had been laid suggests that the post was to be installed in the same area as one of the bus stops. The bus stop on the north side of the road is described as being relocated to the entrance to the telephone exchange. The stop on the south side is not described in detail, but Witness W (see 6.2.4) refers to people waiting for the bus in the gateway at point B, User 2 refers to the hard standing created by the bus company being in the vicinity of point B, and User 12 refers to people leaving bikes at point B when they caught the bus. Therefore, although open to interpretation, it seems more likely that the bus stop in question, and therefore the sign, was intended to be placed in the vicinity of point B.

If the intention had been to place the signpost on the roadside verge it would have been unlikely that the Parish Council would have needed to consult the landowner, unless the route it was directing people onto was to be permissive. It is therefore considered that the most likely scenario is that the Parish Council were discussing installing a sign to be located at point B to direct the public onto the application route.

Mr Crawford was presumably being consulted either because the Parish Council believed he was the landowner or a representative of the landowner.

Although there is no explicit record of Mr Crawford's or the landowners response, the parish council decided to go ahead and install the direction post and even went as far as buying the materials. Furthermore, the chairman reported or intended to report in reference to the direction post that "negotiations with the relevant interested parties have been successful" to the parish assembly in March 1980. This suggests the parish council received a response which led them to believe the landowner was in agreement with the erection of the direction post.

It is understood from user evidence that ultimately, this direction post was never installed.

**4.14 Declaration made by Somerset County Council 1 March 2001 by virtue of Article 35B of the Foot and Mouth Disease Order 1983 as amended by the Foot and Mouth Disease (Amendment) (England) Order 2001. From SCC Files.
Appendix: 20.**

SCC made a declaration on 1 March 2001 the effect of which was to close all public footpaths, bridleways and cycleways in the county, except those which were wholly within urban areas. The application route, recorded footpath

AX15/14 or AX1/22 are not wholly or partially within urban areas.

It is highly unlikely that the order would have had any legal effect on the application route as it was not recorded as a public right of way on the DMS¹, but the order would have closed AX15/14 and AX1/22 with which the application routes joins and then continue to Axbridge.

4.15 Somerset County Council (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Declaration No. 14 2002. From SCC files. Appendix 21.

This declaration, dated 1 June 2001, reopened rights of way which had previously been closed due to foot and mouth. The schedule included a list of rights of way which would continue to remain closed in parishes where the rest of the paths were open. Under Compton Bishop, footpath AX 15/14 is listed. Under Axbridge, footpath AX26/22 is listed. However, '26' is not the correct prefix for rights of way in Axbridge parish, and has been crossed through on the declaration. The correct prefix is '1', meaning the declaration also shows footpath AX1/22 remained closed. The declaration does not apply to the application route as it was not recorded on the DMS in 2001.

14.16 Press release 19 July 2001. From SCC files. Appendix 22.

The press release summarises the reopening of many rights of way in Somerset between 14 and 21 July 2001. Only a specified area (not including the application route) and rights of way through premises subject to 'Form A' notices remained closed.

14.17 SCC map showing 'Buffer Zone' and 'A Notice Farms' from 16 July 2001. Appendix 23.

The key identifies "A" Notice Farms with a blue outline around blue stipples. The application route is approximately 1.5 miles from the nearest "A" form farm shown, and over 25 miles from the buffer zone and would therefore not be affected by foot and mouth control measures applied to A notice premises.

4.18 Other sources of Primary Documentary Evidence which either did not cover the relevant area or did show the claimed route but do not assist in determining the status.

Parish Magazine for Weare, Cross, Compton Bishop, Biddisham and Loxton. Issues November and December 2001, February and March 2002.

(A\DBL/87/6)

Section 31 Statutory Declarations

Sedgemoor District File (held by SCC)

Road Records (1929, 1930's and 1950's). No evidence has been found that suggests the application route was a road maintainable at public expense in the highway records since 1929

¹ Mr Justice Kerr, Roxlena Ltd v Cumbria CC, paragraph 25, [2017] EWHC 2651 (Admin)

4.19. Documentary Evidence conclusions

4.19.1 The documents found in the highways files and parish file for Compton Bishop (held by Somerset County Council (SCC) and relating to PROW issues) described in paragraphs 4.8 and 4.9, the aerial photographs from Google Earth (paragraph 4.11), the Planning Application (paragraph 4.12) Parish Council Minutes (4.13) and documents relating to foot and mouth (4.14 – 4.17) will be considered with the user evidence in section 5, as they relate to more recent use and physical condition of the application route. The conclusions below are based on the older, historic documentary evidence.

4.19.2 Although many of the documentary sources depict the definitive footpath AX 15/14, none show the application route either as a physical feature on the ground or a public right of way of any kind. Some users (see section 5 for user evidence) have referred to the application route as the 'Coffin Path' or similar names, and described it as the route used to transport coffins from Axbridge Workhouse to Compton Bishop church. However, no documentary evidence has been submitted or found that supports this reputation for the historic use of the application route.

4.19.3 Some users have also referred to the apparent anomaly of the recorded route of footpath AX 15/14 terminating at point A for no discernible reason. The probable ancient field boundaries visible on the 1946 aerial photographs as earthworks and which partly match the boundaries on the 1779 Inclosure Award offers a possible explanation for this, as there appears to have been a field boundary running south from point A at some point.

4.19.4 The application route does not appear on any of the historic documents. The documentary evidence therefore does not support the existence of the application route as a footpath in existence prior to the 1950's.

5. User Evidence

5.1 The applicant submitted a legal opinion (appendix 15) with the application. This document reached the conclusion that there is sufficient credible evidence to justify the making of an order to record a footpath on the application route under Section 31 of the Highways Act 1980.

5.2 Since the legal opinion was written additional information (including interviews with some users, the statements of witness R to Z² and evidence submitted by the landowner) has been submitted or discovered, and was therefore not available for consideration when the opinion was written. Therefore, as all the evidence discussed in the legal opinion is discussed elsewhere in this report, I have not analysed this document further as part of this report.

² Users who submitted evidence have been assigned a number. People who had knowledge of the route other than as users have been called 'Witnesses' and assigned a letter.

5.3 A graphic summary of the user evidence as submitted can be found at Appendix 17³.

5.4 Twenty three people submitted evidence of their use of the application route. Each user has been given a number between 1 and 23 which will be used here for identification purposes.

5.5 Twenty one user evidence forms (UEF's) were submitted with the application, a further form was submitted after the application was received and one additional user gave evidence in an interview only⁴. Thirteen users were interviewed in person on 2 December 2016 and 12 December 2016, and one was interviewed by telephone on 15 May 2017.

5.6 User evidence covered the period between the 1960s and 2016.

5.7 The table below shows the estimated minimum and maximum average use per day over the application route in different years. Users 1, 3 and 21 have been excluded from the calculations as their use was permissive (see paragraph 5.8)⁵. The number in brackets is the average use per day including user 1, 3 and 21⁶. User 1, 3 and 21 probably could not be considered to be using the route with permission from 1997 because the tenant who gave them permission or for whom they worked was no longer in possession of the land.

Year	Minimum average use per day	Maximum average use per day
2001	1.06 (1.64)	1.67 (2.54)
1996	0.85 (1.43)	1.46 (2.33)
1982	0.40 (0.99)	0.45 (1.32)

³ Appendix 17. The smallest division of time represented in appendix 17 is 1 year. Therefore, where use took place for part of a calendar year, the box representing that year is wholly coloured in the chart.

Where a user gave a range of years for the start or end date of their use it is the maximum period of use which is represented.

Where a user referred imprecisely to a decade or part of a decade (for example, 'the 1980's, or 'early 90's') it is the maximum period which is represented in appendix 17, i.e. 1980 – 1989 or 1990 – 1995.

⁴ User 7 did not sign or date their User Evidence Form. They did, however, sign and date the map accompanying it.

⁵ As many respondents gave a range when asked how frequently they used a route, the minimum use given per year were added up and divided by 365, and the maximum use given per year were added up and divided by 365. Where a number was given per week or month this was extrapolated to the number per year. The evidence of all users who claimed to have used the application route in 1982, 1996 or 2001 was included except user 22, for whom the use per year is unknown, and user 12 who used the route "occasionally" in 1982. The evidence of witness R to Z has not been incorporated. Results are shown to two decimal place, not rounded.

⁶ The average use per day does not represent actual patterns of use. It is used throughout this report to allow the level of use to be compared easily, but it should be born in mind that actual use is likely to have followed a different pattern, which may have related to (for example) school term time, weekdays / weekends, and seasonal variation. Where a user claimed use for only part of a year, they have been treated as if they used the route for the whole of that year for the purposes of calculating average use.

5.7.1 All but one user (user 12) said they saw other people using the route. However, it is not possible to tell from the evidence whether these were additional users, other users who have also filled in user evidence forms, or people with permission or implied permission to use the route. This evidence can only therefore be given little weight.

5.8 Permission.

5.8.1 Users 1 and 3 were given permission to use the route by the tenant in the early 1970's, having started to use the route in about 1972. That tenant was no longer in possession of the land from 1997⁷ and therefore user 1 and 3 may no longer be considered to have permission from that date. User 20 claimed to have used the route in the "EARLY 60s", but states at question 14 of their UEF that they had worked on the relevant land for about 30 years. As user 20 worked for a previous landowner and tenant throughout the period in which they were using the route, they would usually be considered to have implied permission to use the route. In any case, as they only claimed to have used the route in the 1960s, their use has not been included in the table at 5.7 above. User 21 on their UEF claimed to have used the route from the 1960s to 2014 (when they filled in their form), but at interview said they only used the route themselves as a small child. They also described working for the tenant, Mr Dimmock, from about 1967 until his death⁸. Someone working for the tenant or landowner is normally considered to have implied permission, so user 21 was using the route with permission from at least 1967 – 1997 and may not have used the route after that (although their use post-1997 is still shown on appendix 17 to reflect the evidence of their UEF).

5.8.2 User 4 referred to the route as 'permissive' on their user evidence form, and clarified this at interview by saying "When I said 'permissive' on the user evidence form I meant we were allowed to use it. I thought it was part of the footpath. I thought Mr Crawford was happy for the general public to use it."

5.8.3 User 5 referred to the route as "being declared a "privilege" (sic) path on their user evidence form, and clarified this at interview by saying "On the user evidence form I filled in I used the term 'privilege path'. As far as I'm concerned, the owner of the field, Mr Ian Crawford, had installed the means of getting on the route. If you were in social contact with him he made it perfectly clear he was happy for people to use it. I thought he was referring to people in the village and the whole borough because they had access whereas the people in Compton Bishop had a longer walk."

5.8.4 Nineteen users answered 'no' to the question 'Have you ever asked permission to use the route?'. User 4 and 8 did not answer this question.

5.9 Notices.

⁷ It is understood from evidence submitted that the tenant, Mr Dimmock, died in 1997.

⁸ Ibid.

5.9.1 User 1 remembered a sign at point B “on the stile” in 2004 prohibiting access, although they could not remember the exact wording.

5.9.2 At interview User 2 recalled seeing a white notice on the gate at point B prohibiting use of the route but could not recall whether or not this was related to the foot and mouth outbreak of 2001.

5.9.3 User 3 remembered a sign at point B prohibiting use of the stile and application route two years after the stile was installed in response to the roadworks (see paragraph 5.10) [2004].

5.9.4 On their UEF user 9 refers to a possible notice being displayed in 2003, although they did not recollect seeing it personally. At interview they could not remember whether or not they had seen notices relating to the application route.

5.9.5 Nine other users answered that they had not seen notices relating to the application route.

5.9.6 Ten users did not answer the question relating to notices.

5.10 Stiles.

5.10.1 Seventeen users referred to the presence of a stile on the application route at point B. Comments relating to a stile at this point are summarised in the table below⁹.

User	Year stile installed or first observed	Year stile removed or ceased to be observed	Comments
1			Not present in 1972. Installed at point B by the owner, the late Mr Ian Crawford, to facilitate use of application route for pedestrians because he was concerned about their safety using Cross Lane. Use of A to B prohibited by the current landowners when they purchased the land “(in the late 1990s?)”.
2	Circa 1996	2003	UEF: “There was no stile at point ‘D’” [point D on the map referred to by User 2 is point B on appendix 1] “until around 1996 (not sure of the exact date) when the Compton Bishop

⁹ Third hand references to a stile rather than first hand recollections have not been included. Only references to a stile which may be relevant to the investigation have been included. Stiles are known to have existed at point A and at other locations on the recorded footpaths AX15/14 and AX1/22. Therefore where a user only indicated stiles at some point other than B, or did not indicate the location of the stile they referred to at all, they have been omitted.

			<p>Estate Manager, Ian Crawford, had a small stile installed to the west of the existing gate.”</p> <p>Interview: “After Les Dimock died, the manager of the Compton Bishop Estate, Ian Crawford, arranged for a stile to be installed at point B, probably in the late 1990’s, but certainly before 2000. The stile was a cut-off round post on either side of the fence supporting a plank as a cross step.”</p> <p>Stile removed in 2003.</p>
3	2002 ¹⁰	Before 2004	<p>UEF: “...landowner the late Ian Crawford. He agreed that in view of the danger to pedestrians he would install a stile at point A” [point A on the map referred to by User 3 is point B on appendix 1]. This arrangement ceased after his death and the sale of the land.</p> <p>Interview: Ian Crawford agreed to install a stile at point B in view of the danger to pedestrians caused by the additional traffic on Cross Lane during roadworks. It was removed when Mr Crawford died and the land was sold, before 2004.</p>
4	1982		<p>“I first started using the route in 1982. I always remember the stile beside the gate at point B”. “The stile was a basic wooden stile. The fence is still there now. There was a cross step on the stile but I can’t remember if this was there when I first started using the route”.</p>
5	Circa 1993 (UEF) 1982 (Interview)	Circa 2001 – 2003 (UEF) 2016 (interview)	<p>UEF: “During my early years of usage a stile had been installed by the then owner of the land, a Mr Ian Crawford.” “After the sale of the land the stile was decommissioned and the gates locked. This was around 2001 to 2003.”</p> <p>Interview: “The stile at point B was placed in line with the hedge. When it became overgrown we used the gate, which wasn’t locked. It was a known fact that Ian Crawford had fitted the stile. The stile was already there in 1982. Over the years the cross-paddles have been removed but it’s still there. You can see it’s different from the fence.”</p>

¹⁰ User 3 said the stile was installed at the time of the Axbridge bypass bridge strengthening roadworks which led to additional traffic on Cross Lane. Although they could not remember the date, we know from documentary evidence that this was in early 2002.

			Clarification sought by email 19/09/2017: User 5 was more likely to undertake walks from 1993. In 1982 they observed "stile like fence" and discovered who had fitted it and owned the field.
7	1970's (first used the route 1976) (UEF) Before the late 1990s (Interview)	1970's (UEF) 2003 (Interview)	Interview: Referring to point B, "Later there was a stile with a wooden step. It was installed well before 2000. I would have thought before the late 1990's. The stile was removed in 2003."
8	Circa 1997	2003	The user indicated a wooden stile was at right angles to Cross Lane, within the field and to the east of point B and the field gate opposite Manor farm.
9	1979 (UEF) 1990s	2003	UEF: "...in 1979 the route was already a public right of way. I understood that the land was owned by the Compton Bishop Estate and that it had installed the stile." "In 2003 the stile was removed and the gate was locked." Interview: "In 1979 there was a farm gate and a stile next to it at point B. The stile was the old fashioned type with two horizontal bars, the top one low enough to allow access". "Sometime later, in the 90's, a platform or crossbar was added to the stile so you could step over. The field was owned by the Compton Bishop Estate (Ian Crawford) and they had no problem with people using the route. I understand that the stile was modified on the instructions of the Compton Bishop Estate." In or about 2003 a third bar was added to the top of the stile and the cross-step removed.
10	1970 (UEF)	2013 (UEF)	UEF: Stiles indicated at point B and on footpath AX 15/14. Interview: "I don't remember a stile at point B."
11	1970 (UEF)	2013 (UEF)	UEF: Stiles indicated at point B and on footpath AX 15/14. Interview: "There was a stile at point B next to the gate. I don't remember what it looked like."
13	1999	Approx.2002	Stile installed at the same time as new gates further along the right of way. Cross bar removed very shortly afterwards, when the council put in new gates and the road was closed.

14	1984	2003	Stile had two wooden bars. Top bar added preventing access after the gate was replaced in 2003.
17	1983	1995?	Uncertain if it was a stile or gate at point B.
19	1970s	1970s	Stile indicated at point B and further east on plan.
21			UEF: Stile indicated at point B and at other locations on AX 15/14 and AX 1/22 but no dates given. The user claimed use of the route from 1960s – 2014. Interview: “There was a stile to the right [west] of the gate (standing with back to Manor Farm looking into field) consisting of rails with a cross step. I think it was always there. It is probably still there now overgrown with brambles.” [2017] The user was familiar with the route between 1967 and 1997 ¹¹ but does not give specific dates for the presence of the stile described.
22	2001	Several years after 2001	In 2001 the stile was clear of brambles. Several years after 2001 an extra bar was added to the stile and the brambles were no longer cut back.

5.10.2 User 6, 12, 15, 16 and 18 did not recall a stile at point B. These users had used the route between 1972 and 2013. User 23 said a stile or stiles were present but did not indicate their location. User 12 believed a stile had been installed at some point but had not personally seen it.

5.10.3 The wooden structure to the west of the field gate at point B present in December 2016 consisted of three transverse wooden rails set narrow side up between rectangular wooden posts of about the same height as the adjacent field gate. The angles on the top long edges of the three rails are bevelled. The uppermost of these three rails is set slightly higher than the middle of the adjacent field gate. At the top of the posts is a fourth rail in the form of two half-round rails, one attached to each outer face of the posts (see appendix 2 for photographs taken in 2016). Photographs submitted as part of planning application 21\03\00016 (see section 4.12 and appendix 18) show the same structure was present in 2003 but without the half round rails forming a fourth uppermost bar. Google Earth images dated 2009 (not included in the appendices) show the same structure including the half round rails. This structure could be the temporary stile installed by WS Atkins in 2002 referred to in section 4.8 and 4.9, from which the cross step/s have been removed and to which (at some point after 2003) the half round rails were added, thereby converting the remains of the stile to a fence.

¹¹ User 21 said they worked for the tenant, Mr Dimmock, until his death which it is understood was in 1997, although user 21 could not remember the date and said it was in the late 1990s or early 2000s.

5.11 Locked Gate and other obstructions.

5.11.1 User evidence referring to the gate into the field opposite Manor Farm at point B being locked, or to other obstructions to the application route, is summarised in the table below.

User	Gate at B locked?	Other obstruction	Years of use
2	When livestock is grazing	Mud sometimes, barns	1976 – 2001
3	No	Manure heap at point B	1972 - 2004
4	2002/3 approx.	Barns	1982 - 2003
5	2001 to 2003 after the sale of the land ¹² (stile decommissioned at the same time).	Barns	1993 – 2003
7	Gate sometimes padlocked		1976 - 2003
8	No	Mud	1998 - 2013
9	Can't remember whether locked or tied up, maybe when cattle were in the field. Locked from 2003.	Deviated from part of route if wet and boggy or grass too long.	1979 - 2003
10	Never locked in early days, possibly locked later, locked when land was sold ten years ago [this statement was made in 2016 ¹³].	Barns	1970 - 2013
11	Locked after land was sold ¹⁴		1970 - 2013
12	I accessed the route at B using the five bar gate. It was never locked.	Barns (1995) ¹⁵	1968 – 1972/4 regularly, then occasionally until circa 1987/1990. Attempted use once in 1995.
14	Always padlocked	Large manure heap, uncertain dates but present 2001/2.	1984 – 2001/2
15	No. Until approx. 2010.	Fences from 2009	1972 - 2009
16	No. Chained shut 2007/8/9 onwards.	Fences around barns about 2007/8/9	1975 – 2008/9
18	1979 - 1992		1979 - 1992

¹² The current landowners state they purchased the land on 23 November 2001

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ The farm buildings next to the application route were not built until 2007.

21	UEF: Yes, when farmer was grazing. Interview: Always shut but don't ever remember it being locked.	Maybe in the 1980s, dung heap and round bales stacked along the application route for a few months. Mud. Mr Dimmock tried to stop people using the route but can't remember how.	1967 – 1997 / 2014.
22	Gate may have been locked sometimes from 2001. Gate locked several years after 2001.	Manure heap near B sometimes.	2001 – circa 2003.

5.11.2 Eight users¹⁶ did not recall gates on the route, including the gate at B, being locked prior to 2001. These users had used the route between the 1960s and 2014.

5.11.3 Thirteen users remembered the gate at B, or gates including B, being locked. Most remembered the gate being first locked or becoming permanently locked on or after 2001. Five users positively remembered the gate at B being locked at least some of the time prior to 2001¹⁷ while two were uncertain but thought the gate may have been locked sometimes before 2001¹⁸. These 7 users had used the route between the 1960s and 2014. User 22, who was familiar with the route from September 2001, was uncertain about how the gate was secured but their evidence may indicate it was locked in 2001.

5.11.4 Below (see section 8.9), the relevant 20 year period is determined to be 1982 – 2001 inclusive. User 2 and 7 referred to climbing the locked gate during the relevant 20 years, user 5 to climbing the locked gate but after the calling into question and therefore outside of the relevant 20 years, and user 3 and 8 to climbing the gate out of preference even though it was not locked. User 18, who used the route from 1979 to 1992, recalled a gate (and not a stile) at point B, and recorded on their UEF that the gate was locked 1979 – 1992. They do not say whether this was intermittently or all the time, but if they encountered a locked gate they must either have climbed it to access the route, or been prevented from using the route by the locked gate. User 21 was familiar with the route from the 1960s to 1997 or 2014 and also recalled gates being locked on their UEF. At interview they described a stile at point B consisting of rails and a cross step which they thought had always been there.

5.11.5 One person (user 20), who did not recall the gate being locked, was not using the application route between 1982 and 2001, leaving 22 users. This means between 22.72 and 31.81%¹⁹ of people using the route during that

¹⁶ 3, 4, 5, 8, 12, 15, 16 and 20

¹⁷ 2, 7, 14, 18 and 21, although at interview user 21 did not recall the gate ever being locked..

¹⁸ 9 and 10.

¹⁹ To 2 decimal places, not rounded.

time (between 5 and 7 out of 22) encountered the gate at B locked at least some of the time prior to 2001. One additional user (22) might also have encountered the gate at B locked from September 2001 but they are uncertain.

5.11.6 One user could not remember whether or not gates were locked, and one user said the gates were not locked but indicated the position of the gate was not at point B. One user stated the gates on the route were not locked but did not indicate the position of any gates on their map.

5.11.7 Other obstructions recalled during their years of use of the route were mud or wet ground (4 users), the barns (5 users), fences or fences around the barns (2 users), a manure heap (4 users), long grass (1 user) and bales stacked along the application route (1 user). User 21 who had done work for the tenant, stated “Mr Dimmock tried to stop people using the route but I can’t remember how. He may have tried to block the stile or he may have spoken to people but I can’t remember. He always complained about people using the route, he thought it was dangerous, particularly when the horses were in the field.”

5.11.8 All users answered ‘yes’ to the question ‘Has the way always run over the same route?’ but one user identified a short alternative route around point B “when wet or grass too long” and another referred to having “skirted around large manure heap.” which, from their description, must have been near point B.

5.11.9 In 2001 there was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease. The first case was confirmed in Somerset on 8 March 2001, the last on 17 June 2001²⁰. Nineteen users claimed to be using the route in 2001 (although user 22 did not start using the route until September) but only two mentioned foot and mouth on their UEF or at interview;

User 2 UEF: “Prior to the 2001 foot and mouth outbreak the route was available...but access was stopped in 2001 because of foot and mouth and was closed to the public”

User 2 Interview: “I think I saw a white notice prohibiting use of the route on the gate at point B but because the route was also closed during the foot and mouth outbreak in 2001 I’m not certain. This route was opened again quite quickly after the foot and mouth outbreak.”

User 10 UEF: The current landowner “closed the first section during the foot and mouth epidemic about 2001. Since then we have been unable to walk off the A371 until halfway up – past the barn.”

User 10 Interview: Did not mention foot and mouth.

6. Landowner Evidence & Evidence from those against the application.

²⁰ *The 2001 Outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease, REPORT BY THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL HC 939 Session 2001-2002: 21 June 2002*, The National Audit Office, London

6.1 This section of the report includes information provided by the landowners.

6.2 Landowner response

Appendix 19.

6.2.1 The landowners provided a substantial document dated 29th December 2016 split into 12 sections. The content of this document and other submissions by the landowner is summarised below.

6.2.2 The landowners believe the application was made in an attempt to persuade them to make land available for a footpath and cycleway and to upgrade and fence footpath AX15/14 to create a cycleway.

The landowners do not believe that the 21 users have followed the same route regularly because the route has been blocked by;

- a fence since 2007
- round bale silage and stock proof fencing in 2003 and 2004 from mid-summer to early spring, and in earlier years when bales were stacked along the route by a previous occupier and fenced off.
- manure and farm waste, which was removed in 2002 but must have been there for some years.
- muddy, wet ground in winter.
- spoil from the construction of the Axbridge bypass (completed 1966) which would have taken time to consolidate before it could be walked on.

Therefore, users would only have been able to use the claimed route intermittently and must have at least deviated from the application route.

The landowners also claim that the gate opposite Manor Farm was locked from 1999, and for some or most of the time between 1967 and 1997. Therefore users would have had to climb the gate or side rails.

The landowner notes that users refer to a stile like structure installed in 1996 but that this structure seems to have been there for only a few years. "We do not doubt that Mr Crawford would have been concerned about the safety of walkers using Cross Lane and that in about 1996 when asked he may have agreed to erect a small structure to assist walkers to enter the field opposite Manor Farm because of the locked gate. We believe that this action by Mr Crawford and the comments by the users confirm that he was giving permission for walkers to enter the field."

The landowner notes that permission seems to have been given to some users and that some users refer to the route being permissive or privileged and therefore raise the possibility that the route may have been a permissive one.

"There has never been a proper stile at the field entrance opposite Manor Farm although it is said that the late Mr Ian Crawford installed a small stile around 1996 but that it was only there briefly". The landowner suggests that the timber side rails next to the gate may have been mistaken for a stile as some users refer to the stile still being visible, but only the side rails are there.

The landowner suggests that the removal of the 'stile' in 2002 – 2003 referred to by some users probably refers to repairs to the fence and gate after thieves smashed it to steal a water bowser which was in the field.

The landowners state they have seen walkers climb the gate opposite Manor Farm, although once in the field they rarely followed the application route. The landowners claim they have always informed the walkers that the route is not a public footpath and have redirected them. They claim to have only seen walkers rarely, perhaps once every 1 – 2 months.

The landowner states that, when they offered a hard surface footpath in 2003 extending in the field from the existing footpath to the A38, Somerset County Council expressed their concerns as to the safety of pedestrians because the hedge would obscure views of the footpath from the A371.

The landowner states that all tenancy agreements with the Compton Bishop Estate "included amongst the tenant's obligations the following clause [...] *Not to permit any trespass on the land*" and that they and Mr Dimmock complied with this obligation.

The landowner states that between the late 1980's and 2006 they travelled past the gate opposite Manor Farm daily, and say that "without any doubt" the gate opposite Manor Farm was always kept shut and there was never a proper stile at this entrance to the field.

The landowners report that they purchased the land on 23 November 2001.

The landowner states that in 2016 timber boarding was added to the gate opposite Manor Farm due to security concerns.

The landowner claims that the "easiest and traditional" route from the end of footpath AX15/14 to the A38 is on the grass verge alongside Cross Lane and that it would be reasonably straightforward to turn the grass verge into a hard surfaced footpath. The landowner provided a copy on 1 March 2017 of *Feasibility Technical Note A38 Cross to Axbridge – Pedestrian Safety Improvements (Ref No: 70023647/TN01 Rev-)*. They believe a footpath in the field would be superfluous if a hard surface footpath were created on what is currently the roadside verge.

The landowner raises concerns about the safety of both livestock and the public, the need for gates to control livestock, security and bio-security.

The landowner included their own analysis of the evidence contained within the user evidence forms.

The landowner included their own analysis of the legal opinion which was submitted by the applicant as part of the evidence supporting the application. They conclude that the opinion is flawed and should be dismissed.

6.2.3 The landowner also provided a number of documents with the report as attachments, extracts of some of which are produced at appendix 19;

- Tenancy agreement running from 31/03/2000 to 30/11/2000 and relating to land through which the application route passes. The agreement is made between the current landowner (then a tenant) and the then landowner (now previous landowner (PL1) and includes at paragraph 3 "The Grazier hereby covenants: (i) not to permit any trespass on the said land". No other mention of public rights of way is made. Appendix 19A.

- Letters from the Applicant to the landowners dated 19/03/14, 11/07/14 and 07/2016 requesting discussion between the Coffin Lane Campaign and the landowners, outlining the Campaign's proposals, and informing the landowner of the intention to submit, and then the progress of, the application to modify the definitive map.

- A plan showing the current layout of agricultural buildings, gates, hard standing etc to the south of Cross Lane between A and B.

- Email dated 08/06/2016 from SCC to the landowner regarding a meeting with the PC and a feasibility study relating to the A38 and a Cross Lane footpath.

- A copy of the legal opinion which was submitted by the applicant and is discussed at 5.1 and 5.2.

The landowner's response included signed statements from 8 individuals (and one unsigned summary of an interview with a ninth) with knowledge of the application route. Six were later interviewed by the County Council via telephone and a second statement produced. These statements are summarised at 6.2.4, below.

In response to a draft of this report (dated 25/10/17) the landowners provided further information including the following documents;

- Letter dated 21/11/17 from agents who have acted for the Compton Bishop Estate since the 1990s, confirming that all grazier's covenants which they have prepared in that time included the clause 'not to permit any trespass on the said land'. Appendix 19B.

- Extract from a tenancy agreement dated 22 May 2001 and made between the Compton Bishop Estate and the current landowners of the application route. The agreement relates to a piece of land unaffected by the application route but includes the clause 'not to permit any trespass on the said land'.

- Copies of a photograph of the gate at point B (discussed in section 4.12, shown at appendix 18).

- A Pro-Forma of Sale dated 26/09/2001 for the land through which the application route runs which includes the statement "There is an existing grazing arrangement with the buyers which expires on 31st November 2001". The land was being sold by PL1 to the current landowners.

- An extract from the contract of sale for the land over which the application route runs, dated 9/11/2001. This document shows the land was purchased by the current

landowners from Previous Landowner PL1 and PL2, neither of whom were Ian Crawford. It also refers to a conveyance of the property dated 29/08/1985 when the land was transferred from PL3 and PL4, neither of whom were Ian Crawford, to PL1. Appendix 19C.

- A copy of a letter and map indicating the application route sent to PL1 by the current landowners dated 20/11/2017. Appendix 19D.

- Reply from PL1 dated 04/01/2018. PL1 states: "I can confirm that I did not dedicate nor intend to dedicate any part of Manor Farm, Cross including the area shown in red, or intend to dedicate it as a footpath." Appendix 19E.

6.2.4 Summary of statements of witnesses provided by the landowner.

Where a witness was subsequently interviewed by SCC it is the interview statement which is summarised. To clearly differentiate these witnesses from those who filled in a UEF, they have each been assigned a letter and are referred to as witness R to Z. Apart from the headings in bold which give the identifying letter and type of statement being summarised, any comments by the author of this report appear in square brackets only.

Witness R. Summary of an abstract of a conversation, not a signed statement.

Witness R farmed the field opposite Manor Farm from 1948 to 1954. He said there was never a stile at the gated entrance to the land opposite Manor Farm.

Walkers used the grass verge between the gate opposite Manor Farm and the entrance to what is now Springs Farm.

The land alongside Cross Lane was often very boggy.

Witness S.

Witness S lived at Manor Farm between 1969 and 1973.

There was never a stile at the field entrance opposite Manor Farm.

The ground was boggy after rain and often muddy, particularly in the gateway.

From time to time Mr Dimmock [the tenant farmer] would park farm machinery and dump farm waste and manure inside the field along the hedge.

Witness S never saw anyone walking the route.

There was no gap in the hedge between the field opposite Manor Farm and the field to the east that would allow walker to follow the footpath.

Witness T.

From 1969 to 1972 Witness T occasionally helped Mr Dimmock with his horses which were kept in the field opposite Manor Farm. There was never a stile at the entrance to

the field opposite Manor Farm.

After rain and in winter the ground in the field opposite Manor Farm lies wet and would get very muddy and difficult to walk through.

Witness T never saw anyone walking in the field between the gate opposite Manor Farm and what is now the entrance to Springs Farm.

Mr Dimmock would not tolerate anyone walking on his land or going near his horses without permission.

Witness U (from interview statement).

Between 1967 and 1970 Witness U walked from Axbridge to Cross on footpath AX 15/14 and the application route before leaving the field at point B by climbing the gate, about once a month. They did not ask permission and nobody tried to stop them, but they feel they did not need permission as family members were friends with the farmer.

Witness U described the gate opposite Manor Farm at point B as being a wooden gate with rails forming a fence to either side, always closed and usually locked. They do not remember there ever being a stile, or the gate or fence changing over time.

They do not remember seeing anyone else using the route although they were sometimes accompanied by siblings or friends.

Witness V (from interview statement).

Witness V was a member of Axbridge Parish Council and then Axbridge Town Council with particular responsibility for footpaths, for up to 53 years. The application route was outside of their area of responsibility.

Witness V used to drive past the gate opposite Manor Farm, sometimes every day for a week at a time and does not recall seeing a stile there.

Witness V often observed the gate opposite Manor Farm open when Mr Dimmock was the farmer. If it was shut they could not see whether or not it was locked from their car.

They have never used the application route. They never saw anyone using the application route, but would not have been able to see anyone from the road behind the hedge. If it was raining people tended to walk in the lane.

Witness V recalled the gate opposite Manor Farm being wooden, a bit dilapidated and with rail fencing to the east, but could not recall the boundary to the west. They never saw anyone using the gate.

Witness W (from interview statement).

From 1974 to 1978 Witness W spent weekends and summer holidays helping at the

Circle D Trekking Centre which was based at Manor Farm. This involved spending a lot of time in the field opposite Manor Farm through which the application route runs, and included taking wheelbarrows of manure from the stable yard and dumping it on the manure heap alongside the hedge to the east of the field gate in the field through which the application route runs. Witness W recalls there was no gap between the hedge and the manure heap. At some point the manure heap was moved elsewhere.

From about 1981 to 1988 Witness W was a regular visitor as they kept a horse at the farm. This meant being there every morning and every evening and at weekends. In the summer horses had to be taken through the gate opposite Manor Farm twice a day.

From 1988 Witness W no longer kept a horse at Manor Farm, but continued to visit about twice a week. In 1992 Witness W lived very near to the application route for about a year.

Witness W recalled that in the late 1970's and early 1980's the gate opposite Manor Farm was difficult to open and may have been chained or roped shut. They cannot remember what was to either side of the gate, except that in the 1970's there was a ditch to the west of the gate into which sewage would run.

Witness W never saw the general public using the gate opposite Manor Farm, except to stand in the gateway when they were waiting for the bus.

Witness W didn't give anyone permission to use the application route and does not recall the tenant, Mr Dimmock, saying he had given anyone permission.

Witness W did not think about the status of the application route. They did not think there was access opposite Manor Farm. They were not aware of people using AX 15/14 either, but it was less visible from the parts of the field witness W was usually in.

The tenant, Mr Dimmock, never mentioned the application route to Witness W, but did mention other incidents with walkers and dogs, giving witness W the impression that he did not like them very much.

Witness W does not remember a stile on the application route.

Witness X (from interview statement).

Witness X knew Mr Dimmock well from 1978 until his death²¹ and did machine repairs and agricultural contracting work for him. They visited the farm once a week for part or all of a day, and when making hay or silage would be at the farm all day for a week at a time. This included making hay and silage in the field opposite Manor Farm.

When witness X arrived to do work in the field opposite Manor Farm they found the gate locked 2 or 3 times even though they were expected. The gate was locked with a padlock and chain.

²¹ It is understood from evidence supplied in the course of this investigation that this was in 1997.

Witness X described the gate as a wooden gate with posts to either side overgrown with brambles. There was no stile.

There was a manure heap which varied in size over time along the hedge. There was no gap between the hedge and the manure heap.

Witness X stacked silage bales in the field besides the hedge parallel with Cross Lane every year. The bales were stacked about 75 to 100 metres along the hedge, 2 to 3 bales high and 4 deep. They were present for around 9 months of the year. A wooden fence with pig netting went all the way to the hedge around the bales.

Witness X never saw anyone walking on the application route. They occasionally saw someone on footpath AX 15/14 but observed that the grass was never squashed down much which meant there couldn't have been many walkers.

Mr Dimmock's office desk was in the window of Manor Farm overlooking point B.

Witness X has worked for the current landowner. They observed that the field was tidier than when Mr Dimmock was the farmer, with plastic and the manure heap removed.

Witness Y (from interview statement).

Between 1990 and 1996 witness Y worked at Manor Farm for about a week at a time, spending three days of that week either in the field opposite Manor Farm or constantly going backwards and forwards through it.

Nearly every year there were round bales left over from the year before stacked along the hedge that separated the field from Cross Lane. There was no gap between the hedge and the bales. There were also heaps of soil close to the hedge which were eventually levelled out.

Witness Y entered the field through the gate at B, the gate was always open first thing in the morning, Mr Dimmock wanted the gate shut if it was going to be left for any length of time, and padlocked at the end of each day. Witness Y recalled Mr Dimmock wanting the gate kept shut because people had been walking through the field and he wanted to keep them out.

Witness Y described the gate opposite Manor Farm as a wooden gate with stock proof fencing with barbed wire on top and to the side, without much of a fence to the west where it was mostly an overgrown hedge. They did not recall any changes being made. They said there was never a stile at the gateway opposite Manor Farm.

Witness Y never saw anyone using the application route and never used it themselves. They did see one or two people on footpath AX 15/14.

Since 2000 some time between September and February each year, witness Y has been cutting the hedge in the field opposite Manor farm and to the west of the gate at B to improve visibility. They did not see any signs or notices and feel they would have

seen a stile if it had been there.

Witness Z

Witness Z stated they were employed by the landowners to remove heaps of manure, unused silage bales, pallets, netting, baler twine and other materials from alongside the hedge in the field to the south of Cross Lane between the gate opposite Manor Farm and what is now the entrance to Springs Farm. They believed this material had been placed there by the previous occupier. Witness Z stated that these heaps would have acted as an obstruction preventing anyone trying to walk alongside the hedge on the application route.

6.3 Comments on Landowner Evidence.

6.3.1 Concerns raised relating to the desirability, utility, security or safety of the route, whilst perfectly understandable, are not factors which can be considered in relation to this application.

6.3.2 Whether or not improvements are made to provide a safer route for pedestrians or cyclists on the roadside verge in Cross Lane is also irrelevant. The current investigation is into whether or not a right of way already exists along the application route. If those rights exist they will need to be recorded on the DMS, regardless of whether a similar or more convenient route is created nearby. If they do not exist, they will not be recorded on the DMS, regardless of how useful or desirable the route would be.

6.3.3 The letters from the applicant to the landowner do not assist with this investigation as they do not show the existence or otherwise of public rights on the application route.

6.3.4 Other comments and points raised by the landowner are dealt with in the analysis of the evidence and conclusion below.

7. Consultations and other submissions

7.1 Consultations regarding the claimed route were sent out to all landowners and relevant local and national user group organisations in November 2016. The table below shows who was consulted and gives brief details of replies that were received.

7.2 Consultee and summary of response

7.3 Landowner

See section 6, above.

7.4 Sedgemoor Area Highways Office

As the application route is not on a highway, they had nothing to add.

The roadside verge on Cross Lane is simply a roadside verge and not a footway / footpath, although it has been used as a refuge by pedestrians.

A feasibility study is being carried out, at the request of Compton Bishop PC, to determine whether it is feasible to construct a footway at this location and crossing point across the A38.

7.5 Sedgemoor District Council

No evidence to offer, but forwarded to District Councillors. No further response was received.

7.6 No response to the initial consultation was received from the following organisations:

Compton Bishop Parish Council²²

Councillor J. Denbee

Ramblers' Association, Area Secretary

The Ramblers Association

Sedgemoor Ramblers

Sedgemoor South Bridleways Association

Sedgemoor Bridleways Association

County Access and Bridleways Officer, British Horse Society

British Horse Society

Trail Riders Fellowship

All Wheels Drive Club, County Liaison Officer

Open Spaces Society, General Secretary

Auto Cycle Union

Cycling UK

Natural England

British Driving Society

Club Zulu

7.7 A draft of this report, which included the recommendation that a right of way on foot was reasonably alleged to subsist, was circulated to interested parties and, where appropriate, the report has been updated in light of the comments and new evidence received. As a result of new evidence submitted, this report reaches a different conclusion to that in the draft report (see section 10).

8. Analysis of evidence relating to use of the route (including evidence submitted by the landowner, user evidence, and the relevant documentary evidence).

8.1 Twenty years use of a way by the general public, as of right and without interruption, can give rise to the presumption of dedication of a way under Section 31 of the Highways Act 1980. That presumption can be rebutted

²² Although Compton Bishop Parish Council did not respond directly to the consultation, a copy of extracts from Compton Bishop Parish Council minutes was provided by a respondent to the consultation. See section 4.13.

if there is sufficient evidence that there was no intention during that period to dedicate it. The period of 20 years is measured backwards from a date of challenge. If there has been no other challenge, the receipt of an application to modify the DMS is deemed a challenge in relation to the route to which the application applies.

8.2 For use to be 'as of right' it must have been without force, without secrecy and without permission.

8.3 There is no statutory minimum number of users required to show sufficient use to raise a presumption of dedication. Instead use should have been by a sufficient number of people to show that it was used by 'the public' and this may vary from case to case²³.

8.4 At Common Law, evidence that the owner intended to dedicate the way as a public right of way combined with evidence of acceptance of that way by the public (usually in the form of use of the way), can result in dedication being implied. There is no minimum qualifying period of use at Common Law. However, the burden of proof lies with those trying to show that the landowner had intended to dedicate. That burden is a heavy one and even a formidable body of evidence may not suffice²⁴.

8.5 The legal test for making an order to add a right to the DMS where no public right of way is currently recorded is that the right "subsists or is reasonably alleged to subsist". The legal test to confirm the order (i.e. to bring it into effect) is the balance of probabilities.

8.6 If there is a conflict of credible evidence but no incontrovertible evidence that a right of way cannot be reasonably alleged to subsist, then a public right of way has been reasonably alleged.²⁵

8.7 In the following sections of the report the word 'stile' has been used in relation to an alleged structure to the immediate west of the field gate at point B. Whether or not this structure was used as a means of pedestrian access to the application route is fundamental to this investigation, but for ease of reading 'stile' is used in a broad sense to encompass any structure, with or without cross steps, which was constructed or modified with the intention of facilitating pedestrian access, but which may not fall strictly within the definition of a 'stile'. For example, rails deliberately set low enough to allow walkers to climb or step over but which have no cross step are a recognised means of pedestrian access on public rights of way. Where the specific

²³ The Planning Inspectorate (February 2016) *DMO: Consistency Guidelines 9th revision*, paragraph 5.15.

²⁴ The Planning Inspectorate (February 2016) *DMO: Consistency Guidelines 9th revision*, paragraph 5.48.

²⁵ R. v. Secretary of State for the Environment. Ex. P. Bagshaw discussed by Laurence, G Q.C. (June 1994) 'Ex p. Bagshaw and ex. P. Norton' in *Rights of Way Law Review*, Sec. 8.2, p 57 – 58 and by Stephens, J. (September 1997) 'Ex parte Emery in the Court of Appeal' in *Rights of Way Law Review*, Sec. 8.2, p. 73 – 75.

construction of the structure is relevant to the investigation it has been discussed.

8.8 Land ownership

8.8.1 Ian Crawford²⁶ has been referred to as having owned the land in question prior to the current landowners by a number of users. In the documents relating to the preparation for permissive use of the route in 2001 (see 4.8), the way in which Ian Crawford is referred to shows he was either considered to be the landowner, or to represent the landowner, by SCC and / or WS Atkins. The parish council minutes of 1979/80 (see 4.13.1) suggest the parish council believed Mr Crawford (presumably Ian Crawford) was either the landowner or represented the landowner at that time.

8.8.2 The current landowners have submitted the first page of a contract of sale (appendix 19C) showing that they purchased the land on 23/11/2001 from two parties (Previous Landowner (PL) 1 and PL2), neither of whom were Ian Crawford. The same document refers to a conveyance of land (which may or may not have included the application route) to one of these parties, PL1, on 29/08/1985, from two further parties (PL3 and PL4), neither of whom were Ian Crawford. The full contract for sale has not been provided nor any other title documents and consequently no firm conclusions can be drawn from this extract alone other than the ownership of the land in 2001.

8.8.3 The current landowners also provided a copy of a tenancy agreement for the land over which the application route runs from 31/03/2000 to 30/11/2000 between themselves (then tenants) and PL1 as the owner (see 6.2.3).

8.8.4 The register of title for title number ST201760, through which the application route runs, refers to PL3 as a sub-purchaser of the land tinted pink on the file plan and other land in a conveyance of 9/10/1967. The land tinted pink on the title plan includes the land over which the application route runs. Ian Crawford is not mentioned in the register of title for this piece of land.

8.8.5 It is understood that Ian Crawford died on 10/12/2002²⁷, after the land over which the application route runs was sold to the current landowners.

8.8.6 Although alternative explanations of the evidence are possible, none of the documents which show landownership mention Ian Crawford as a landowner. PL3 is mentioned as a landowner in 1967 and is one of the parties from whom the land is conveyed to PL1 in 1985, and PL1 is 'the owner' on the tenancy agreement of 2000 and one of the parties from whom the current owners purchased the land in 2001. Ian Crawford may have been the owner of the land at any time between these dates, but no evidence for this has been found.

²⁶ Kenneth Ian Crawford appears to have been known as Ian Crawford and is referred to as Ian Crawford throughout this report.

²⁷ <https://www.thegazette.co.uk/notice/L-56944-002>

8.8.7 Therefore, although Ian Crawford was reputed to be the landowner amongst some people locally it seems more likely than not that he was not the freeholder of the land over which the application route runs. It also seems clear that he acted on behalf of the landowner or with the landowner's authority, although in what capacity at what time is uncertain as another individual is named as the agent for the Compton Bishop Estate in 1963, 1978²⁸ and 1996²⁹.

8.9 Calling into question

8.9.1 In 2002 road works caused traffic to be diverted onto Cross Lane which is parallel to the application route. There is documentary evidence of a calling into question of the public right to use the application route in the form of an agreement between the landowner and Somerset County Council allowing permissive use of the application route for the duration of the roadworks. The public were notified of this permission by the erection of notices on site. An email from WS Atkins to the landowner (appendix 11K, 10/12/2001) state that an A4 sized sign reading "THIS SECTION OF FOOTPATH IS TEMPORARY AND HAS BEEN AGREED WITH KIND PERMISSION OF THE LAND OWNER FOR THE DURATION OF THE BRIDGE STRENGTHENING WORKS. THIS TEMPORARY FOOTPATH WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY 2002 UNTIL THE END OF MARCH 2002" was to be displayed on the application route. This is consistent with the agreement between WS Atkins (who were acting on behalf of SCC) and the landowners dated 10/12/2001 for the temporary use of the application route which states at clause 7 that "The footpath will be identified by signs specifically explaining that such footpath is temporary and only for the duration of the works." A letter from the landowner to WS Atkins dated 10/02/2002 confirms that the temporary footpath signs were erected (see 11N).

8.9.2 Letters, e-mails and faxes dated 14/02/2002, 21/04/2002, 23/06/2002 and 17/07/2002 (see paragraph 4.8 and 4.9, appendix 11P, 12Bi, 12Bii and 12E) from the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Compton Bishop Parish Council refer clearly to a temporary, permissive route and temporary stile, thank the landowner for allowing a temporary extension of the footpath, and request discussion with the landowner regarding a permanent permissive path. Further documents in SCC's files show Compton Bishop Parish Council making enquiries to explore other possible options to establish a footpath on or adjacent to the application route under consideration here after permission was withdrawn. This seems to show that the Parish Council did not consider the application route to be a public right of way in 2002.

8.9.3 Although only three users recalled notices relating to the application route, documentary evidence suggests that it should have been clear to anyone using it between January 2002 and 28 March 2002 (when the works were completed) that their use of the route was with permission. Use

²⁸ See 1978 decision of the Commons Commissioner under Commons Registration Act 1985 for CL63. <http://www.acraew.org.uk/commissioners-decisions/somerset>

²⁹ The 1996 memo discussed at 4.6.1.

with permission is not 'as of right'. As such the period during which permission was granted cannot form part of a 20 year period of public use required by section 31 of the 1980 Act. As 20 years has not yet passed since 2002 any successful claim based on section 31 of the 1980 Act must rely on use prior to 2002, or alternatively, evidence for dedication at Common Law must be found. The 2002 notices can also be taken as a challenge to the public's 'as of right' use of the route and as such is a calling into question for the purposes of section 31 of the 1980 Act. The first 20 year period to consider is therefore 1982 to 2001 inclusive.

8.9.4 Several earlier events have been put forward as an alternative calling in to question including the gate at B being locked from 1999 or earlier, the closure of footpaths relating to the foot and mouth outbreak in 2001 and the 1996 memo and any measure taken in response to it (see paragraph 4.8.1). The effect of an alternative 20 year period is briefly addressed following discussion of whether or not there has been sufficient public use during the period 1982-2001 (see paragraph 8.15.4).

8.10 Permission

8.10.1 A total of twenty three people claimed to have used the application route. Of those, 14 claimed to be using the route in 1982 (the first year of the relevant 20 year period) with an average use per day of between 0.99 and 1.32³⁰.

8.10.2 However, the two most frequent users (1 and 3) had permission to use the route from the tenant, and user 21 had implied permission as they worked for the tenant and their use was therefore not 'as of right'. After their use has been deducted the average use per day in 1982 is between 0.40 and 0.45 (2.8 – 3.15 per week) which equates to slightly less than one use every other day. In 1983 this rose to between 0.47 and 1.08 and from 1984 to 1989 this becomes 0.9 to 1.51 uses per day (6.3 – 10.57 per week). In 1990 the frequency of use actually decreases very slightly, before increasing again in 1991.

8.10.3 It is important to remember that, while a helpful way of understanding the changing levels of use over time, the average use per day does not represent actual patterns of use. For example, use may have been concentrated at certain time of the day, week and/or year.

8.11 Force

³⁰ These figures do not include user 12 who was using the route in 1982 – 1987 as their frequency of use was unknown. User 12 claimed only occasional use by 1982 in contrast with use of 6 to 12 times a year when using the route more frequently between 1968 – 1972/4. It therefore seems likely they were using the route rather less than 6 times per year by 1982, and their use would only lead to a slight increase in the average use per day.

8.11.1 Passing over, through or around a barrier intended to prevent public access, such as a locked gate, constitutes use 'with force' and therefore that use is not 'as of right'³¹.

8.11.2 Some users, witnesses and the current landowner have given evidence that the gate at B was locked at least some of the time during the relevant 20 year period (see section 5.11, paragraph 6.2.2 and 6.2.4). The tenancy agreement dated 3 April 2000 and supplied by the current landowners (who were tenants at the time) includes at paragraph 3 "The Grazier hereby covenants: (i) not to permit any trespass on the said land". It is therefore not unreasonable to conclude that the gate at B could have been locked by the tenant as a means of following the instructions of the landowner and preventing trespass from at least the 3 April 2000. A letter dated 21 November 2017 from the agents of the Compton Bishop Estate (see appendix 19) confirms that since at least the 1990s all grazier's covenants included the clause 'not to permit any trespass on the said land'.

8.11.3 It would not be necessary to padlock a gate to prevent cattle escaping (a latched or tied gate would be sufficient barrier) and a padlock on a gate in frequent use would be an inconvenience to a landholder and would therefore only be installed if it was thought necessary. Therefore, it is more likely that for much of the relevant 20 year period, when the gate was locked it was with the intention of preventing public use. The current landowners, who occupied the land as tenants from 1999 before purchasing the land in November 2001, have made it clear that they locked the gate at point B to secure livestock as well as to prevent unauthorised public access (see appendix 19).

8.11.4 Third hand accounts of the motivation for the locking of the gate differ (some users imply the tenant for the majority of the relevant 20 years was happy to allow access, some witnesses refer to the same tenant attempting to prevent public access). Documentary evidence (section 4.9, appendix 12A) suggests that in 1996 the gate was not locked (or at least, not locked all the time), but that the landowner wished to prevent public access at point B at that time.

8.11.5. User 2 and 7 recalled the gate at B sometimes being locked, and climbing it when this was the case. User 2 does not recall a stile at B until 1996, and although user 7 indicated a stile was present at B from the 1970s on their UEF, at interview they clarified this by saying the stile was installed before the late 1990s. User 18 also recalled the gate at B being locked throughout their use of the route (1979 – 1992) and did not recall a stile at B, and must therefore have accessed the route by climbing the locked gate (unless they were prevented from using the route when the gate was locked). It must therefore be assumed that the gate was locked frequently enough for users 2, 7 and 18 to have remembered it 35 years later and that, when it was

³¹ The Planning Inspectorate (February 2016) *DMO: Consistency Guidelines 9th revision*, paragraph 5.22.

found locked these three users would climb over it (at least until they acknowledge the existence of a stile in the 1990s).

8.11.6 As mentioned above, it seems likely that the gate was locked at least in part to prevent access. Therefore, climbing over it would constitute use by force, and therefore that use is not 'as of right'. If user 2, 7 and 18 (as well as the permissive use of users 1, 3 and 21) are deducted from the average use, the following average use per day results.

Year	1982	1983	1984 - 9
Average daily use	0.32 – 0.36	0.39 – 0.99	0.82 – 1.41

8.11.7 The current landowner has stated that they have kept the gate at B locked since 1999 and therefore that anyone making use of the route (as opposed to just users 2, 8 and 18) from 1999 must have climbed the gate and therefore been using the route by force. Documentary evidence dated 26/10/2001, 10/02/2002 and 01/10/2003 refers to or shows the gate at B locked (paragraph 4.8.1, H and N, paragraph 4.12.1), demonstrating that it was locked at least some of the time. However, only those users mentioned above recall climbing the locked gate during the relevant 20 year period. There is therefore a conflict of credible evidence on this point.

8.12 Stile

8.12.1 Five users did not recall a stile at B at all (6, 12, 15, 16 and 18).

8.12.2 A stile intended to facilitate permissive use of the route was installed at point B in 2002. It is entirely plausible that the structure present to the west of the field gate at point B in December 2016 (see photographs at appendix 2) is the remains of the temporary stile installed by WS Atkins in 2002 and then, in accordance with the agreement between the landowner and WS Atkins, decommissioned by removing the cross step, placing a fourth bar across the top and allowing the structure to become overgrown. It would not be surprising if users continued to refer to this structure as a stile even after it had been put out of use.

8.12.3 Although user 3 could not recall the date and user 13 recalled an earlier date (1999) both referred to the road closure (January to March 2002) as the time at which the stile they recalled was installed. It is therefore concluded that they are remembering the stile which was installed in 2002. User 1 referred to the stile being installed by Ian Crawford because he was concerned about pedestrian safety on Cross Lane, but not specifically to the roadworks. Again, although an earlier date was given³², this might also be referring to the 2002 stile.

³² User 1 recalled use of the route being stopped when the land was sold to the current owners "in the late 1990s?" and therefore any stile they recalled being installed by Mr Ian Crawford would have been prior to this date. The land was actually sold in November 2001, although the current owners were tenants in 1999. Allowing for user 1 not having a completely accurate knowledge of the date of sale or nature of occupation of the land, they might

8.12.4 Six users (8, 10, 11, 17, 19, 20 and 23) recalled stiles but their evidence is ambiguous. User 8 indicated a stile between point A and B at right angles to the road in a position where there is no barrier to cross. User 17 indicated a stile or gate was present at point B and to other stiles east of the application route. Users 10, 11, and 19 indicated stiles at B and other locations and do not specify which stile was present at which times, and at interview user 10 did not recall a stile at point B at all. It is therefore not possible to tell from user 10, 11, 17 and 19's evidence whether they are referring to the temporary stile installed in 2002 at point B or an earlier structure at point B, and if to an earlier structure, when they recall it being installed. Finally user 20 and 23 did not indicate the location of the stile to which they referred and it is not therefore possible to know if they are referring to a stile at B or at another location. The evidence of these users is therefore unhelpful in determining whether or not there was a stile at point B prior to 2002.

8.12.5 User 1, 2, 5 and 7 refer to a stile being installed at B in the 1990s (see 8.12.3 for possible alternative interpretation of User 1's evidence). On their UEF user 5 recalled the stile from 1993 but when interviewed recalled observing a stile at B from 1982 and when clarification was sought later referred to the pre-1990s structure as a "stile like fence". User 1, 2 and 5 attribute the installation of this stile to Ian Crawford. User 2 describes the stile as being installed in circa 1996 and consisting of a round post on either side of a fence supporting a cross step. User 22 recalls a stile was in place in 2001 when they first started using the route.

8.12.6 Five users refer to a stile at point B earlier than the 1990s (4, 5, 9, 14 and 21). User 4 first started using the route in 1982 and always remembered the stile beside the gate at point B and described it as "The stile was a basic wooden stile. The fence is still there now. There was a cross step on the stile but I can't remember if this was there when I first started using the route." User 5 recalled observing a "stile like fence" from 1982. User 9 referred to a stile being present since their first use of the route in 1979, but to the cross step being installed in the 1990s on the instruction of the then landowners. Prior to the 1990s user 9 refers to the stile at B as having no cross step, but rails set low enough to climb over. This is consistent with user 2's description of the stile installed in circa 1996, and with user 5's less detailed description of a "stile like fence" from 1982. User 14 first started using the application route in 1984 via the stile at point B. User 21 worked for the tenant from 1967 to 1997, and said there was a stile to the west of the gate at B consisting of rails with a cross step. He thought it was always there and at the time of interview (May 2017) that it was probably still there overgrown with brambles.

8.12.7 Of the five people who did positively interpret the pre-1990s structure as a stile, one recalled that a cross step was not installed until the 1990s, another could not recall if the cross step was present when they first

therefore be referring to either the temporary stile installed in 2002, or to a stile installed before 1999.

started using the route or whether it was installed later, and a third described the stile as having two wooden bars but does not mention a cross step.

8.12.8 Documentary evidence strongly suggests there was no stile in place at B in May 1996 or in 2001 (see paragraphs 4.8.1 and 4.9.1). Witness R, S, T, U, V, W, X and Y either did not recall a stile at point B, or positively recalled that there was not a stile at point B. Witness Z did not mention stiles. Witness R, S, T and U were familiar with the application route in 1973 or earlier and would therefore not be in a position to recall any structure installed after this date. Witness V only drove past the route and could not recall what the fence was like to the west of the gate at B. Witness W and X were familiar with the route until 1997, and witness Y from 1990 to at least June 2017 when they were interviewed. Witness Y did not recall the temporary stile which was installed in 2002, although this may have been because they worked at the site seasonally and it was installed and removed while they were absent. Apart from witness V, all these witnesses either lived at Manor Farm and / or worked in the field through which the application route runs. Although some users do not recall a stile at B, others do and there is therefore a conflict between the different sources of evidence on this point.

8.12.9 Although the evidence is not completely consistent and the dates given vary, it seems likely that prior to the 1990s there was a fence to the immediate west of the gate at B which appears to have used as a means of access by at least some of the users. At some point during the 1990s a cross step was added to this structure. It would appear from negotiations between the landowner and Somerset County Council relating to the permissive path of 2002 that any stile which had existed had been removed by 2001. Although climbing a fence can be use 'with force', sufficient ongoing unchallenged access by climbing a fence can lead to a presumption of dedication over that route.

8.12.10 The installation of a means of pedestrian access (such as a cross step or stile) by itself is not evidence of implied permission from the landowner for people to use the route.

8.13 Use with secrecy

8.13.1 No evidence has been found which shows use of the application route was with secrecy. Use which happened to take place when a landowner or tenant was not there to see it (as opposed to use which deliberately took place only when a landowner or tenant were known not to be there to see it) is not use with secrecy.

8.14 Interruption and Deviation

8.14.1 An interruption must be an actual and physical stopping of the enjoyment of the public's use of the way, by the landowner or someone acting on his behalf, and with the intent of preventing public use of the way. Acts

which were not carried out to prevent public use (for example, fencing to contain livestock) will not act as an interruption to defeat a claim³³.

8.14.2 All users answered 'yes' to the question 'Has the way always run over the same route?'. The landowner has submitted that the users could not have used the same route regularly as the obstructions were such that users simply could not have used the claimed route when those obstructions were in place. Only two users reported deviating from the application route to avoid obstructions. However, a number of obstructions were referred to (excluding the barns and associated structures which were built after the relevant 20 year period). These included a manure heap (4 users³⁴), mud or wet ground (4 users³⁵) and bales (1 user³⁶).

8.14.3 The landowner reported that they removed a manure heap and other farm waste from alongside the hedge in 2002, which had been present since before 1999. Witness W, X, Y and Z also refer to the application route being obstructed by a manure heap and / or bales and other material. Witness X, Y and Z refer to these obstructions being present at various times during the relevant 20 years. However, had this material been sufficient to prevent use of the route, the permissive use of January to March 2002 (see paragraph 4.8) would not have been able to take place unless the material was removed first. The documents which discuss the work which was needed in preparation for the permissive use of the path do not refer to the need to remove such waste (see appendix 11). This suggests that whatever material was present in late 2001 – early 2002, it was not sufficient to prevent use of the route or raise safety concerns.

8.14.4 Images from Google Earth dated 1999 / 2001 show bales in the field to the east of point B, but with a gap between the hedge and the bales which leaves the application route clear. The bales may have been fenced off to prevent livestock accessing the bales, but this would not be visible in the image due to the scale and resolution. A photograph dated October 2001 also shows the route apparently clear of obstructions (see paragraph 4.8 and appendix 11).

8.14.5 A right of way must be clearly defined, but a route which varies between a clearly defined start and end point (such as gates) may be sufficiently defined, even if there was a certain amount of variation in the actual route used to get between those two points³⁷. In *Fernlee Estates Ltd v City & County Of Swansea & Anor*, the route was considered sufficiently

³³ Riddall, J and Trevelyan, J.(2007), *Rights of Way. A Guide to Law and Practice. Fourth Edition*, Ramblers' Association and Open Spaces Society, 46).

³⁴ User 3, 14, 20 and 22.

³⁵ User 2, 8 9 and 20.

³⁶ User 21.

³⁷ *Wimbledon & Putney Commons Conservators v Dixon*, discussed by Willmore, C. (May 1990), 'Dyfed CC v SoS for Wales: comment' in *Rights of Way Law Review*, Sec.6.3, p2.

defined on the ground even though it may have varied slightly from time to time³⁸.

8.14.6 As users do not seem to have felt they were deviating from the route and the extent of any deviation is therefore uncertain, there is a conflict of evidence as to whether or not the actual line of the application route could have been walked as regularly as users recall. However, even if the evidence for all the obstructions during the relevant 20 years is accepted, users seem to have continued their journey by deviating around them, and case law suggests that the degree of deviation from the claimed route would not be sufficient to defeat the claim, particularly as the start and end points remained defined. The manure heap, bales, farm debris etc. do not therefore constitute an interruption to use as they were neither intended to prevent public use nor did they actually prevent use between the start and end of the application route. A similar conclusion applies to wet or muddy ground and long grass – users may have picked the exact line over which they walked with more care or simply continued through the mud or grass and dealt with the consequences, but such environmental conditions do not constitute an interruption, nor do they make the route insufficiently defined and therefore do not defeat the claim.

8.14.7 A gate locked with the intention of preventing public use of a route may also constitute an interruption if it actually interferes with the public use of the route. As discussed in paragraph 5.11.5, between 5 and 7 users remember the gate at B being locked at least some of the time during the relevant 20 years (and this is supported by the recollections of the current landowner who claims to have locked the gate at B since 1999, witness X and Y who also remembered the gate being locked during the relevant 20 years, witness W who was unsure but thought it may have been locked, and user 22 who could not remember with certainty but thought the gate may have been locked from September 2001 when they first used the route). Of those users who remember a locked gate, user 9, 14 and 21 recalled a stile at point B. User 10 and 18 did not recall a stile, and did not state whether they were prevented from using the route by the locked gate or whether they climbed the locked gate or adjacent fence.

8.14.8 If users were prevented from using the route when the gate was locked then it was an effective interruption. However, even if users were able to continue to use the route by climbing the locked gate or an adjacent fence, then the locking of the gate would still be deemed to have interfered with their use. In those circumstances, even if the locked gate did not actually physically prevent use, it may still be considered an effective interruption. The evidence on this point is not clear, but it seems likely that the locked gate acted as an interruption at least on occasions.

8.14.9 Only two users mentioned foot and mouth preventing them from using the route and so foot and mouth does not seem to have acted as an effective interruption to use overall.

³⁸ Paragraph 14, [2001] EWHC Admin 360, <http://www.bailii.org/ew/cases/EWHC/Admin/2001/360.html>

8.15 Sufficiency

8.15.1 A total of 22 individuals claim to have used the application route during the relevant 20 year period and their use collectively covers the whole 20 years. The number of users at any one time, and therefore frequency of use, increases slightly during that time from 14 in 1982 to 19 in 2001. Of those 14 people using the route in 1982, user 1, 3 and 21 were using it with permission and 2, 7 and 18 were using it by force. This use is not as of right which leaves 8 qualifying users in 1982.³⁹

8.15.2 Those 8 qualifying users in 1982 were collectively using the route on average about once every 3 days (see 8.11.5). By 1983 this had risen to a maximum average of one use per day. From 1984 – 1989 the maximum average use is a little higher again at just under one and a half per day (a maximum average of 9.87 per week).⁴⁰

8.15.3 The application route is in a rural location, but forms part of a route of about 1¼ miles between the centre of the village of Cross and the centre of the small town of Axbridge. An average use of about once every three days seems much less than would be expected on a public footpath connecting a village and a small town, and not enough to alert an observant landowner who was on the spot⁴¹ to a right of way being asserted by the public. Therefore, in the first year of the relevant 20 years at least, there is insufficient use by the public to give rise to a presumption of dedication. Without a full 20 years sufficient use the presumption that rights have been dedicated does not arise; 19 years public use is not sufficient.

8.15.4 If an earlier date of challenge constituting a calling into question of the public's use of the route were found, this would lead to a relevant 20 year period with an earlier start date. However, although evidence has been submitted of use of the route from the 1960's, the number of users and frequency of use is significantly lower from 1960 to 1981 and would therefore still be insufficient to give rise to a presumption of dedication.

8.15.5 Although two users claim to have used the application route on bicycle as well as on foot, all the rest of the user evidence is of use on foot only. Sufficient evidence to give rise to a presumption of higher rights (bridleway, restricted byway or byway open to all traffic) was not submitted or discovered.

³⁹ User 1, 3 and 21 might no longer be considered to have permission to use the route from 1997 when the land was no longer in the possession of the tenant who gave them permission, and user 2 and 7 both indicate a stile was present from some time in the 1990s and may therefore no longer have been using the route 'with force' if they accessed it via the stile.

⁴⁰ It is important to remember that the average use was extrapolated from user evidence of their frequency of use and does not represent actual patterns of use, but is used to illustrate the changing level of use over time.

⁴¹ DMO Consistency Guidelines – 9th revision February 2016, page 7, 5.20.

8.15.6 For the reasons given above it is suggested that there is insufficient evidence of public use in 1981 to lead to presumed dedication during the period 1982 to 2001. However, for completeness it is worth briefly touching on the effects of the 2001 foot and mouth outbreak.

8.15.7 From 2 March 2001 all footpaths in Somerset, including footpath AX15/14 and AX 1/22 were closed to the public due to foot and mouth restrictions. Although many paths were reopened earlier, AX15/14 and AX1/22 remained closed on 1 July. Although records stating exactly when these specific paths were reopened have not been found, as they do not run through land subject to Form A notices as of 16 July 2001, they were probably reopened between 14 and 21 July 2001, or shortly afterwards.

8.15.8 While this does not directly affect the application route, it is possible to conclude that no user should have continued their journey on the recorded footpaths AX15/14 and AX1/22 between 2 March to sometime in the second half of July 2001. It might therefore be expected that the unavailability of these paths would have affected the use of the application route as well. However, only two (2 and 10) of the 19 users who claim to have been using the route in 2001 recall the foot and mouth outbreak. These two users claimed to be using the route collectively between 11 and 16 times a year meaning that there would have been marginally less use during the foot and mouth outbreak. However there is no evidence to suggest that the remaining users stopped using the route due to foot and mouth and their level of use is considered to be sufficient to demonstrate public use in that year (i.e. 2001). It should however be stressed that without evidence of sufficient use in 1982 the full 20 year period required for presumed dedication cannot be demonstrated.

8.16 Quality of User Evidence

8.16.1 The Planning Inspectorate take the view that “Often the quantity of user evidence is less important in meeting these sufficiency tests than the quality (i.e., its cogency, honesty, accuracy, credibility and consistency with other evidence, etc.)”^[1]

8.16.2 It is hardly surprising if, after some years or even decades, those submitting evidence are not able to accurately recall dates or events which they did not know at the time would be important or that they would be questioned about later. This does not in any way imply a lack of honesty by those submitting evidence, but the possibility that their recollections may not be completely accurate or complete does need to be considered when interpreting the evidence and placing weight on it. This is true of all recollection based evidence, whether submitted by users, witnesses, landowners or others.

8.16.3 In this case, conflicting evidence has been supplied on almost all points of significance. Whilst some can be reconciled (for example,

^[1] DMO Consistency Guidelines – 9th revision February 2016 Section 5.15 page 6

differing accounts of when the gate was locked can largely be explained by a gate which was locked intermittently) others are less easy to resolve.

8.16.4 It might be expected that those supporting the application and those against it will have a different perspective on the same events. Amongst the user evidence, although individuals have provided detailed evidence and some accounts are supportive of each other, there are differences of recollection on important points. Of particular note in this respect is the lack of consistency in terms of the installation, nature, use and removal of the stile at point B.

8.16.5 Whilst no individual user's evidence has been given less weight because it can be shown their recollection of a particular event is in some way inaccurate, the level of consistency amongst the user evidence overall does not give a very clear timeline of the most critical events. Therefore, although the user evidence has been interpreted as supporting a fence and gate at point B until the 1990s and a cross step being installed in the 1990s to create a stile at point B, the weight given to the evidence supporting this is not overwhelming.

8.17 Lack of intention to dedicate

8.17.1 It is concluded above that there has been insufficient use to raise the presumption that public rights have been acquired under the provisions of section 31 of the 1980 Act. However, even if the use described above was considered sufficient to give rise to a presumption of dedication, this presumption can be rebutted if there is evidence of a lack of intention to dedicate.

8.17.2 The Planning Inspectorate's Consistency Guidelines state that, in relation to a lack of intention to dedicate, case law shows that "in the absence of evidence to the contrary, there is no automatic distinction to be drawn between the actions of a tenant acting in accordance with their rights over the property and that of the landowner in determining matters under s31 of the Highways Act 1980".⁴² Five users refer to the gate having been locked at times during the relevant 20 year period. It therefore seems likely that the gate at B was locked at least intermittently during the relevant 20 years with the intention of preventing public pedestrian access. The apparent inconsistency between different users recollection and witnesses recollections of the gate at B being locked would be simply explained by a gate which was intermittently locked. An individual's recollection would depend on whether their use coincided with times when the gate was locked, or when it was unlocked.

8.17.3 A gate across a way which was locked to prevent public access could constitute an action which demonstrates the landowner's lack of intention to dedicate the way to the public. It is not necessary for every user to have encountered a locked gate for the action to be sufficient to demonstrate

⁴² The Planning Inspectorate (February 2016) *DMO: Consistency Guidelines 9th revision*, paragraph 5.35.

to the public that the landowner did not intend to dedicate the route as a public right of way, but the action must be sufficient to bring it to the attention of the people likely to use the path (the general public).

8.17.4 During the relevant 20 year period between 23 and 33% of those who submitted user evidence recalled the gate opposite Manor Farm at point B locked at least some of the time. It is submitted that a gate locked often enough for between 23 and 33% of the people using the route to be aware of it being locked is sufficient to bring it home to users that the landowner was demonstrating a lack of intention to dedicate the route as a public right of way.

8.17.5 A letter from PL1 (see paragraph 6.2.3) has been supplied in which they clearly state that they did not, and had no intention of dedicating the application route as a public footpath. However, whilst this demonstrates the landowner's privately held view, it does not provide evidence of an action which would have been sufficient to bring the landowners lack of intention to dedicate the route to the attention of the people likely to use the path and therefore does not demonstrate a lack of intention to dedicate for the purposes of this investigation.

8.17.6 Similarly, the clause in the tenancy agreement of 2000 (paragraph 6.2.3) and any earlier agreement covering the land and containing the same clause, would not have come to the attention of the public and therefore does not amount to evidence of a lack of intention to dedicate.

8.17.7 Overall, there is sufficient evidence of a lack of intention to dedicate during the relevant 20 years.

8.18 Common Law

8.18.1 Use by the public can be evidence of an implied dedication by the landowner at Common Law as well as presumed dedication under section 31 of the Highways Act 1980.

8.18.2 There is no minimum qualifying period at Common Law, although use still has to be without force, without secrecy and without permission. The actions of the landowner also need to be taken into account when considering whether it can be inferred that a right of way has been dedicated.

8.18.3 In support of the intention to dedicate is the evidence of use by 23 individuals over 56 years. However, there were only two users at any one time (three users in total) until 1970, and two of these users worked for the owner or tenant and would therefore be considered to have implied permission. From 1970 the number of users begins to increase (see appendix 17 for summary of user evidence) but 'as of right' use remains low into the early to mid-1980s. Use then continues to increase until 2001. However, even by this time the frequency of use does not get very high at a maximum average of 2.54 uses per day.

8.18.4 In any case it is important that the evidence of use is viewed in light of the landowner's actions. In this case various landowners have responded in a number of ways either to actual public use or the suggestion of it.

8.18.5 The Parish Council minutes from 1979/1980, whilst open to interpretation, suggest the landowner or the landowner's representative did not oppose the installation of a sign at point B directing people onto the application route. While this appears to be supportive of a Common Law dedication, the weight to be given to the minutes is reduced because the Parish Council consulted Mr Crawford (probably Ian Crawford), who was not the landowner and although Ian Crawford was probably acting on behalf of the landowner or with the landowners authority, in what capacity is uncertain. The evidence is further weakened due to uncertainty as to exactly what the landowner was asked to agree to and the fact that the direction post was never installed. Also, although it is more likely that the direction post was to point people onto the application route, the minutes do not explicitly describe the location and the possibility remains that it was not directing people onto the application route under consideration here.

8.18.6 PL1, who owned the land in 2001 and is named on the tenancy agreement as the landowner in 2000, was a minor in 1979/80 and would therefore be unlikely to be the landowner, or have control over the land when the Parish Council were discussing the installation of a sign. Evidence has been submitted which shows there was a conveyance of land to PL1 in 1985, and although this may have included the land over which the application route runs it is not possible to tell from the evidence submitted (see section 8.8). If the land conveyed to PL1 in 1985 did include the land over which the application route runs then the land was transferred within a few years of the level of use increasing- i.e. while the use remained relatively low. It would also mean the landowner who may have agreed to a direction post was different to the landowner who installed any cross step in the 1990s. Although this is only one possible interpretation of the documents, the evidence is compatible with it and it raises the possibility that the landowner who may have been informed of the Parish Council's desire to erect a direction post would not have been aware of public use of the application route at any point during their ownership of the land.

8.18.7 There is strong evidence that the gate at B was locked at least often enough for a significant proportion of users to be aware of it and recall it decades later. This is good evidence of the landowners lack of intention to dedicate a right of way through the gate being brought to the attention of the people likely to use the route.

8.18.8 This does not necessarily mean that they did not intend to dedicate a route leading from point A to point B and exiting onto the road adjacent to the locked gate. There was certainly some use over the structure to the west of the gate, referred to as a stile by some users. However, the evidence for use of this structure is far lower than of the application route overall.

8.18.9 User evidence shows that at some point in the 1990s a cross step was installed to the west of the field gate at B creating a stile. The installation of a cross step by a landowner might be considered good evidence that, having become aware of the increasing level of public use, they sought to aid/encourage it. Furthermore, until at least 2002, no landowner appears to have taken any action to prevent or discourage that use, for example, by placing barbed wire, boarding, a sign prohibiting public access, raising the height of the fence etc. This is consistent with an intention to dedicate public rights over the structure to the west of the gate at B. However, there is little evidence which indicates whether the cross-step was intended to facilitate public or purely private access.

8.18.10 It would also appear that the stile or cross-step which some users recall being installed in the 1990s was very short lived. Documentary evidence suggests that no stile was present in May 1996 or 2001. Therefore, any cross step installed by the landowner at point B was either installed in the early 1990s and removed or not kept in repair by 1996, or installed after May 1996 and removed or not kept in repair by 2001. In either case, it was in place for no more than 6 years and was therefore not maintained by the landowner. The fact that the landowner who installed the stile chose not to keep it there might be seen as evidence that its installation wasn't for the ongoing use by the public thus reducing the weight that can be given to it as evidence of dedication.

8.18.11 There is also evidence from May 1996 that the landowner's agent was aware of at least some public use of the route via the gate but did not recognise the application route as a public right of way and discussed steps which would have discouraged use of the whole application route (whether via the gate or structure to the west of the gate) with SCC (see paragraph 4.9, appendix 12A). It is unknown if the signs referred to in the memo were erected (no users appear to remember them) and therefore whether the landowners concerns were made known to the public. The 1996 memo therefore does not, in itself, demonstrate that the landowner was not intending to dedicate public rights. However, it does give an insight into the landowner's thoughts in relation to public use. Given the content of the memo it seems less likely that the cross step was installed in the fence at point B with a view to aiding public use.

8.18.12 The installation of a stile at point B in 2002 cannot be taken as evidence of the landowner's intention to dedicate the application route as a public right of way, as it's installation was part of the granting of permissive access. The stile was intended to be a temporary structure, the public were informed of this by notices on site and efforts appear to have been made to decommission the stile after permission was withdrawn which were recognised by the parish council and at least some users. The current landowners have made it very clear they have had no intention to dedicate the route as a public right of way since the permissive use of 2002.

8.18.13 In conclusion, there are specific acts by, or on behalf of, the landowner which could imply the intention to dedicate the application route at Common Law. However, those acts are of limited weight and/or are open to more than one interpretation. There is no confirmation of exactly what the sign discussed in the Parish Council minutes of 1979/80 proposed or that it was agreed to by the landowner (particularly given the fact that the sign does not seem to have been erected). Furthermore, the installation of a cross step to create a stile in the 1990s was short lived and may have been intended to aid private rather than public access. Against this must be balanced the regular locking of the gate; contemporaneous evidence that the landowner in 1996 was seeking ways of preventing public use; and the giving (and subsequent removing) of permission to use the route in 2001. Against this background the relatively low level of public use is not considered sufficient to meet the heavy burden of proof needed to show that a right of way can be reasonably alleged to have been dedicated at Common Law.

9. Summary and Conclusions

9.1 Historic documentary evidence does not support the existence of a footpath over the application route.

9.3 In order for the application to be successful it must therefore rely either on section 31 of the Highways Act 1980 or a more recent implied dedication at Common Law.

9.4 The 20 year period of public use required by Section 31 of the Highways Act 1980 must date back from a calling into question. The 20 year period with the greatest chance of success in this case is 1982 – 2001 inclusive.

9.5 There was insufficient as of right use of the route to demonstrate that it was being used 'by the public' for at least the first year of the relevant period. Therefore the (rebuttable) presumption of dedication does not arise.

9.6 Even if there was considered to be sufficient as of right use during the relevant 20 years, there is evidence to show that the gate at point B was locked often enough to come to the attention of between 23 and 33% of users. This was very probably done with the intention of preventing the public use of the route. In the circumstances the locking of the gate is considered to constitute a lack of intention to dedicate a right of way through the gateway. Therefore, any presumption that public rights have been dedicated over that route is rebutted.

9.7 It is accepted that the locking of the gate does not constitute a lack of intention to dedicate rights over the structure to the west of the gate. However, as mentioned above there is insufficient evidence to show that the public at large were using the claimed route in the first year of the relevant 20 years.

9.8 Having considered the evidence in relation to the statutory provisions of section 31, it is also important to consider the possibility of implied dedication at Common Law. It is clear that the current landowners have had no intention to dedicate. However, prior to 2001 the land over which the claimed route runs was in different ownership and there is some evidence that those landowners had a different attitude. In 1979 the representative of one landowner may not have objected to the idea of installing a signpost possibly encouraging public use of the claimed route. However, exactly what was agreed to and by whom is uncertain. It is also worthy of note that there is very little evidence of actual public use at that time or indeed while that owner held title to the land.

9.9 It is acknowledged that, even when the land was in different ownership and the level of evidenced use increased, little was done to prevent use via the structure next to the gate at B. In fact such use was aided by the installation of a cross step in the 1990s. However, that cross step was short lived and there is no evidence to suggest whether it was installed for public or private use.

9.10 Balanced against this weakened evidence of an intention to dedicate is the regular locking of a gate at point B and SCC's internal memo of 1996 (see appendix 12A). This shows that the landowners at the time did not consider the route to be a public right of way. In light of this it is difficult to see how the landowners can be said to have acquiesced to the low level of public use that the application route received. For this reason the high burden of proof for Common Law dedication to be reasonably alleged is not met by the evidence in this case.

9.10 Therefore, it is not reasonably alleged that a right of way on foot exists over the application route.

10. Recommendation

I therefore recommend that the application to add a public footpath from AX15/14 parallel to the A371 west towards Cross in the parish of Compton Bishop and shown on Appendix 1 is **refused**.

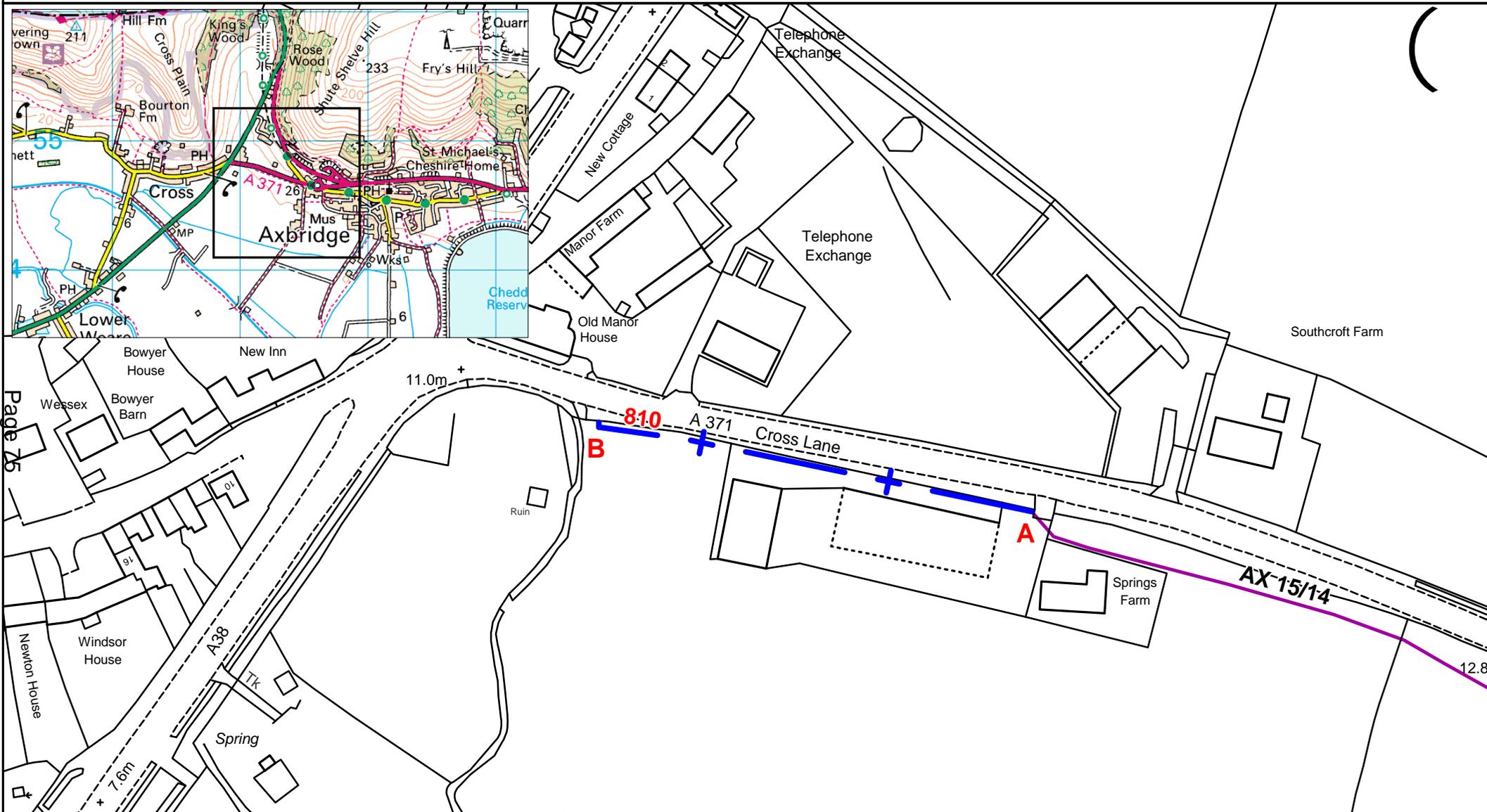
11. **List of Appendices**

Please note that the document reproductions in the appendices are not to scale. The report writer has added the red letters A and B present on Appendix 1 to maps to help the reader identify the sections of the route the document is depicting. Red circles, arrows or lines have also been added to some appendices to indicate the area of the claim or feature of relevance where lettering is not appropriate.

1. Plan showing claimed route
2. Photographs of the application route
3. Compton Bishop New Inclosures Map and Award 1778 – 1779
4. Sessions roll for Epiphany 1928: Papers relating to the stopping up and diversion of the A38 at Compton Bishop 26 October 1927
5. Compton Bishop Tithe Map and Apportionment 1838 – 9
6. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Sheet XV11.16
7. Ordnance Survey 1 inch: 1 mile Sheet 280, 1898
8. Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Sheet ST45, 1959
9. 1910 Finance Act Working Plan and Valuation Book.
10. Definitive Map
11. Highways records (SCC).
 - A. Extracts from minutes of meeting WS Atkins 23/08/2001
 - B. Plan. 09. 2001
 - C. Plan 09. 2001
 - D. Extract from minutes of meeting SCC / WS Atkins 17/09/2001
 - E. Letter from WS Atkins to landowner 25/09/2001
 - F. Record of telephone conversation in reply to 11E
 - G. Extract of email from WS Atkins to DEFRA 27 September 2001
 - H. Memo from SCC Environment and Property to WS Atkins, 26 October 2001
 - I. Photographs dated October 2001
 - J. Extract from a Works Order, dated 17/10/01 but accompanying minutes of a WS Atkins meeting dated 01/12/2001
 - K. Extract of email from WS Atkins to landowners 10/12/2001
 - L. Agreement between landowners and WS Atkins / Somerset County Council, 10 December 2001

- M. Agreement between landowners and WS Atkins / Somerset County Council, 10 December 2001
 - N. Extract from letter from landowner to WS Atkins / SCC 10/02/2002
 - O. Extract from a memo from SCC to WS Atkins regarding the above letter
 - P. Extract from email from Compton Bishop Parish Council to WS Atkins. 14/02/2002
12. Parish File for Compton Bishop (held by SCC) and relating to PROW issues) reference RW1/21 file 2
 - A. 20 May 1996 SCC internal memorandum, attached plan and transcript of memorandum
 - B. Documents faxed to SCC together
 - Bi. 21 April 2002. Letter from Compton Bishop Parish Council to landowners, sent to SCC as a fax
 - Bii. 23 June 2002. Text of email sent to SCC as a fax, hand dated '23/06/02'
 - Biii. 25 June 2002. Text of email from Landowners to Compton Bishop Parish Council, sent to SCC as a fax
 - C. 28 June 2002. Memorandum referring to the documents included in appendix 12B
 - D. 9 July 2002. Fax from SCC to Compton Bishop Parish Council
 - E. 17 July 2002. Letter from Compton Bishop Parish Council to SCC
 13. Aerial photograph 1946
 14. Google Earth Images 1999 – 2001, 2006 and 2009
 15. Opinion, submitted by the applicant
 16. Compton Bishop Parish Council Minutes
 17. Summary of User Evidence
 18. Photograph forming part of planning application 21/03/00016
 19. Evidence submitted by the landowner
 - A. Tenancy agreement, 03/04/2001
 - B. Letter from David James and Partners, 21/11/2017
 - C. Contract of sale, 09/11/2001.
 - D. Letter from current landowner to Previous Landowner 1, including map.

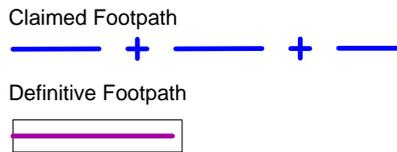
- E. Letter from PL1 to current landowners, 04/01/2018
- 20. Declaration made by Somerset County Council 1 March 2001
- 21. Somerset County Council (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Declaration No. 14 2002
- 22. Press release, 19 July 2001
- 23. SCC map showing 'Buffer Zone and 'A Notice Farms'



Page 75



Parish: Compton Bishop
 District: Sedgemoor
 Date: 27/10/2016
 Drawing No: H071-2016
 Drawn By: MHardwill
 Grid Ref: 342030 154830
 Scale: 1:6000



810M
Section 53 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Claimed Footpath parallel with Cross Lane, Compton Bishop

(c) Crown copyright. All rights reserved (Somerset County Council) (100038382) (2016)
 The County Council can accept no responsibility for any error or inaccuracy which may arise from the transposition of the Rights of Way Definitive Map to a different scale.

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Appendix 2. Photographs of the application route taken 2 December 2016.



Point B, taken from the verge of Cross Lane, looking south / south-east.



The wooden structure to the west of the field gate opposite Manor Farm at point B. The notices were placed by SCC as part of the consultation process relating to the investigation of this case.

Appendix 2, continued.



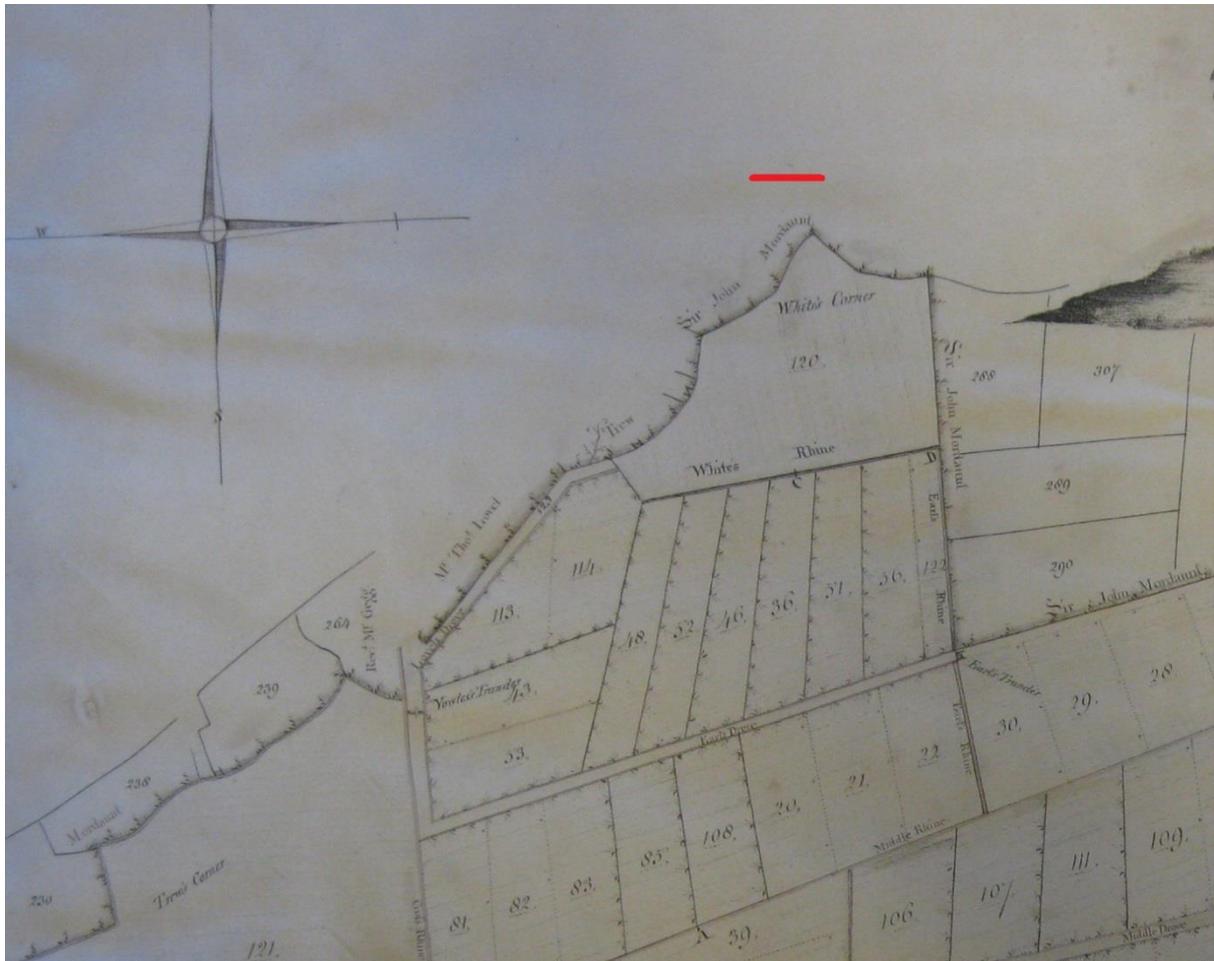
Point A, looking west towards point B (taken from definitive footpath AX 15/14).



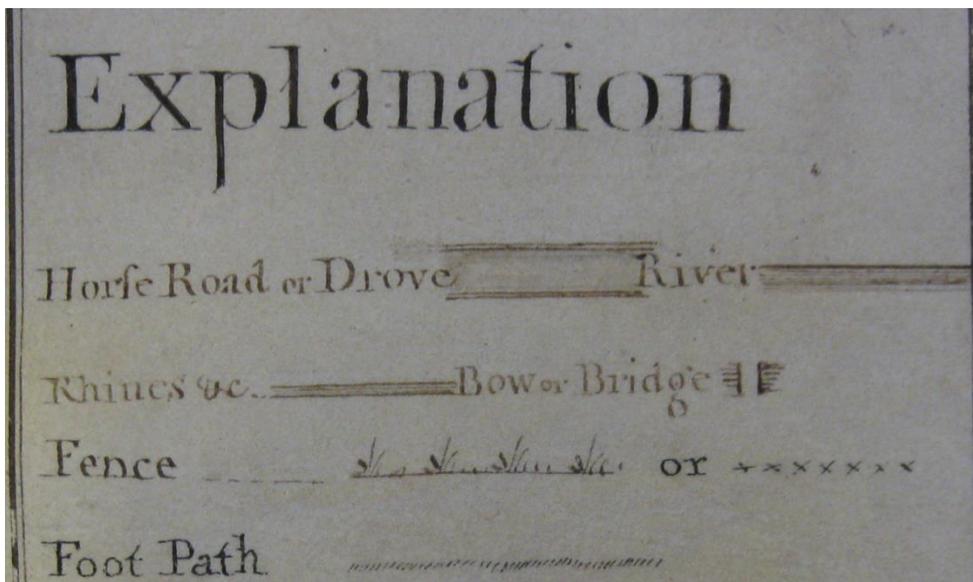
Point A, taken from the verge of Cross Lane, looking south-west.

Appendix 3. Compton Bishop New Inclosures Map and Award 1778 – 1779.

Reproduced with kind permission of the South West Heritage Trust, reference: Q/RDE/117.

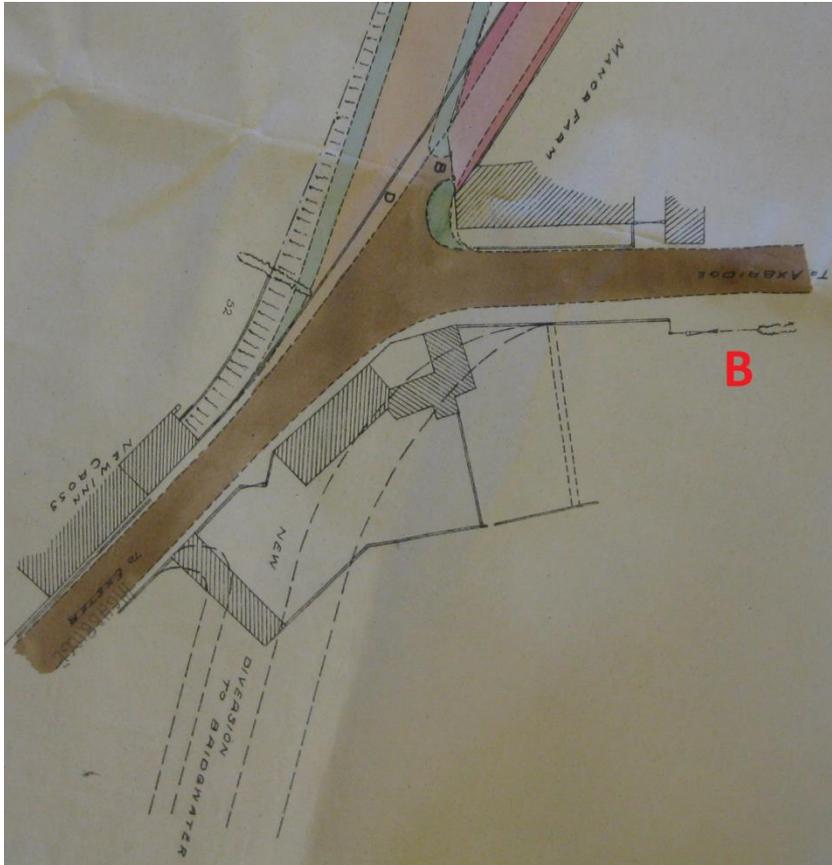


The red line indicates the approximate position of the application route in relation to the map (not to scale).

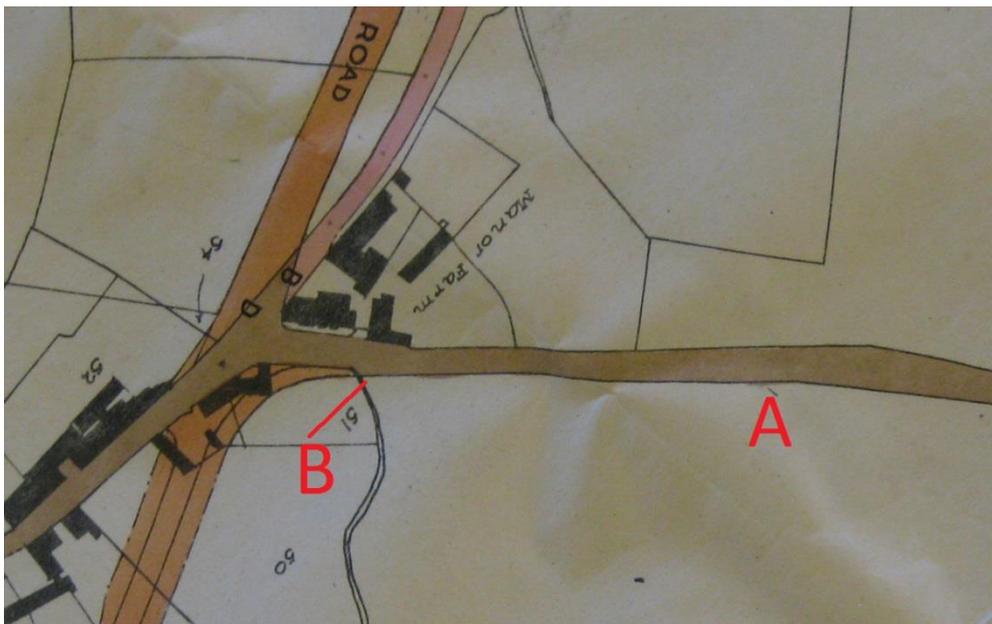


Appendix 4. Sessions roll for Epiphany 1928: Papers relating to the stopping up and diversion of the A38 at Compton Bishop 26 October 1927.

Reproduced with kind permission of the South West Heritage Trust, reference: Q\SR\910/12 – 33.



Enlarged inset.



Main plan.

Appendix 5. Compton Bishop Tithe Map and Apportionment 1838 – 9.

Reproduced with kind permission of the South West Heritage Trust, reference D\D/Rt/M/68 (map) and D\D/Rt/A/68 (apportionment).



The red square is of no significance to the investigation.

Appendix 6. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Sheet XV11.16.

We are awaiting permission to reproduce this / these document/s. If you wish to see the document, please visit the National Library of Scotland website Map Images section, <http://maps.nls.uk/>

1886 (Surveyed 1884)

1903 (revised 1902)

1930 (revised 1929)

Appendix 7. Ordnance Survey 1 inch: 1 mile Sheet 280, 1898.

We are awaiting permission to reproduce this / these document/s. If you wish to see the document, please visit the National Library of Scotland website Map Images section, <http://maps.nls.uk/>

Appendix 8. Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Sheet ST45, 1959.

We are awaiting permission to reproduce this / these document/s. If you wish to see the document, please visit the National Library of Scotland website Map Images section, <http://maps.nls.uk/>

Appendix 10. Definitive Map.



Appendix 11. Highways records (SCC).

A - Extracts from minutes of meeting WS Atkins 23/08/2001

4. Pedestrian Safety

It is believed that pedestrians potentially require access along Cross Lane and with the existing traffic and the absence of footpaths adjacent to the road it is very dangerous to attempt. There is a footpath route marked on the Ordnance Survey Map along the majority of the field that runs parallel with Cross Lane.

While considering the increased traffic that would be diverted into Cross Lane it was agreed that the footpath details on the edge of the fields be looked into. Clarification as to the requirements of the residents and the farmer whose fields it adjoins is required via consultation with local authorities.

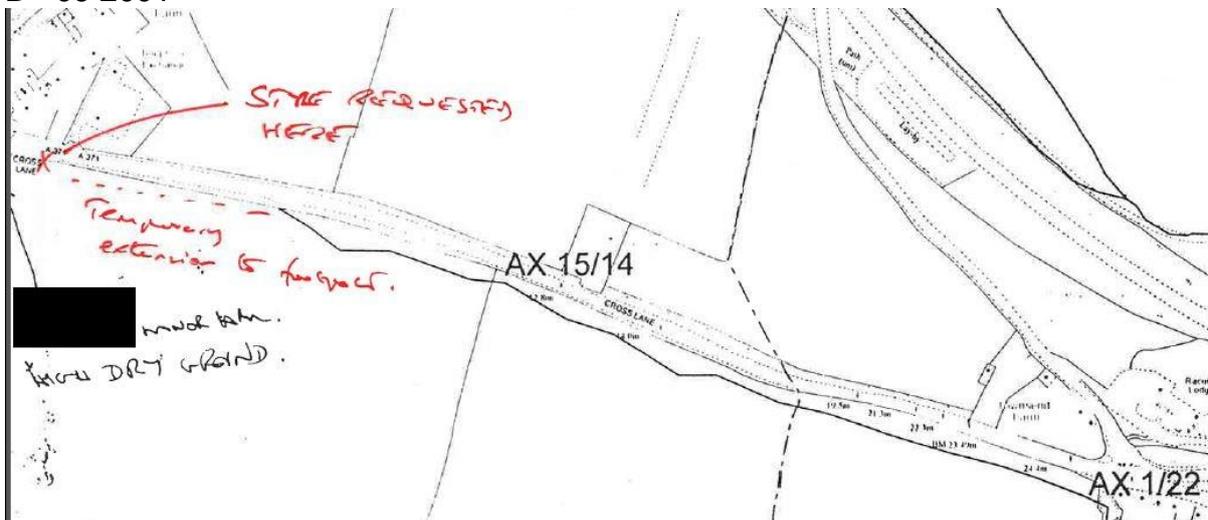
7. Consultation

Consultation with Parish & County Councillors is very important at this stage. A list of initial contacts are given below:

Denis Underhill – County Councillor
Tel: [REDACTED] (work)
Tel: [REDACTED] (Business) *
E-mail: dgunderhill@somerset.gov.uk + [REDACTED]

Meeting @ ARBRIDGE TOWN HALL
15th/17th SEPT (9.45-10 am)
KATE BROWN: CLERK

B - 09 2001



Appendix 11 continued.

C - 09 2001



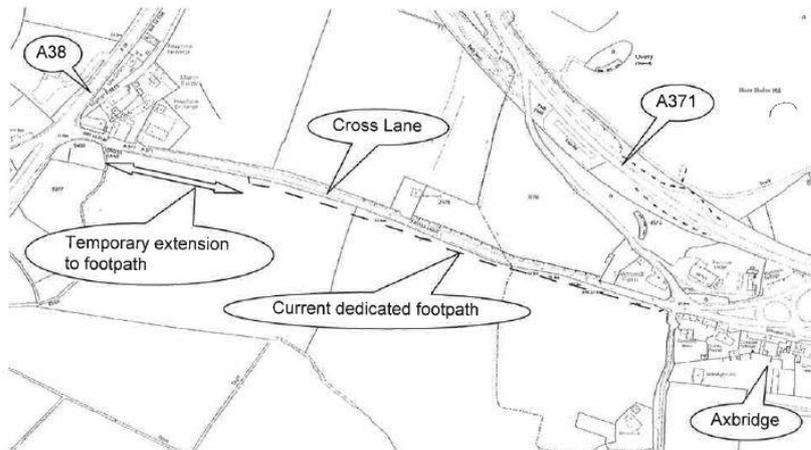
WS Atkins Wessex Consultancy

SCHEME: County Bridge Strengthening
STRUCTURE: Axbridge Interchange

Document No: BP0656/200

Date: September 2001
Revision: A

Map of Footpath



D- Extract from minutes of meeting SCC / WS Atkins 17/09/2001.

3. Pedestrian safety

It was confirmed that the right of access along the side of the field parallel to Cross Lane continues approximately three quarters of the length of Cross Lane. There is also a temporary footpath running parallel to the single lane access up to the A371.

It was agreed that consultation with the respective farmers [REDACTED] & [REDACTED] will be necessary to discuss these footpaths to see if a more permanent surfacing can be arranged to ensure pedestrian and cyclists safety is not compromised.

Appendix 11 continued.

E - Letter from WS Atkins to landowner 25/09/2001.

WS Atkins Consultants Limited

Wessex Consultancy

Providing Services on Behalf of Somerset County Council

Your ref

Our ref BP0656.200/007

Date 25th September 2001

Compton Estates
Axbridge
Somerset



WS Atkins Consultants Ltd
Wessex Consultancy
The Crescent
Taunton
Somerset TA1 4XE

Telephone (01823) 353433
Fax (01823) 353430

Direct Line (01823) 358173

12

Dear Sir or Madam:

**BRIDGE STRENGTHENING WORKS - AXBRIDGE INTERCHANGE BRIDGE
A371 AXBRIDGE BYPASS**

I am writing to you at this time to notify you of the bridge strengthening work that is being planned for January 2002.

The strengthening work is necessary to ensure that that bridge passes all present standards of safety.

To carry out this work in the shortest time we intend closing the A371 over the bridge and diverting traffic along a number of diversionary routes. This will increase traffic volumes along Cross Lane and the single lane access onto the A371.

Having spoken with council members including Lis Scott and Mike Taylor we understand there is a right of access along the edge of the field that runs parallel with Cross Lane (as indicated on the attached map).

In light of the increase in traffic expected along Cross Lane, any pedestrian movement along this road would be very dangerous.

To ensure the safety of all road users we would like your comments about whether we could create a hard surfaced gravel path along the right of access on the edge of the your field to allow pedestrians an all weather access. We would also suggest that we install a fence to prevent pedestrian access onto the fields. Could the footpath be extended to continue along the field edge up to the end of cross lane?

Your comments would be greatly appreciated. Please could you contact me on my direct telephone number to arrange a meeting or alternatively my Email address is: [redacted]@wsatkins.com

Yours faithfully

Jeremy Newman
Project Engineer



Registered office: Woodcote Grove, Ashby Road, Epsom, Surrey KT16 5DW England
Registered in England Number 755610 a member of the WS Atkins group of companies

WS Atkins

Appendix 11 continued.

F - Record of telephone conversation in reply to E, above.

WS/Atkins		QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM	
TELEPHONE MESSAGE RECORD			
Project	Number	BP0656.200	Date 27/09/01
	Name	AXBRIDGE INTERCHANGE	Time 14 100
Call made By:	MR IAN CRAWFORD	Tel No	PHONE/FAX 01934
	Of: COMPTON BISHOP ESTATES		732257 ESTATE OFFICE 01934 733358
Received By:	JEREMY NEWMAN	Tel No	
	Of: WS ATKINS		
MESSAGE: REPLY TO LETTER ENQUIRING ABOUT EXTENSION OF FOOTPATH TO END OF CROSS LANE.			
IAN EXPLAINED THAT THE FIELD IS GOING TO BE SOLD & HE WOULD SPEAK TO THE PROSPECTIVE OWNERS TO SEE IF THEY ARE SYMPATHETIC.			

G - Extract of email from WS Atkins to DEFRA 27 September 2001

The diversions along cross lane will increase the already dangerous Cross Lane for pedestrians and we would therefore like to lay a 40mm thickness of tarmac as a temporary measure on the footpath for the duration of the diversions. The diversions will last approximately 3 months from the beginning of January 2002.

This temporary hard surface would then be removed and the footpath restored to a better condition which exists at the moment. Currently there is no visible footpath partly due to the lack of use and overgrowth.

Also we would like to continue the existing footpath up to the end of cross lane. I understand that the land owned by Compton Bishop Estate is potentially soon to be sold and therefore this would have to be discussed with the new owners. Ian Crawford will be discussing this matter with them to see if this is possible.

Appendix 11 continued.

H - Memo from SCC Environment and Property to WS Atkins, 26 October 2001

10/103
12/11/01
26/10/01
Environment & Property
29 55
JN

(20)

Date: 26 October 2001

MEMORANDUM	
FROM: Tom Reeves Valuation & Estates	TO: Jeremy Newman WS Atkins C Block
EXT: 5394	COPY:
REF: H/A207/E/00	REF: BP0656.200/012

Axbridge Interchange Bridge Strengthening Scheme

I met [redacted] on site yesterday to discuss the above. I am dealing with him, as opposed to Ian Crawford, as he is confident that his purchase will be completed shortly in which case he can grant a licence as the land owner. I do not anticipate any difficulties with the monetary compensation but he is concerned about the access at the junction at the western end of Cross Lane, in approximately the position in red on the plan attached. At present there is a field gate which he wishes to keep locked. He is asking for a style. It seems to me that if the gate were to be re-hung on a temporary gate post, slightly into the field, then a style could be erected between the existing gate post and the temporary one. Clearly when the works are finished the style could be removed with minimum disturbance. I write to enquire whether you are content for me to say to [redacted] that such a temporary arrangement can be installed by the contractors as an accommodation work. I look forward to hearing from you.

[redacted]

Tom Reeves
Valuer

Appendix 11 continued.

I - Photographs dated October 2001



Point A looking west towards point B.



Stile at point A.

Appendix 11 continued.

J - Extract from a Works Order, dated 17/10/01 but accompanying minutes of a WS Atkins meeting dated 01/12/2001

40 999 10	Installation of a temporary style to the A38 end of the footpath next to an existing gate by installing a new temporary gate post and positioning the style between existing and new gate posts. The style & temporary gate post will be removed after the diversions end and the gate adjusted to its original position
40 999 10]	Minor repair to existing style halfway along footpath and increase middle plank width
40 999 10	Cut grass short (a metre wide strip) all the way along footpath

Appendix 11 continued.

K - Extract of email from WS Atkins to landowners 10/12/2001

```
> *
> FAO: [REDACTED]
>
> Dear [REDACTED]
>
> Further to your agreement for the temporary footpath we shall be
installing
> a number of small signs indicating the extent of the footpath. We
> intend
to
> install an extra A4 size sign confirming the temporary nature of the
> footpath across your land.
>
> Please find attached a copy of the sign for your information on
> 'Microsoft PowerPoint'. If you are unable to read this document the
> proposed text are detailed below. This information will be printed on
> an A4 sign with the Somerset County Council logo and WS Atkins logo.
>
> Text:
>
> * THIS SECTION OF FOOTPATH IS TEMPORARY AND HAS BEEN AGREED WITH KIND
> PERMISSION OF THE LAND OWNER FOR THE DURATION OF THE BRIDGE
> STRENGTHENING WORKS.
>
> * THIS TEMPORARY FOOTPATH WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM THE BEGINNING OF
> JANUARY 2002 UNTIL THE END OF MARCH 2002.
>
>
>
>
> Your comments concerning the sign would be greatly appreciated. If you
would
> like to add anything that you feel should be on the sign, please let
> us
know
> and we shall arrange this for you.
>
> If you require any further information please do not hesitate to
> contact
the
> undersigned.
>
> Kind Regards,
>
> Jeremy Newman
> WS Atkins - Project Engineer
>
```

Appendix 11 continued.

L - Agreement between landowners and WS Atkins / Somerset County Council, 10 December 2001. Page 1.

Environment & Property Department

N Farrow MA (Dxon) DMS MCIPD Corporate Director
County Hall, Taunton, Somerset TA1 4DY
Tel: (01823) 355455
Fax: (01823) 356113/356114/356107



please ask for
Tom Reeves

extension
5394

my reference
HU/A207/E/00/
TAJR/dg

your reference

7 December 2001

Dear [REDACTED]

**AXBRIDGE INTERCHANGE BRIDGE STRENGTHENING SCHEME
LAND FOR TEMPORARY FOOTPATH**

I refer to our meeting on 25 October last, our subsequent correspondence and recent telephone conversation in connection with the above.

I note that you have now completed on the purchase of the subject land.

I write to confirm the terms which I am prepared to recommend for the temporary use of part of your field for the purpose of providing a temporary footpath during the bridge strengthening works and to which I invite your agreement. I understand that it is intended that the repair works will be carried out in a period lasting three to five months commencing at the beginning of January 2002. I intend to adopt an informal licence in letter form upon the following terms and conditions:-

1) LICENSOR: [REDACTED]

2) LICENSEE: Somerset County Council, County Hall, Taunton, Somerset TA1 4DY.

3) LICENCE AREA: As shown coloured pink on the plan attached, measuring approximately 120 metres in length and approximately 2 metres width, running along the northern edge of the field.

4) USE OF THE LAND: To provide land for use as a temporary footpath.

5) TERM: For a period of five months commencing 1 January 2002 but to terminate a maximum of two weeks from the completion of the works if sooner (by which date the stile and temporary signs shall be removed - see paragraph 9 below).

6) CONSIDERATION: A payment to the Licensee of [REDACTED] if, by agreement, the licence is to continue beyond the term shown under paragraph 5 above then the additional payment shall be [REDACTED] (pounds) per month or part thereof. (The purpose of this clause being to deal with any unforeseen eventuality whereby the bridge works are not completed during the anticipated time scale).



Simon Hurrell County Property Services Officer Stuart Jarvis County Planning & Transport Officer
Julie Clarke Head of Consultancy & Management Services
Paula Brooks County Waste Services Manager



Appendix 11 continued.

M continued - Agreement between landowners and WS Atkins / Somerset County Council, 10 December 2001.

Page 2

- 7) ACCOMMODATION WORKS: A temporary stile will be provided at the junction of the western end of the temporary footpath and the public highway, the precise location/ specification of which to be agreed between WS Atkins (Jeremy Newman) and [REDACTED]. The footpath will be identified by signs specifically explaining that such footpath is temporary and only for the duration of the works. Likewise the precise wording may be agreed with Jeremy Newman.
- 8) INDEMNITY: The Somerset County Council will fully indemnify the Licensor against any claims, actions, demands or proceedings which may arise out of the County Council's/its approved contractors' temporary use of the land.
- 9) REINSTATEMENT: Upon completion of the works, the licence area shall be reinstated to the reasonable requirements and satisfaction of the Licensor. The temporary stile and signs will be removed within two weeks of the end of the contract.

I trust that the above terms and conditions are acceptable to you in which case I shall be grateful if you will sign and return the attached copy of this letter (marked for the attention of Tom Reeves, Environment and Property Department, County Hall, Taunton TA1 4DY) to indicate your agreement. In due course I shall arrange for a cheque (made payable to [REDACTED]) to be requisitioned and forwarded to you at your above address.

In the meantime, may I take this opportunity of thanking you for your co-operation in this matter.

Yours sincerely

[REDACTED]

T A J Reeves FRICS
Valuer

I hereby agree to the aforementioned terms and conditions.

Signed [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Dated 10/12/01 10/12/01

Appendix 11 continued.

M - Agreement between landowners and WS Atkins / Somerset County Council, 10 December 2001. Page 3 (map)



N - Extract from letter from landowner to WS Atkins / SCC 10/02/2002

You will recall that we agreed a licence with yourselves for a temporary extension to the existing footpath in the field alongside Cross Lane to the A38 end of the field opposite Manor Farm. You will also recall that we are anxious to keep our gates locked for security and for this reason the licence therefore includes for a temporary stile at the A38 end of the temporary footpath.

The bridge strengthening works have commenced and temporary footpath signs erected but no temporary stile. As a consequence the chain used to keep our gate secure has been ripped off and we have had to provide a new one.

This is somewhat irritating as contractors have entered our land without notice, our knowledge or consent and have removed our existing stiles and have erected bridleway gates in their place rendering our field no longer stock proof.

O - Extract from a memo from SCC to WS Atkins regarding the above letter.

justifiably so. I shall be grateful if you can sort out the installation of the stile as, frankly, this is a term of our agreement with him. In addition, please could you investigate the question of contractors

Appendix 11 continued.

P - Extract from email from Compton Bishop Parish Council to WS Atkins.
14/02/2002.

But.. [REDACTED] to discover there's always a down-side: I'm told, from a usually reliable source!, that the top and bottom gates have now been chained and padlocked. The bottom one doesn't matter too much since the temporary extension is in place but I'm told the action on the top one is making conditions very difficult if not impossible for those, especially the more elderly, who walk from Cross to Axbridge to do their shopping. [REDACTED]

Appendix 12. Parish File for Compton Bishop (held by SCC) and relating to PROW issues) reference RW1/21 file 2.

A - 20 May 1996 SCC internal memorandum, attached plan and transcript of memorandum.

*To: B. Twist
Rights of Way
C702*

Somerset County Council
V/21
Environment
Department

INTERNAL MEMORANDUM

From: I. Connell
Tel ext: 5617
Room no: CH02
Section: SCE
MESSAGE

Date: 20.5.96
Reference: HD/ES/0346/2/11C
Subject:

Cross to Axbridge

Further to our recent telephone conversation, I attach an extract from a plan showing Hous Farm at Coos, near Axbridge. The plan is owned by Compton Bishop Rectory and its agent is [redacted] (I had discussions with [redacted] in 1994 regarding proposals for a footway/bridleway in the area which did not seem to flourish). [redacted] has contacted me regarding a problem with rambles using the access opposite Hous Farm and leaving the gate open. He would like to prevent this happening on safety grounds and also suggests putting a stile at the entrance. Further east along the A371 where the public footpath commences.

I have advised [redacted] that he should speak to the Rights of Way Section concerning this matter (contact Mr. B. Twist) and understand that he will contact you by phone on 21/5/96.

Should you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me. [redacted] phoned (which began talking to) but agreed not to write you the 2nd gate. Two persons (children) had been considered/road widening/footpath to make Leach's (the) cause to function. Transport had been involved. Stile would be alongside gate. [redacted] passed to J. Quake with recommendation that a stile be provided. [redacted] notes at 1st gate. No public path - PP -> [redacted] while at [redacted] PP note here/initials

Signed: [redacted]

Message prepared using your Vision Desktop
Please Print to 'Printer'

TRANSCRIPT

Somerset County Council Environment Department
Internal Memorandum

To: B. Twist
Rights of Way
C702

From I. Connell
Tel ext 5617
Room no CH02
Section SCE
Date 20.5.96
Reference HD/ES/0346/2/IDC
Message

CROSS TO AXBRIDGE

Appendix 12 A continued.

Further to our recent telephone conversation I attach an extract from a plan showing Manor Farm at Cross, near Axbridge. The farm is owned by Compton Bishop Estates and the agent is [REDACTED]

(I had discussions with [REDACTED] in 1994 regarding proposals for a footway / cycleway in this area which did not come to fruition).

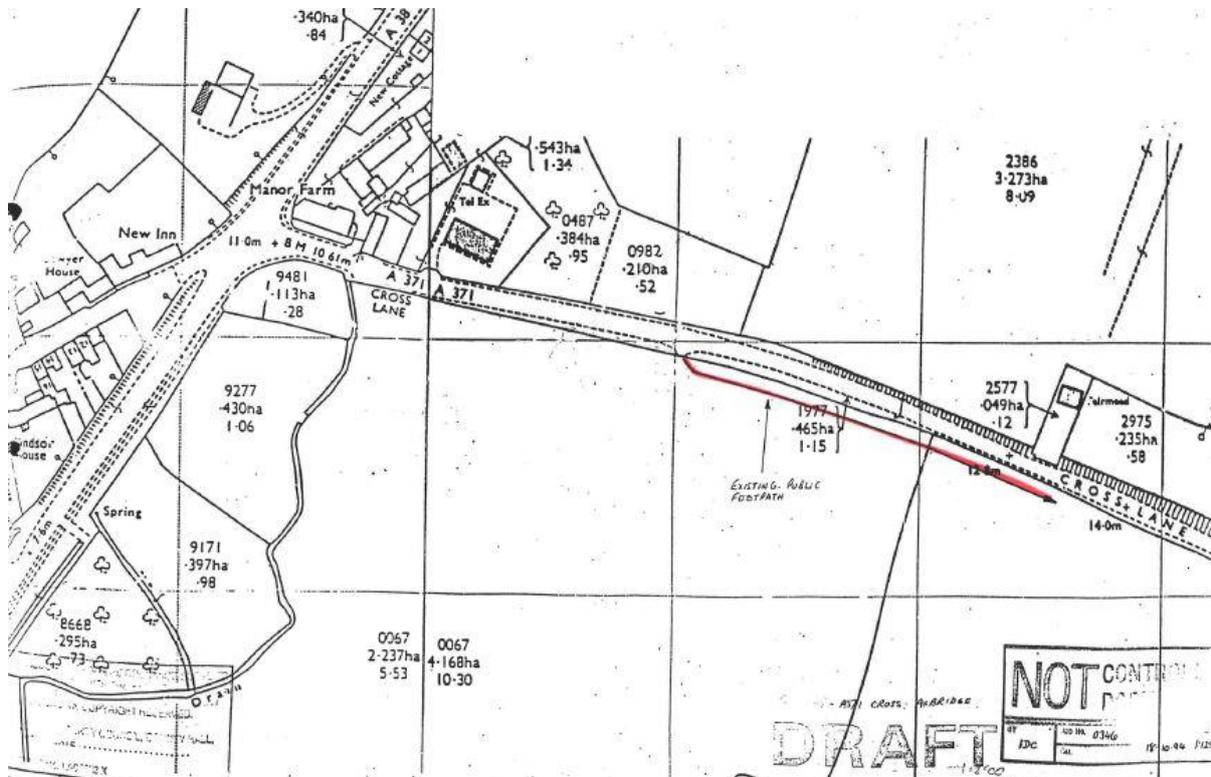
[REDACTED] has contacted me regarding a problem with ramblers using the access opposite Manor Farm and leaving the gate open. He would like to prevent this happening on safety grounds and also suggests putting a stile at the entrance further east along Rd A371 where the public footpath commences.

I have advised [REDACTED] that he should speak to the Rights of Way Section concerning this matter (contact Mr B. Twist) and understand that he will contact you by phone 21/05/96.

Should you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

[REDACTED] phoned (week beginning 20 May 96) BUT agreed def route goes to the second gate. Two previous schemes had been considered / Road widening / Footpath & cycle track. Neither came to fruition. Temperley had been involved. Stile wanted alongside gate BUT passed to J. Searle with recommendation that

- 1) stile be provided
- 2) Notice at the gate No public path + FP →
- 3) Notice at second gate FP ends here / rejoin road.



Appendix 12 continued.

B - Documents faxed to SCC together.

Bi. 21 April 2002. Letter from Compton Bishop Parish Council to landowners, sent to SCC as a fax.



21 April 2002



Dear

Cross Lane Footpath

Firstly, thank you for your time on the telephone when our Clerk contacted you last week.

As you are aware, many people from Cross, Compton Bishop and Axbridge, benefited recently when you kindly allowed them to use of your land to effectively extend the footpath while road works were being carried out. There are plans to improve the existing footpath, and we wondered if this would be an appropriate time to explore with you any possibilities of extending the footpath on a more permanent basis.

Obviously this would require a great deal of thought and consideration on your part, but if there were any possibility I would welcome an opportunity to discuss a way forward with you.

Yours sincerely

Patrick Simpson
Chairman

Appendix 12 continued.

Bii. 23 June 2002. Text of email sent to SCC as a fax, hand dated '23/06/02' (not shown on image).

Dear [REDACTED]

As you will know from our own previous contact as well as the letter to you from Compton Bishop Parish Council chairman Patrick Simpson dated April 21, and subsequent contact by our clerk Amanda Lang, our PC is concerned about the danger to users of the Cross Lane public footpath being forced by the existing entrance/exit to walk a considerable stretch of the western end of the narrow and very busy main road where there is no pavement.

The PC was most grateful to you for allowing the temporary permissive extension to opposite Manor Farm during the congestion caused by the Axbridge bypass bridge strengthening work, and we know how much it was appreciated by residents of Cross.

Clearly the path is extremely well used - among others by villagers going to the shops in Axbridge, and by students of Cheddar's K&W School - and the PC has received a number of complaints since the temporary stile was taken out of use last week.

The PC is hoping that in the interests of safety you would consider allowing the temporary permissive extension of the footpath to become a permanent permissive path, and would like to invite you to the next meeting at the Memorial Hall, Cross, on Wednesday July 3 at 7.30pm - to discuss the situation.

Perhaps you could let me know if this is convenient so the matter can be included on the agenda.

With best wishes

Ian Tabrett
Vice-chairman, Compton Bishop PC

Biii. 25 June 2002. Text of email from Landowners to Compton Bishop Parish Council, sent to SCC as a fax.

(rec'd by e-mail 25/6/02)

Dear Mr Tabrett,

Thank you for your message about Cross Lane footpath.

Whilst we understand the desire to improve pedestrian safety along Cross Lane, we do not want to consider any changes to the arrangements in isolation at the present time.

Regards

[REDACTED]

Appendix 12 continued.

C. 28 June 2002. Memorandum referring to the above documents.

Somerset Property Services

Date: 28 June 2002

MEMORANDUM	
FROM: Audrey Westall	TO: Rowena Smith
EXT: 6264	COPY:
REF: RW 1/21	REF:

Footpath at Compton Bishop

I received a telephone call from Mr Ian Tabrett who is the vice chairman and footpath officer for Compton Bishop Parish Council.

They are having a parish council meeting next Wednesday evening and this footpath is likely to be on the agenda.

The footpath in question is used a great deal by locals, school children and also by rambblers, but it exits onto a very busy stretch of road which has no pavement. Because of the quarry traffic and other heavy usage the road is not suitable for walking the rest of the way to Cross. Very dangerous with no room for passing with pedestrians an heavy traffic.

Recently a temporary extension was granted by the landowners while W S Atkins were doing essential bridge maintenance in the area. This brought the walkers out much further down the road and after crossing the busy road they were on pavement (at the crossroads near to Manor Farm).

As the work is now finished the temporary gate at the cross roads is now no longer available for them to use and some additional road works (using JCB to clean ditches) made it impossible for walkers to be on that stretch of road. [REDACTED] went home and used his car instead).

They recently wrote to the landowners to see if they would grant permission for the continued use of the path to the crossroads but the reply was that they did not wish to. (copies of correspondence to be faxed to me).

Is there anything that we can do ? I said that I would pass this information on.

The Landowners Are A [REDACTED]

Mr Tabrett's phone number is [REDACTED]

Appendix 12 continued.

D - 9 July 2002. Fax from SCC to Compton Bishop Parish Council.

FAX MESSAGE



Environment and Property Department
County Hall
TAUNTON
TA1 4DY

Fax: 01823 356107
Tel No: 01823 355455

TO: Mr I Tabrett - Vice Chairman Compton Bishop Parish Council	FROM: Rowena Smith - Group Manager, Rights of Way
FAX NO: [REDACTED]	DATE: 9 July 2002

No. of Pages (including this sheet) 2

If transmission is not received satisfactorily, please telephone the sender on either
Ext5417 or direct on (01823) 355417

SUBJECT: Temporary Footpath Extension to Cross

MESSAGE:

MESSAGE:

Dear Mr Tabrett

Mrs Westall has passed your query to me regarding the creation of a permanent footpath link to Cross.

There are two ways in which a footpath can be added to the Definitive Map in a situation like this; the first is by agreement with the landowners and the second is by way of a compulsory creation order. The first option is the quickest, most straightforward and cheapest option, but I understand that the approach from the Parish Council on this subject has already been refused. The compulsory creation of a public footpath would be expensive, time consuming and may not necessarily succeed. These are the only options open in a situation like this, although an offer to buy the land may overcome the landowner's objections and it would then be possible for the Parish Council to dedicate it to the public. I do not know if the Parish Council would be in a position to make such an offer.

Alternatively, you may wish to consider approaching Andrew Combes, the County Council's

"Safe Routes to School" officer, for advice on this, as I understand the footpath is used by school children. He may be able to come up with some different options to solve the problem. He can be contacted on Taunton (01823) 355412.

I am sorry I cannot be more helpful.

Yours sincerely

R L B Smith (Mrs)
Group Manager
Rights of Way

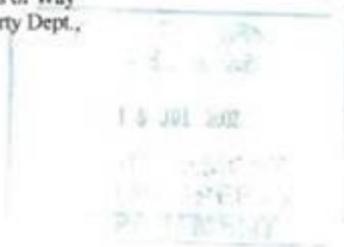
Appendix 12 continued.

E - 17 July 2002. Letter from Compton Bishop Parish Council to SCC.

Compton Bishop Parish Council

C/o The Clerk [REDACTED]

Mrs R.L.B Smith
Group Manager Rights of Way
Environment & Property Dept.,
County Hall,
Taunton
Somerset TA1 4DY



17th July 02

Dear Mrs Smith,

Thank you for your letter date July 12th. We note the points you make but clearly cannot be held responsible for the content of any report of our meetings, which may appear in the media.

Of course, we share your gratitude to [REDACTED] for allowing the temporary extension to the Cross Lane footpath for the duration of the Axbridge bypass bridge strengthening. The extension and the relief it gave from the increasingly heavy traffic on the main road was much appreciated by the many parishioners, including school students, who use the path. Its closure again led to a number addressing our July meeting to express their concerns.

Following your letter dated July 9th to my vice-chairman, Cllr Ian Tabrett, we have made a further approach to [REDACTED] for an informal meeting to discuss any ideas they have for the future of the path; as a small parish with extremely limited funds we feel we are not in any position to purchase the land, but hope that in consultation with the [REDACTED] we may be able to act as the focus for funds from other organizations.

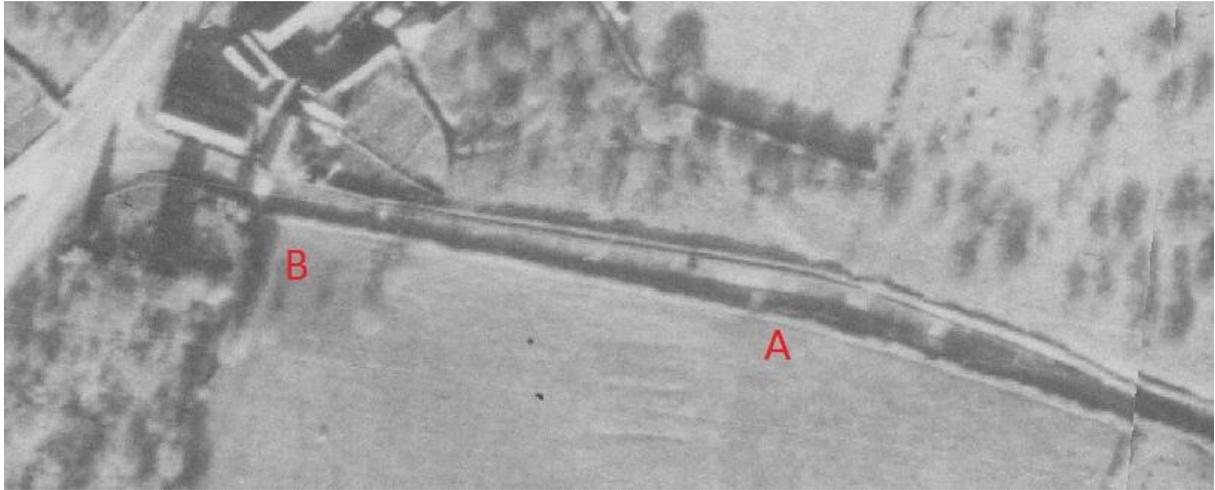
When we have received a response from [REDACTED], we will indeed approach SCC's "Safe Routes for School" officer and no doubt will contact your office again for further help and advice.

Yours sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Mr Patrick Simpson
The Chairman Compton Bishop PC

Appendix 13. Aerial photograph 1946.



Appendix 14. Google Earth Images 1999 – 2001, 2006 and 2009



1999 / 2001. Attribution: Google Earth © 2017 Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky



2006. Attribution: Google Earth © 2017 Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky

Appendix 14 continued.



2009. Attribution: Google Earth © 2017 Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky

COFFIN LANE CAMPAIGN

CROSS LANE FOOTPATH

OPINION

1. I am asked to advise the Coffin Lane Campaign as to the strength of their claim for a length of footpath to be added to the Definitive Map and Statement which is maintained by Somerset County Council in accordance with Part III of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
2. For the reasons which follow in my opinion there is cogent evidence which establishes the existence of a public right of way and there is a compelling case for the County Council to make a Modification Order under the terms of the 1981 Act.
3. The length of footpath, referred to as the application footpath, is shown on the plan included with my Instructions as extending from point D in the northwest corner of Moorland Farm field to point C, where it connects with a public right of way for pedestrians. This public footpath (recorded as PROW AX 15/14 on the Definitive Map) continues along the northern edge of Townsend Farm field to point A, which is in Axbridge.
4. Historically it is reputed that the whole length of the route from A to D was used by the public. It connected Axbridge with Compton Bishop. The workhouse in Axbridge

Appendix 15, continued.

was established in 1830, and the footpath, then known as Coffin Lane, was used, inter alia, for carrying coffins from the workhouse for burial in Compton Bishop Church Yard.

5. However there is no documentary evidence which confirms this historic public use.
6. The application footpath was accessed at its western end by a gate at point D. There is some evidence that it was chained for the protection of livestock when this was in the field, although it appears that this did not prevent public use of the footpath, and was not intended to. At some stage the estate manager, Mr Crawford, arranged for a stile to be erected at point D in order to facilitate pedestrian access. Prior to 2002, at least, it is apparent that the owners were clearly aware of the use of the application footpath, acquiesced in the use and took no steps to prevent it.
7. In 2001 the Compton Bishop Estate was sold to [REDACTED]. In 2002 or 2003 (it is not clear precisely when) they took steps to prevent the continued use of the application footpath: dismantling part of the stile, erecting a notice and locking the gate at point D. For those walking towards Cross on the public footpath it then became necessary to leave the footpath at point C and continue towards Cross Village by walking along the A 371. This is a busy and dangerous road, without a footway, and is unsafe for pedestrians. If a public right of way from C to D is established this would avoid the need to walk in the busy road. Some intrepid local residents have continued to walk along the application route, but it is clear that, since 2002 or 2003 the landowners have been taking steps to prevent this.

Appendix 15, continued.

8. The issue which therefore arises is whether, notwithstanding the landowners' actions, the application footpath is a public right of way, and whether the landowners are entitled to prevent its use.
9. As I have mentioned above, despite the reputation of its historic use, there is no documentary evidence which establishes whether there is a public right of way along the route of the application footpath. However evidence of long user may establish that a right of way has been created through the presumption of dedication in accordance with section 31(1) of the Highways Act 1980. This provides that, where a way over land has been enjoyed by the public as of right and without interruption for a full period of 20 years, the way is deemed to have been dedicated as a highway unless there is sufficient evidence that there was no intention during that period to dedicate it. Section 31(2) states that, in considering the period of 20 years, this is to be calculated retrospectively from the date when the right of the public to use the way was brought into question.
10. The first question to consider therefore is when, in this case, the right of the public to use the application footpath was brought into question. It is clear from the user evidence which has been collected that prior to the acquisition of the Estate by [REDACTED] there was extensive unchallenged use in which the owners and their manager acquiesced. However circumstances changed when [REDACTED] bought the Estate. At some time in 2002 or 2003 they took steps to prevent the continued public use of the application footpath. As I have mentioned above, these steps included dismantling part of the stile, erecting a notice and locking the gate at point D. For the purposes of this opinion it seems to me therefore to be appropriate to

Appendix 15, continued.

regard 2002 as the date when the use by the public of the application route was brought into question by the landowners' action.

11. It is then necessary to consider whether, prior to that date, there was user as of right by the public for a full period of 20 years without interruption.

12. The evidence forms which have been completed indicate that there was indeed continuous use by the public for a period extending back more than 20 years, to 1968 at least.

13. For this use to be 'as of right' it must be shown that the use was not by force, stealth or with permission.¹

14. There is no evidence that the use which took place was not peaceable, in the sense of breaking down fences or wilfully flouting or tearing down notices which prohibited entry. Moreover the use was open and conspicuous, and thus not by stealth. So far as permissive use is concerned, the only person who mentions seeking express consent is [REDACTED]. Otherwise it appears that permission was not asked for or granted. Notwithstanding this, the use by the public was such that the landowners were clearly aware of it and indeed, although this did not amount to express consent, took steps to facilitate the public use. As mentioned above, Mr Ian Crawford arranged for a stile at point D to make access for pedestrians easier and so, even when the gate was chained for the protection of livestock, this did not amount to an interruption of the public's use.

15. In my opinion therefore, based on the completed user forms there is cogent evidence of uninterrupted public user as of right for a period of 20 years prior to 2002. There is

¹ Nec vi, nec clam et nec precario

Appendix 15, continued.

no evidence of any lack of intent to dedicate during that period. Consequently I consider that a public right of way on foot over the application footpath should be presumed to have been dedicated in accordance with section 31 of the 1980 Act.

16. Section 53 of the Wildlife and Countryside act 1981 provides that the County Council should maintain, and keep under continuous review, the Definitive Map and Statement which records public rights of way.

17. Where evidence is discovered which shows a right of way not shown on the Map subsists or is reasonably alleged to subsist the Council should make an order, known as a Modification Order, adding the right of way to the Definitive Map. When it is added to the Map that is then conclusive as to its status, see section 56 of the 1981 Act. The procedure for making and confirming Modification Orders is set out in Schedules 14 and 15 of the 1981 Act. The process involves two stages: first the County Council making an order in accordance with schedule 14. If, as is likely, there are objections Schedule 15 applies and an inquiry is held where the evidence of use can be tested.

18. As stated above, the test for making an Order is a low one: when the evidence shows that the way subsists or *is reasonably alleged to subsist*. The Court of Appeal have held that, as long as there is credible evidence of 20 years user as of right, it would be appropriate for the County Council to make the order under Schedule 14 and allow the matter to go forward to be tested at inquiry, see *R v Secretary of State for Wales ex p Emery* [1998] 4 All ER 367 CA.

19. In this case there is manifestly sufficient credible evidence to justify the making of an order. Indeed in my opinion the evidence is compelling.

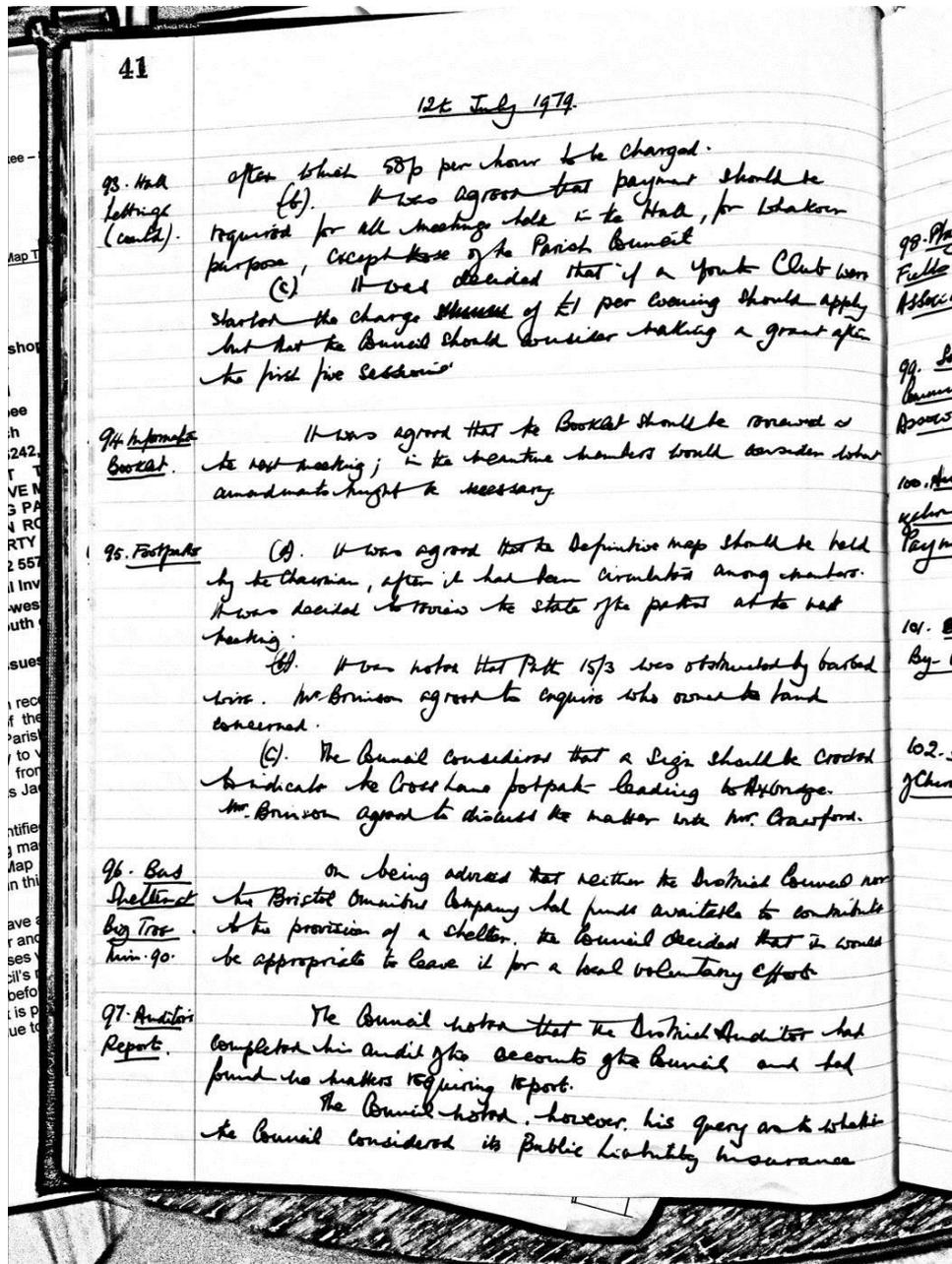
Appendix 15, continued.

20. An application should therefore be made to the County Council based on the evidence in the user forms. In doing so it would be appropriate to draw the Council's attention to the Court of Appeal's guidance in the *Emery* case. If an order is made I consider that, based on the evidence which has been compiled, there is a strong likelihood that it will be confirmed.

 QC

Landmark Chambers
180 Fleet Street
London EC4A 2HG

24th January 2014



12th July 1979

95. Footpaths.

- (a) It was agreed that the Definitive map should be held by the Chairman, after it had been circulated among members. It was decided to review the state of the paths at the next meeting.
- (b) It was noted that path 15/3 was obstructed by barbed wire. Mr Brinson agreed to enquire who owned the land concerned.
- (c) The Council considered that a sign should be erected to indicate the Cross Lane footpath leading to Axbridge. Mr Brinson agreed to discuss the matter with Mr Crawford.

Appendix 16 continued.

A meeting of Compton Bishop Parish Council was held at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday 6th September 1979 at the Memorial Hall Cross.

Members present. Mr. J.F.H. Gardner (in the Chair), Mr. B.H. Adams (Vice-Chairman), Mrs. C.J. Thorp and Messrs. J.B. Brinson and R.A. Parker.

Minutes. The minutes of the meeting held on 14th July 1979, having been circulated to members, were taken as read and, having been confirmed, were signed by the Chairman.

103. Matters arising from the minutes.

(i) Play Area. The Council received a letter from the Amenities Officer of Sedgeoour District Council, who had been advised that the proposed play area was unlikely to receive Planning approval because of the lack of footpath access for children. The Council noted this advice and it was agreed that members should look for alternative sites.

(ii) Timber Yard at Cross. Consideration was again deferred, pending Min. 92 (iii).

(iii) International Year of the Child. The Chairman enlarged on his Min. 92 (v) comments on participation by members of the Council and suggested that as individuals rather than as Councillors, they should form a Social Committee.

(iv) Information Booklet. Mr. Parker agreed to submit a draft of a new edition.

(v) Footpaths.

(a). The Council discussed complaints that the riding of horses on bridleways was making the surface impassable in places for pedestrians. It was recognized that there was no power to restrict the use of bridleways for riding but any riding on footpaths could be checked.

(b). The Vice-Chairman agreed to submit to the next meeting a schedule of footpaths so that members might systematically walk them all.

(c). Mr. Brinson reported that Path 15/3 was no longer obstructed but he agreed to keep it under observation.

(d). Mr. Brinson said that he was still waiting for an opportunity to discuss the Cross Lane path with Mr. Crawford.

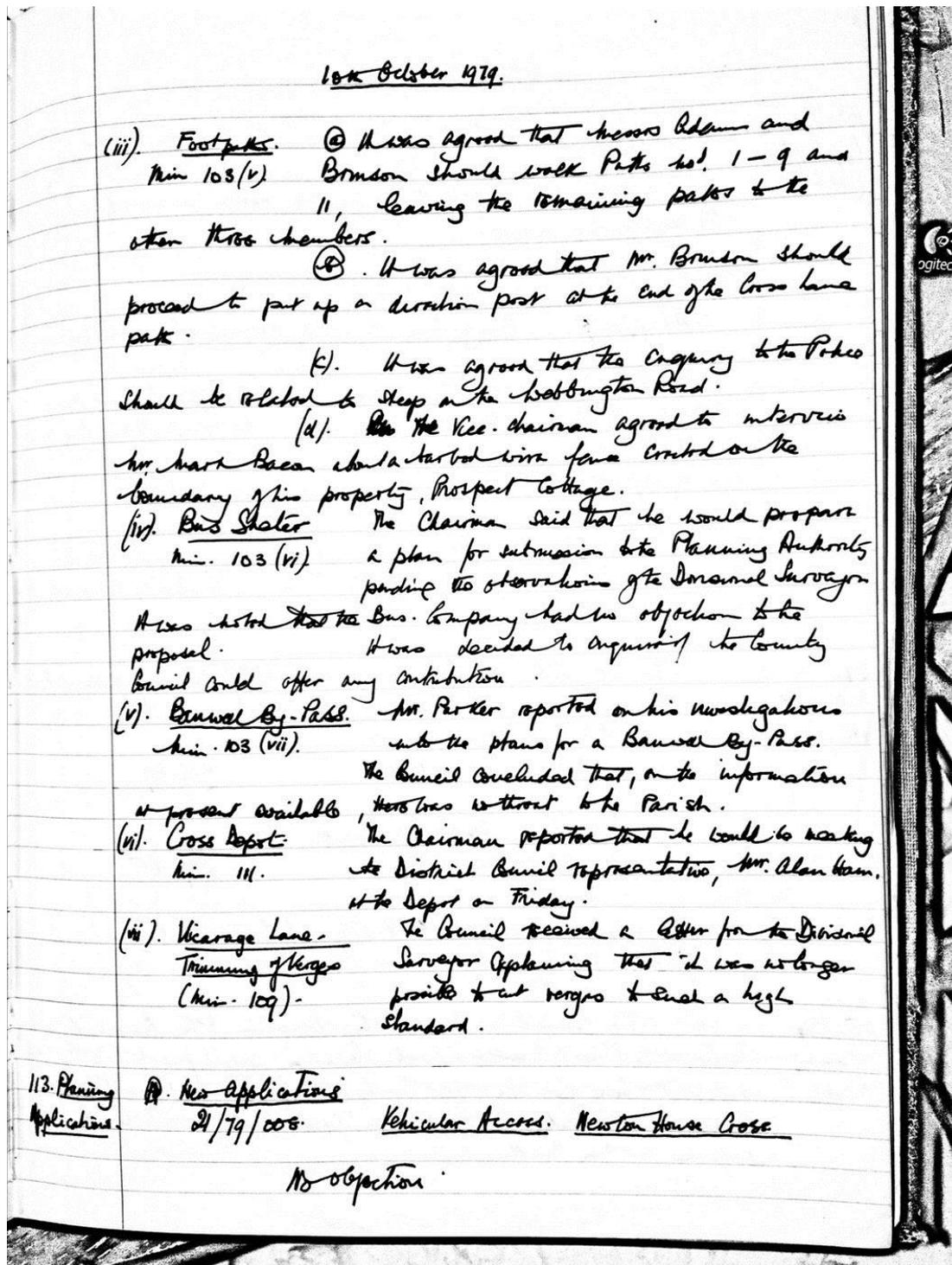
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6th September 1979

103. Matters arising from the minutes.

(v). Footpaths.

(d). Mr. Brinson said that he was still waiting for an opportunity to discuss the Cross Lane path with Mr. Crawford.

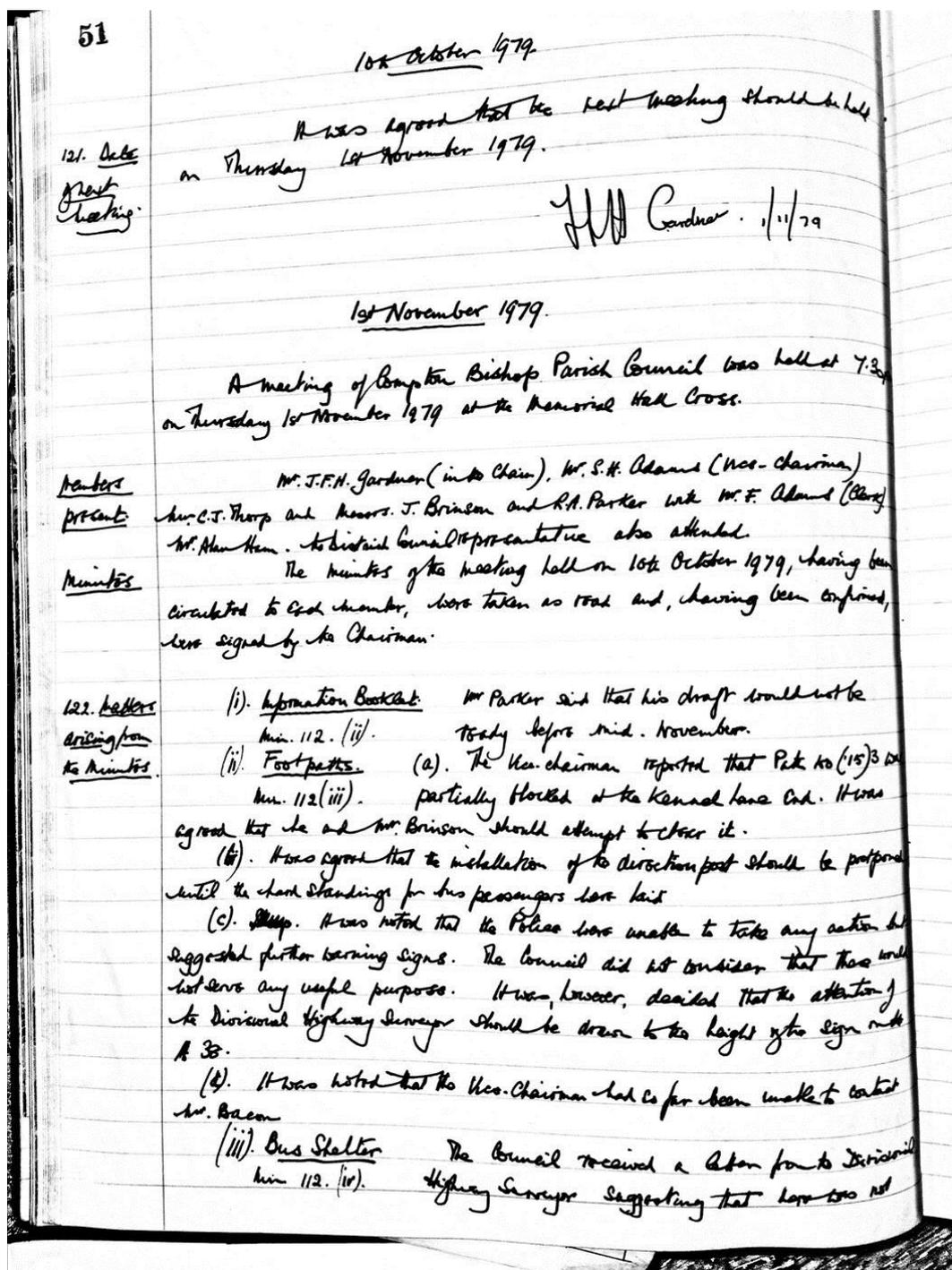


10th October 1979

(iii) Footpaths. Min 103(v).

(a) It was agreed that Messrs. Adams and Brinson should walk paths nos. 1 – 9 and 11, leaving the remaining paths to the other three members.

(b) It was agreed that Mr. Brinson should proceed to put up a direction post at the end of the Cross Lane path.



1st November 1979

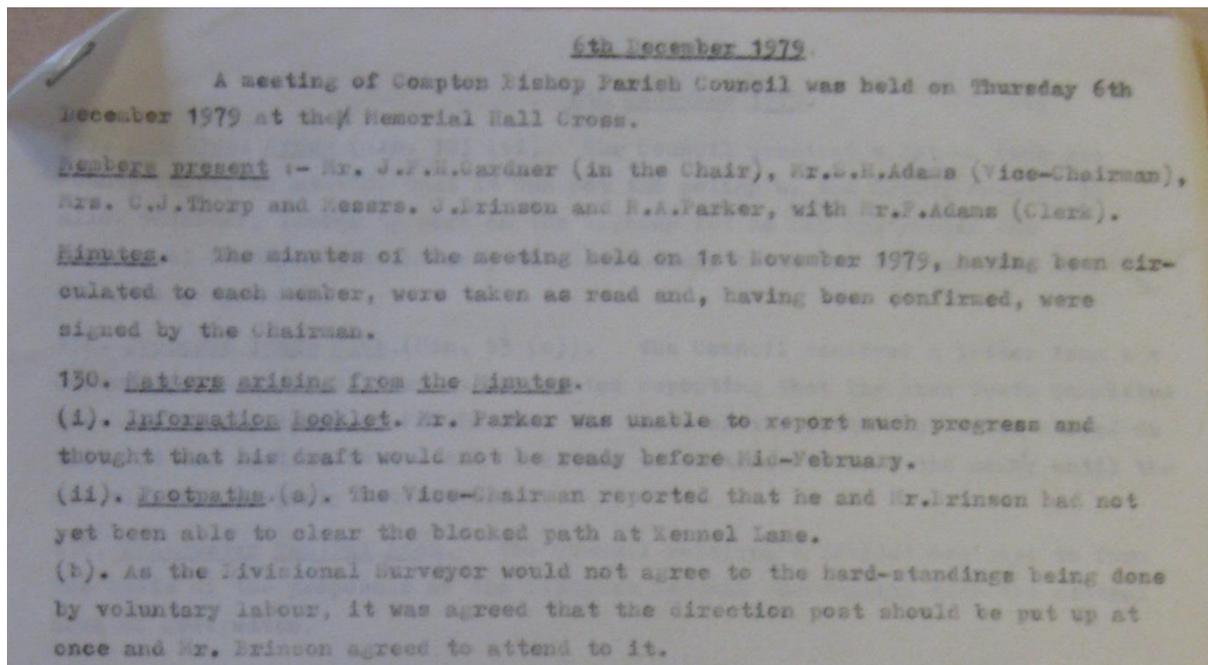
122. Matters arising from the minutes.

(ii) Footpaths. Min 112 (iii).

(a) The vice chairman reported that path no (15) 3 was partially blocked at the Kennel Lane end. It was agreed that he and Mr Brinson should attempt to clear it.

(b) It was agreed that the installation of the direction post should be postponed until the hard standings for bus passengers were laid.

Appendix 16 continued



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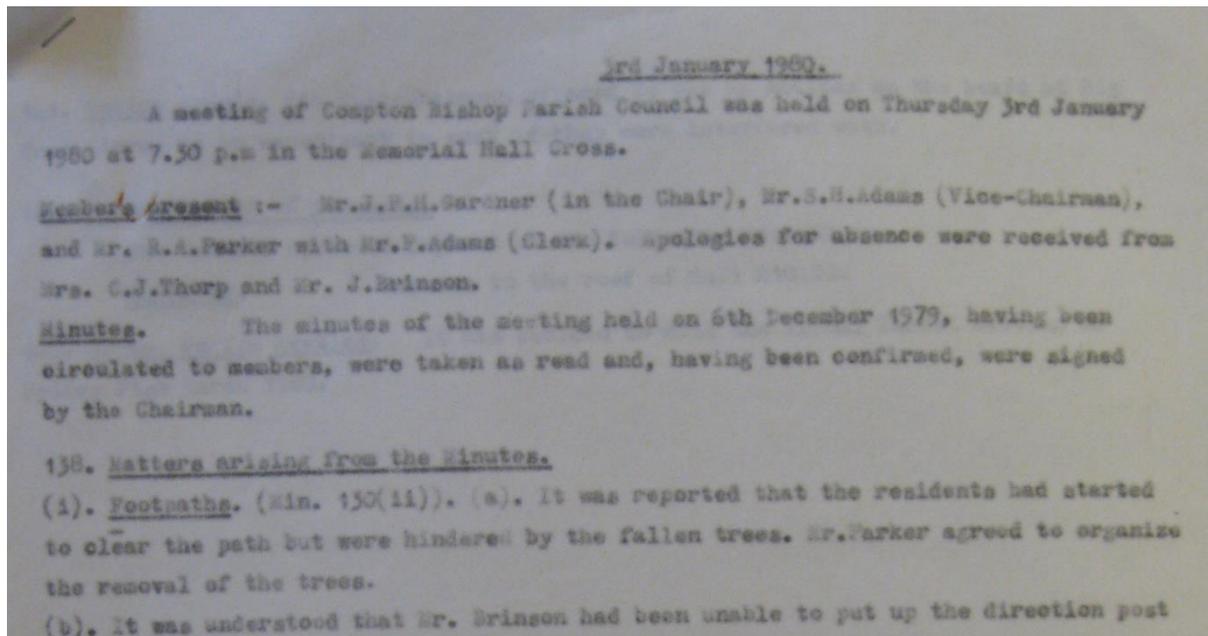
6th December 1979

130. Matters arising from the minutes.

(ii). Footpaths.

(b). As the Divisional Surveyor would not agree to the hard-standing being done by voluntary labour, it was agreed that the direction post should be put up at once and Mr. Brinson agreed to attend to it.

Appendix 16 continued.



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3rd January 1980

138. Matters arising from the Minutes.

(i). Footpaths. (Min. 130(ii)).

(b). It was understood that Mr. Brinson had been unable to put up the direction post

<u>7th February 1980</u>	
	A meeting of Compton Bishop Parish Council was held at 7.30 on Thursday 7th February 1980 in the Memorial Hall Cross.
<u>Members Present</u>	Mr J. F. H. Gardner (in the Chair), Mr. S. H. Adams (Vice-Chairman), Mr. C. J. Throp and Messrs J. Brinson and R. A. Parker (with Mrs. F. Adams (Clerk), and Mr. Alan Ham (District Representative).
<u>Minutes</u>	The minutes of the meeting held on 3rd January 1980 having been circulated to members were taken as read and, having been confirmed, were signed by the Chairman.
<u>144. Matters arising from the Minutes.</u>	(i) <u>Footpaths</u> . (a). It was reported that the residents in Kennel Lane (Min. 138(i)) had cleared the fallen trees. Another larger tree needed attention and it was suggested that the Parish Council Board should be asked to attend to it. (b). Mr. Brinson reported that he had been unable to obtain a suitable metal post for the direction sign and it was agreed that a wooden post should be used.

7th February 1980

144. Matters arising from the minutes.

(i) Footpaths. (Min. 138(i)).

(b). Mr Brinson reported that he had been unable to obtain a suitable metal post for the direction sign and it was agreed that a wooden post should be used.

Appendix 16 continued.

I would like to mention that your P.C. intends to erect a footpath sign for "Coffin Lane", which is the footpath which runs parallel to Cross Lane to Axbridge. Negotiations with the relevant interested parties have been successful & we now have a post and a sign & hope to put it up soon, probably in conjunction with building the bus shelter. We also intend to ask if Axbridge T.C. will deal similarly with their end. We have received complaints that garden rubbish is very dumped on path 15/3 at the Kennel Lane end (as in the Kennel Lane - Axbridge Act) & perhaps somebody would like to consult on that.

8

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21st March 1980

Hand written, undated notes, apparently the Chairman's prepared introduction and report to a Parish Assembly of 21st March 1980.

I would like to mention that your P.C. intends to erect a footpath sign for "Coffin Lane", which is the footpath which runs parallel to Cross Lane to Axbridge. Negotiations with the relevant interested parties have been successful & we now have a post and a sign & hope to put it up soon, probably in conjunction with building the bus shelter. We also intend to ask if Axbridge T.C. will deal similarly with their end.

65	
	21 st March 1980 Annual Assembly
Chairman's Address	<p>He opened his address by introducing the members of the Parish Council, who with one exception, were all new since the last Annual Assembly. He then referred to the work of the previous Council, thanking the Chairman, the Deacon and Foster and the other members of the old Council for the work they had done and paid particular tribute to the late Mrs. M. Simpson, who amongst her many other services to the community, had been a member and Chairman of the Council for many years.</p> <p>Turning to the activities of the Council, the Chairman stressed the fact that questions were asked. He dealt first with the Play Area, which the Council had abandoned after a refusal of planning permission because of bad access and the apparent lack of demand. He reported that a number of planning applications had been received since dealing with the Council which had regard to the retention of the Chavelling the village and the maintenance of privacy, while upholding the principle of the Cross development policy. Work was in progress as to deposit and how on the prospect of closing into the future. He was pleased in fact to have some closure of local industry. It would accordingly be possible to close the timber yard. The approach had been made to the Highway Authority for some improvement to the narrow stretch of road opposite the depot. The Surveyor was in favour of payment on the opposite side but it was hoped that this would shortly be a proposal in the conditions of the contract for the new access lane.</p> <p>The Chairman reported that the footpaths were generally in order. There was some discussion on the state of the path alongside Cross Lane which had been ploughed and there was difficulty at the Axbridge end with barbed wire at the stile. A sign would however, be put up at the Cross end.</p>

Axbridge end but barbed wire at stile. A sign would however, be put up at the Cross end.

21st March 1980 Annual Assembly
Chairman's Address.

[...]. Chairman reported that the footpaths were generally in order. There was some discussion on the state of the path alongside Cross Lane which had been ploughed and there was difficulty at the Axbridge end with barbed wire at the stile. A sign would however, be put up at the Cross end.

3rd April 1980

Minutes . The minutes of the meeting held on 6th March 1980, having been circulated to members, were taken as read and, having been confirmed, were signed by the Chairman.

163. Matters arising from the minutes.

(i) Bus Shelter (Min. 153 (i)). The Council considered prices from the firm in quotes and found them to be much in excess of the likely cost of the Shelter envisaged. A decision was awaited on the planning application.

(ii) Bus Stop at Cross. (Min. 148). The Council was pleased to hear that the stop on the northerly side of the road would be moved to the entrance of the Telephone Exchange. It was hoped that work would shortly be carried out on the other side.

(iii) Cross Depot. (Min. 153 (ii)). The Council considered the situation which had arisen as a result of the felling of the Conifers near the entrance and to Crocker of iron railings. Mr. Ham explained that the Cross had been felled as a matter of urgency, as damage was feared because of high winds. The Council felt very strongly about the exposure of the site and the unsuitability of the railings in a rural area. It was decided to ask the District Council to replace the railings with a wood fence with vertical boards with a rustic finish, to be removed after a new hedge had grown.

(iv) Improvement of the Hall. (Min. 153 (iii)). The Council deferred detailed consideration of the suggested improvements to the hall but agreed that in the meantime a copy of the plans should be sent to Mr & Mrs Thorp. It was noted that, if any action was contemplated, a preliminary scheme should be submitted to the District Council by July, if an early grant was to be obtained. The Council approved payment of Mr. Short to account for his out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the preparation and submission of the plans.

(v) Trees Planting. (Min. 153 (iv)). It was hoped that Mr. Shields would be agreed as co-ordinator of any proposals for trees planting and that the matter should be kept on the agenda.

COMPION BISHOP PARISH COUNCIL. Accounts for year ending 31st March 1980.
 PAYMENTS.
 RECEIPTS.
 Balance brought forward

3rd April 1980.

163. Matters arising from the minutes.

(ii) Bus stop at Cross. (Min. 148). The Council was pleased to hear that the stop on the northerly side of the road would be moved to the entrance of the telephone exchange. It was hoped the work would shortly be carried out on the other side.

1st May 1980.

Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 3rd April 1980, having been circulated to members, were taken as read and were confirmed. The Chairman was authorised to sign them in due course.

172. Matters arising from the minutes

- (i) Bus Shelter (Min. 163 (i)). It was reported that the Planning Authority had decided that permission was not needed for the erection of the shelter. It was decided to proceed with the work and to ask Mr. Brinson to take charge of it.
- (ii) Bus stop at Cross (Min. 163 (ii)). It was reported that work was in progress and that, whilst it had been found impracticable to provide a lay-by for buses on the Southern side of Cross Lane a hard standing would be provided for bus passengers.
- (iii) Cross Depot (Min. 163 (iii)). A decision was awaited after the Council's protest.
- (iv) Improvement of Hall (Min. 163 (iv)). It was decided to start the improvement by repairing the roof during June and July as a volunteer job and to ask Mr. Graham Sheldley to oversee the work. It was estimated that the cost would be three to five hundred pounds.
- (v) Tree Planting (Min. 163 (v)). It was reported that Mr & Mrs Shields had agreed to act as coordinators and suggestions as to suitable sites were awaited from parishioners.
- (vi) Church Lane (Min. 163 (vi)). The Vice-Chairman agreed to review the condition of the lane.
- (vii) Keenel Lane (Min. 167). It was noted that work had been done to rectify the condition of the verges at the junction with Woblington Road. The Vice-Chairman agreed to notify Mr. Hall.
- (viii) New house signs (Min. 165 (6)). It was noted that a new street name sign had been put up on Old Coach Road. The Highway Authority was unwilling to provide a place name

1st May 1980

172. Matters arising from the minutes.

(i) Bus Shelter. (Min. 163(i)). It was reported that the Planning Authority had decided that permission was not needed for the erection of the shelter. It was decided to proceed with the work and to ask Mr Brinson to take charge of it.

(ii) Bus stop at Cross. (Min. 163(ii)). It was reported that work was in progress and that, whilst it had been found impracticable to provide a lay-by for buses on the Southern side of Cross Lane

Appendix 18. Photograph forming part of planning application 21/03/00016, showing point B.



Gate secured to post.



Structure to the west of gate at B.

Appendix 19. Evidence supplied by the landowner.

A. Tenancy agreement, page 1.

THIS DEED of Profit à Prendre is made the THIRD day of APRIL 2000

BETWEEN



(hereinafter called "the Owner") and



(hereinafter called "the Grazier")

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS:-

1. In consideration of the payment of [REDACTED] payable in three equal installments the first of [REDACTED] on the signing of this Deed , the second of [REDACTED] on 1st June 2000 and the third of [REDACTED] on 1st August 2000 the Owner grants unto the Grazier the sole right of herbage on the land (hereinafter called the said land) and situated at Manor Farm at Cross, in the County of Somerset extending to 71.11 acres as detailed on the attached schedule and as shown edged in red on the attached plan **TO HOLD** unto the Grazier from 31st March 2000 to 30th November 2000 .
2. The Owner hereby covenants:
 - (i) to mow or spray spear thistle, creeping or field thistle, curled dock, broad leaved dock and ragwort
 - (ii) to spread manure stacked on the said land and where necessary reseed and crop the grass
 - (iii) to keep gates fences and ditches in good order other than damage caused by the Grazier his servants or stock
 - (iv) to keep the said land fertilised in the spring

Appendix 19. Evidence supplied by the landowner, continued.

A. Tenancy agreement, page 2.

3. The Grazier hereby covenants:

- (i) not to permit any trespass on the said land
- (ii) to use the said land for the purpose of grazing cattle and sheep only
- (iii) not to allow any animals other than the graziers own to graze the said land
- (iv) not to allow horses, diseased or quarantined stock or confirmed fence breakers on the said land
- (v) to ensure that her servants or agents and any person attending or for the time being in charge of the livestock present on the said land will comply with The Welfare of Livestock Regulations 1990 or any statutory modification or reenactment thereof for the time being in force
- (vi) to indemnify the Owner in respect of all liabilities and payments including legal costs and expenses incurred by the Owner as a result of proceedings brought in respect of the welfare of livestock under the Agricultural (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968 and the Welfare of Livestock Regulations 1990 or any statutory modification of re-enactment thereof for the time being in force
- (vii) to indemnify the Owner against any claims made by third parties resulting from any activities or negligence by the Graziers on the said land
- (viii) not to assign underlet or part with possession of the grazing right hereby granted
- (ix) the Grazier shall at all times during the period 31st March 2000 to 30th November 2000 comply with the provisions of the Somerset Levels and Moors Environmentally Sensitive Area Scheme Agreement under Tiers 1 (permanent grassland) and Tier 1 A (extensive permanent grassland) details of which are attached hereto

4. It is hereby agreed that the Owner shall have a lien upon all the Grazier's animals for the time being depastured on the said land for any sum owing or expense incurred for which under this Agreement the Grazier is liable and this lien may be enforced by the sale of any animals belonging to the Grazier for the time being pastured upon the said land.

5. Milk Quota

Appendix 19. Evidence supplied by the landowner, continued.

B. Letter from David James and Partners, 21/11/2017

Our ref: RWN/so
Date: 21 November 2017



**DAVID
JAMES
& PARTNERS**

T. 01934 864 300
F. 01934 310 574
W. djandp.co.uk

Barley Wood Stables
Long Lane
Winton
North Somerset
BS40 5SA

DD: 01934-864301
M: 07770-966372
E: Richard@djandp.co.uk

Dear 

RE: LAND PREVIOUSLY PART OF THE COMPTON BISHOP ESTATE

As you are aware, we have acted for  of the Compton Bishop Estate since the 1990s and have prepared numerous grazier agreements. All such agreements included, under the grazier's covenants, the clause *not permit any trespass on the said land*.

I trust this is helpful but if you have any queries please let me know.

Yours sincerely


**Richard W Nanceljvell MRICS FAAV RICS Registered Valuer
Director**

 RURAL | RESIDENTIAL | **DJ&P** | COMMERCIAL | DESIGN 

Regulated by RICS AMC Finance Agents
David James & Partners Limited is a company registered in England and Wales No: 9975407
Registered Office: Harley House, Badminton Road, Old Sodbury, South Gloucestershire BS37 6LX

Appendix 19. Evidence supplied by the landowner, continued.

C. Contract of sale, 09/11/2001.

CONTRACT FOR SALE OF FREEHOLD LAND (UNREGISTERED)

AGREEMENT dated 9 NOVEMBER 2001

BETWEEN :

(1) The Seller :



(2) The Buyer :



1. DEFINITIONS

In this Agreement the following expressions have the following meanings :-

- 1.1 "Property" : the freehold property consisting of 69.96 acres and known as Lot 3 Manor Farm Cross Axbridge Somerset shown for the purposes of identification only coloured green on the Plan and forming part of the property more particularly described in the Conveyance
- 1.2 "Price" :
- 1.3 "Conveyance" : the Conveyance of the Property dated 29 August 1985 and made between and (1) and (2)
- 1.4 "Completion Date" 23 NOVEMBER 2001

Appendix 19. Evidence supplied by the landowner, continued.

D. Letter from current landowner to Previous Landowner 1, including map.

[Redacted]

20th November 2017

Dear [Redacted]

Manor Farm Cross

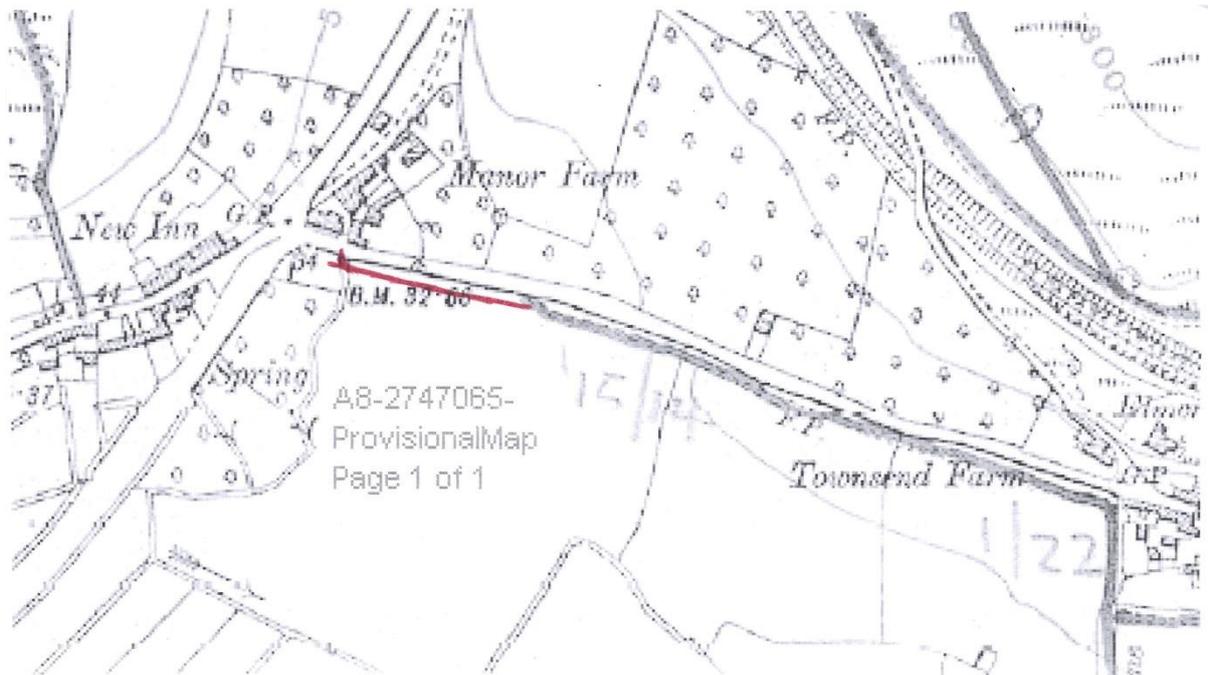
You may recall that I wrote to you in August last year (and thank you for your reply) explaining that an application has been made to alter the definitive map to add a public footpath from the gate opposite Manor Farm to join up with the existing footpath AX15/14 towards Axbridge. I enclose a map on which I have marked in red the footpath that they want to add.

I wonder whether during your period of ownership you, as the landowner, dedicated or intended to dedicate the route shown in red on the attached map as a public footpath.

Thank you in advance for any help you may be able to give.

Kind regards

[Redacted]



E. Letter from PL1 to current landowners, 04/01/2018

[REDACTED] 4/7/18
[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your letter of 21 December, however I can't recall receiving your earlier letter of 20 November 2017.

I can confirm that I did not dedicate nor intended to dedicate any part of Main Farm, Cross including

the area shown in red, or intended to dedicate it as a footpath.

I hope this is sufficient for your purposes, and wish you all the best for 2018.

Kind regards

[REDACTED]

Appendix 20. Declaration made by Somerset County Council 1 March 2001, closing Rights of Way on Somerset.

SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL

By virtue of Article 35B of the Foot and Mouth Disease Order 1983 as amended by the Foot and Mouth Disease (Amendment) (England) Order 2001 SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL hereby makes the following Declaration: -

1. With effect from 2 March 2001 all public footpaths bridleways and cycleways in the administrative area of the County of Somerset other than those specified in paragraph 2 below are closed and the movement of any person on any such right of way without lawful authority is prohibited
2. The footpaths excluded from this Declaration are those lying wholly within urban areas
3. Contravention of this Declaration constitutes an offence under Section 73 of the Animal Health Act 1981 and any person found guilty of such an offence is liable to a fine of up to £5,000
4. This Declaration shall remain in effect until further notice

DATED *1st March* 2001

The common seal of)
SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL.)
was herewith affixed)
in the presence of)



[Signature]

County Solicitor

Number in Register *11917*

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL

[Signature]
COUNTY SOLICITOR
COUNTY HALL
TAUNTON
1/3/01

0201x078.wpd

Somerset County Council (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Declaration No. 14 2001

Dated: *1st June* 2001

Somerset County Council, acting in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order 1983 (as amended) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, makes the following Declaration.

Title

1. This Declaration may be cited as the Somerset County Council (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Declaration No. 14 2001.

Amendment of Regulations relating to Public Rights of Access

2. Regulation 3 of the Somerset County Council (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Regulations 2001 (As Amended) and Regulation 2 of the Somerset County Council (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) (No. 2) Regulations 2001 shall not apply to any of the footpaths, bridleways, cycleways, roads used as a public footpath (RUPPs), byways open to all traffic and unclassified county roads in the following parishes in the County of Somerset.

PARISHES

In the District of Sedgemoor:-

Brean
Bridgwater
Bridgwater Without
Burtle
Chedzoy
Chilton Trinity
Cossington
Durleigh
Enmore
Goathurst
Greinton
Lyng
North Petherton
Pawlett
Puriton

Appendix 21 continued.

Stockland Bristol
Thurloxton
Westonzoyland

In the District of Mendip:-

Berkley
Binegar
Chilcompton
East Pennard
Frome
Lydford
Meare
Stoke St Michael
West Bradley
West Bradley (detached)
Whatley
Witham Friary
Wookey

In the District of West Somerset:-

None

In the Borough of Taunton Deane:-

Comeytrove
Taunton

In the District of South Somerset:-

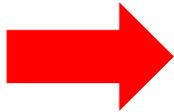
Bratton Seymour
Inminster
Ilton
Puckington
Seavington St Michael
Shepton Beauchamp
Stocklinch
Yeovil (without detached)

3. Regulation 3 of the Somerset County Council (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) Regulations 2001 (As Amended) and Regulation 2 of the Somerset County Council (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) (No. 2) Regulations 2001 shall not apply to any of the footpaths, bridleways, cycleways, roads used as a public footpath (RUPPs), byways open to all traffic and unclassified county roads in the parishes listed in the first column of the Schedule except for the footpaths, bridleways, cycleways, roads used as a public footpath (RUPPs), byways open to all traffic and unclassified county roads listed in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

IN THE DISTRICT OF SEDGEMOOR

PARISH	PATH NO	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Ashcott	BW1/11	FP	
Ashcott	BW1/12	FP	
Ashcott	BW1/13	FP	
Ashcott	BW1/25	FP	
Ashcott	BW1/26	FP	
Ashcott	BW1/26a	FP	
Ashcott	BW1/26b	FP	
Ashcott	BW1/28	FP	
Ashcott	BW1/29	FP	
Ashcott	BW1/31	FP	
Ashcott	BW1/45	FP	
Axbridge	AX26/10	FP	
Axbridge	AX26/11	FP	
Axbridge	AX26/14	FP	
Axbridge	AX26/15	FP	
Axbridge	AX26/20	FP	
Axbridge	AX26/22	FP	
Axbridge	AX26/24	FP	
Axbridge	AX26/25	FP	
Axbridge	AX26/26	FP	
Badgworth	AX2/1	FP	
Badgworth	AX2/2	FP	
Badgworth	AX2/3	FP	
Badgworth	AX2/4	FP	
Badgworth	AX2/12	FP	
Bawdrip	BW2/46	FP	
Berrow	AX4/23	BR	
Berrow	AX4/25	BR	
Brent Knoll	AX8/1	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/2	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/3	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/4	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/5	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/6	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/7	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/8	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/9	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/11	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/12	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/13	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/14	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/15	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/16	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/17	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/18	FP	
Brent Knoll	AX8/19	BR	
Burnham-on-Sea and Highbridge	AX32/13	FP	

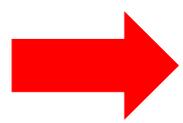


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IN THE
PARISH

IN THE DISTRICT OF SEDGEMOOR

PARISH	PATH NO	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Burnham Without	AX9/2	FP	
Burnham Without	AX9/3 (pt)	BR	From the County Road to AX9/1
Burnham Without	AX9/4	FP	
Burnham Without	AX9/6	FP	
Burnham Without	AX9/7	FP	
Cannington	BW5/12	FP	
Cannington	BW5/28	FP	
Catcott	BW6/4	FP	
Catcott	BW6/4a	FP	
Catcott	BW6/5	FP	
Chapel Allerton	AX12/22	FP	
Charlinch	BW7/6	FP	
Cheddar	AX13/3	FP	
Cheddar	AX13/4	FP	
Cheddar	AX13/29	FP	
Cheddar	AX13/38	FP	
Cheddar	AX13/39	FP	
Cheddar	AX13/41	FP	
Cheddar	AX13/44	BR	
Cheddar	AX13/46	BR	
Cheddar	AX13/47	BR	
Cheddar	AX13/48	BR	
Cheddar	AX13/53	FP	
Cheddar	AX13/63	FP	
Cheddar	AX13/65	FP	
Cheddar	AX13/67	FP	
Cheddar	AX13/68	FP	
Cheddar	AX13/69 (pt)	FP	From junction with AX26/21 to Cradle Bridge
Cheddar	AX13/93	FP	
Cheddar	AX13/97	FP	
Chilton Polden	BW9/2	FP	
Chilton Polden	BW9/3	FP	
Chilton Polden	BW9/6	FP	
Chilton Polden	BW9/7	FP	
Chilton Polden	BW9/10	FP	
Chilton Polden	BW9/12	FP	
Chilton Polden	BW9/13	FP	
Chilton Polden	BW9/14	FP	
Chilton Polden	BW9/15	BR	
Compton Bishop	AX15/5	FP	
Compton Bishop	AX15/9	FP	
Compton Bishop	AX15/13	FP	
Compton Bishop	AX15/14	FP	
East Brent	AX17/1	FP	
East Brent	AX17/2	FP	
East Brent	AX17/11	FP	
East Brent	AX17/13	FP	
East Brent	AX17/14	FP	
East Brent	AX17/16	FP	
East Brent	AX17/17	FP	
East Brent	AX17/14	FP	
East Brent	AX17/16	FP	
East Brent	AX17/17	FP	
East Brent	AX17/19	FP	
East Brent	AX17/25	FP	
East Brent	AX17/26	FP	
East Brent	AX17/27	FP	



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Appendix 22. Press release, 19 July 2001.

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: 19 July 2001 18:09
To: AllUsers
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Foot and Mouth weekly message 19th July

Key Messages this week:-

- The Quantocks are completely open (including Cothelstone Hill)
- The infected area status has been removed from North Newton
- Only the paths in the 10 km infected area around Ashbrittle and Stawley near the Devon County boundary remain closed
- All of these paths will re-open on Saturday, July 28th after which only those paths within the 3km protection zone in that area will remain closed
- All farmers have been sent letters to let them know that they can to District Councils for a temporary diversion of footpaths around stockyards (one month temporary notice). District Councils will be approving and posting these notices.

PRESS RELEASE - 19 JULY

Somerset County Council will this week lift footpath restrictions around the North Newton area following the lifting of the Foot and Mouth infected status in that area last weekend. As from Saturday morning Rights of Way officers will be opening up all closed paths in an area from Taunton eastwards including Bridgwater and Langport and from Pawlett and Puriton in the north to Hatch Beauchamp in the south. The lifting of the infected area status also means that all of the Quantock Hills including Cothelstone Hill (Seven Sisters) and all of the Taunton-Bridgwater canal towpath will be re-open. The re-opening of these paths leaves only the paths in the 10 km infected area around Ashbrittle and Stawley near the Devon County boundary closed.

All of these paths will re-open on Saturday, July 28th after which only those paths within the 3km protection zone in that area will remain closed. There are however, approximately 30 premises in the county with Form A notices and paths running through these premises which will remain closed. Following their representations to the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Somerset County Council was one of a handful of authorities granted an extension of their closure order until July 28th, with the majority of footpaths across the country set to open this weekend. However appeals by the county council to retain 'local flexibility' over the decision of pathway closures after July 28th in the advent of further outbreaks of the disease was not allowed.

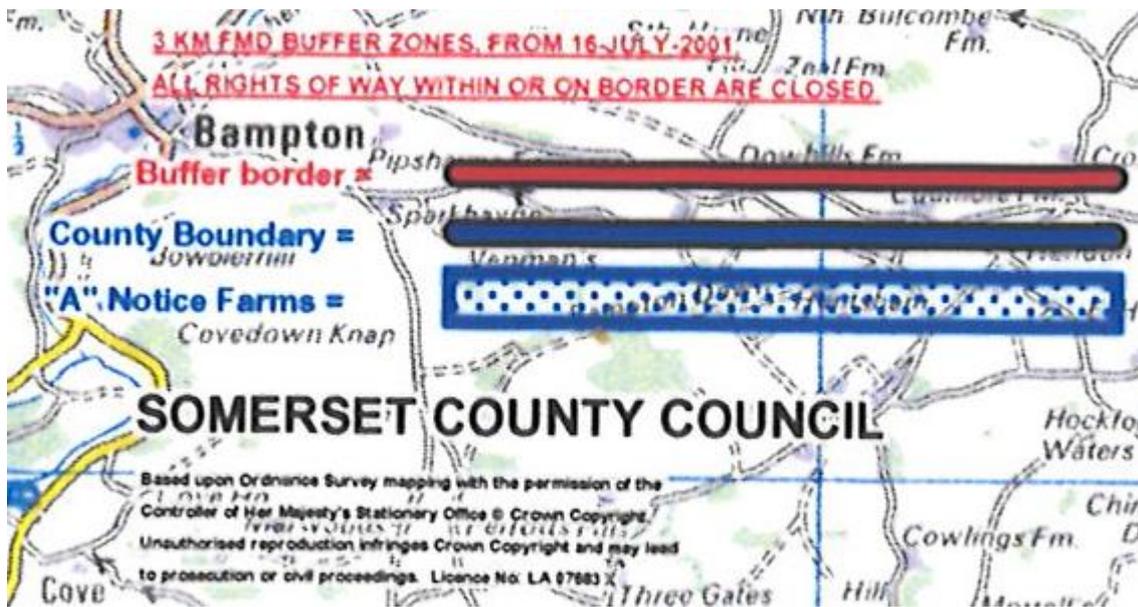
Should further outbreaks occur, then footpaths within the 3 kilometre zone surrounding any location would automatically close. However outside these areas the County Council would only retain powers under Animal Welfare legislation to close pathways and then, only with the agreement and support of a State Veterinary officer.

Since the re-opening of pathways outside infected areas last weekend staff from the county's Rights of Way section have been busily collecting in all old signs, both official and those unofficial signs posted on paths by farmers and landowners. As a result most of the old signage in West Somerset, the Quantocks, Sedgemoor and South Somerset had been cleared and teams were working on collecting in signs across the Mendip area.

The District Councils have also allowed a small number of temporary diversions where a path runs through an active farmyard. In the interim staff from the county's Community Protection team are reminding farmers that over the next week they will be carrying out checks made on livestock vehicles. Glenn Berry from the Animal Welfare team said: "We will be ensuring that farmers comply with the conditions of their licences particularly in relation to the cleansing and disinfecting of the vehicles."

For details of the paths contact the Rights of Way Team on 01823-356288 or 01823-356002
Animal Welfare Issues contact Glen Berry on 01823-355242 or Stuart Musgrove in
Community Protection on 01823-357241

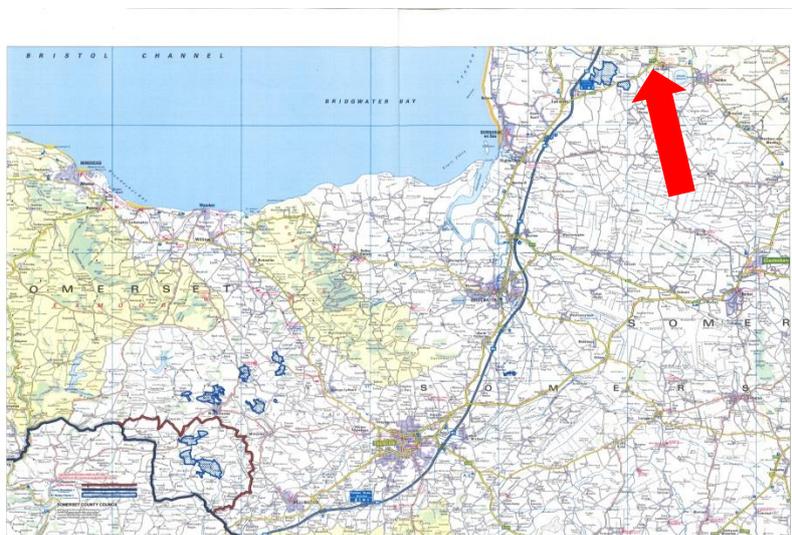
Appendix 23. SCC map showing 'Buffer Zone and 'A Notice Farms'.



Key



Detail. Red arrow indicates application route



Overview.

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