



## **Penwith Landscape Partnership - 'That's Our Parish' Project**

### **Local Landscape Character Assessment for 6 Penwith Parishes**

### **VOLUME 04 – TOWEDNACK LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER ASSESSMENT**

**June 2023**

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#### **For**

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Ref: CEC3247

# Document Control

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## Disclosure

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# Contents

<b>Document Control .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>1. Introducing Towednack Parish.....</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1. Introduction	4
1.2. Parish Overview	6
<b>2. Survey and Consultation Summary .....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1. Volunteers	7
2.2. Field Work	8
<b>3. Character of Towednack’s Landscapes.....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1. Introduction	9
3.2. National Character Areas (Natural England)	9
3.3. Landscape Character Areas (Cornwall Council)	9
3.4. Historic Landscape Character Overview	11
3.5. The Landscape Character Types in Towednack	14
3.6. Describing Towednack’s Landscape Character	16
<b>4. What makes Towednack special to its local community? .....</b>	<b>22</b>
4.1. A Wealth of Designated Areas and Assets	22
4.2. Community Consultation	23
<b>5. Future project ideas .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Appendix 1 – Figures.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Appendix 2 - Towednack Parish LCT Character Descriptions.....</b>	<b>30</b>
LCT 1A - Hills and Carns in Towednack Parish	31
LCT 1B - Coastal Plateaux in Towednack Parish	34
LCT 1C - Inland Plateaux in Towednack Parish	37
LCT 2A - Steep Slopes in Towednack Parish	40
LCT 2B - Shallow Slopes in Towednack Parish	42
LCT 2C - Coastal Slopes in Towednack Parish	45
LCT 3A - Coastal Valleys in Towednack Parish	47
LCT 3B – Inland Valleys in Towednack Parish	50
LCT 3C – River Valley Floor in Towednack Parish	52
LCT 4A - Cliffs in Towednack Parish	54
<b>Appendix 3 – Parish Pack’s mapping and survey forms .....</b>	<b>56</b>

# 1. Introducing Towednack Parish

## 1.1. Introduction

This report presents the Local Landscape Character Assessment (LLCA) for Towednack Parish. The LLCA study was undertaken with local community volunteers and led by the Penwith Landscape Partnership (PLP), in close working partnership with Cornwall Environmental Consultants (CEC) Ltd.

Towednack forms one of six of Parishes in Penwith that have each prepared their own LLCAs at part of PLP's 'That's Our Parish' project. The Towednack LLCA sits within a suite of Parish LLCAs (Volumes 02 onwards) with Volume 01 Penwith LLCA Overview providing full details on the background, methodology and outputs of the overall LLCA project.

The first part of the 'That's My Project' LLCA process involved Landscape Architects at CEC defining Landscape Character Types (LCTs) for the whole of West Penwith. This assessment process was based primarily on desk studies, and formed the basis of the individual Parish LLCAs. The methodology and descriptions of these broad Penwith-wide LCTs is provided in Volume 01.

By way of summary, the process involved identifying areas of land that share similar physical, topographical characteristics - using elevation, slope analysis, and valleys as defining criteria. Resulting in the identification of a series of geographical areas that share the same broad characteristics (i.e. hills and carns, inland plateaux, steep slopes, shallow slopes, inland valleys, coastal valleys etc) and were found to exist within different parts of Penwith.

In preparing this LLCA there has been opportunity for local volunteers in each of the six parishes to learn how to describe and assess landscape character, and for the wider community to identify what they value about their local landscape and what they consider to be important in terms of landscape character. The assessment process also allowed ground truthing of the LCT boundaries previously defined by CEC. Volume 01 contains an overview of the suite of LCTs which cover West Penwith.

The 'That's Our Parish' Project had originally set out to undertake an LLCA for each of the 11 Parishes in West Penwith. However the Project's remit had to be scaled back due to the COVID pandemic which prevented contact with volunteers and community groups for almost two years in the middle of the Project. Although not all 11 parishes have carried out an LLCA, the remaining 5 parishes have benefitted from other funding as part of the Penwith Landscape Partnership's programme of work in West Penwith.

The preparation of this LLCA has involved much hard work by a network of community volunteers (come rain or shine), who have engaged in both desk and field survey work. The completed fieldwork sheets were returned to PLP who collated these and the volunteer's photographs and then CEC Ltd compiled the LLCA report. It was necessary for CEC to supplement areas of the assessment where returned survey forms did not contain detailed information, or LCTs had not been assessed. Once the draft LLCA had been compiled a community consultation event was arranged to give the residents of Towednack Parish the opportunity to feed into the assessment adding details of what they valued about their landscape.

This report presents the findings of the LLCA process and is structured as follows:

- **Section 1** - Introduction to Towednack Parish.
- **Section 2** - Summary of survey, engagement and consultation work undertaken in Towednack Parish to inform the landscape characterisation process.
- **Section 3** - Overview of the landscapes and historic character of the Parish and a summary of the findings of the survey work undertaken by volunteers and consultation events.

- **Section 4** - Summary of areas and assets which represent those parts of the landscape that are valued and protected through designations, as well as those features and characteristics, and special places and cherished views, that are distinct to Towednack Parish and have been identified by community volunteers through extensive field work and a consultation event.
- **Section 5** – Future Project Ideas
- **Appendix 1** - Figures.
- **Appendix 2** - All character descriptions of each of the Landscape Character Types identified within Towednack Parish – based on information collated by the volunteers and PLP (including supporting photographic record).
- **Appendix 3** – Parish Pack maps and survey forms used by the volunteers to undertake the character assessment. Due to its size, this document has been saved as a separate pdf to this report.

## 1.2. Parish Overview

Towednack is a Parish of varied landscape character extending south from the northern coastal edge of West Penwith. Refer to Figure 1.

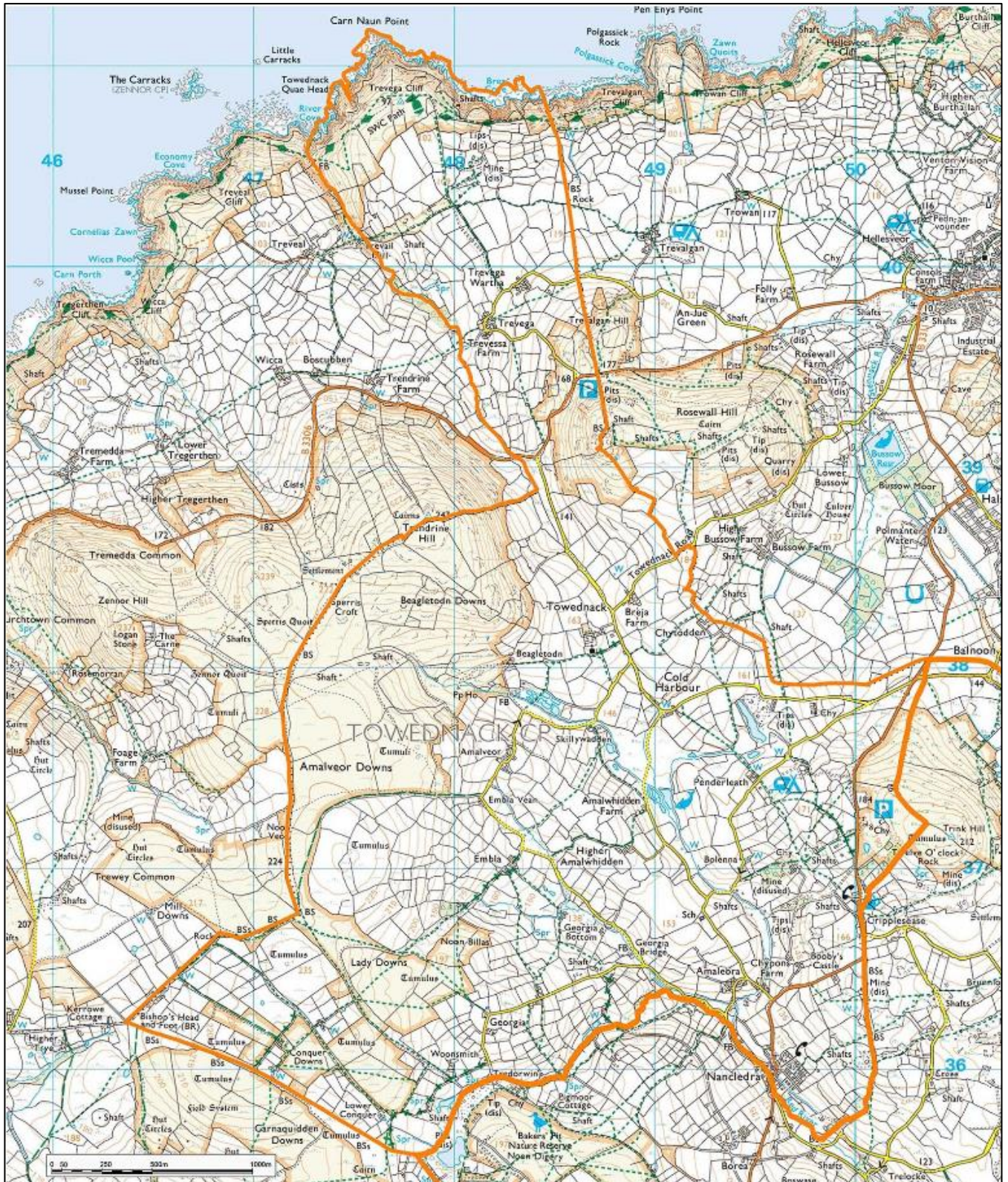


Figure 1: Towednack Parish location plan

## 2. Survey and Consultation Summary

### 2.1. Volunteers

A network of volunteers, working closely with PLP and CEC Ltd, were engaged and trained to review, record and present their impressions of the landscapes of Towednack. This process is further described in Volume 01.

An initial introductory training session was held on 11th July 2019, whereby CEC Ltd introduced the process of landscape character assessment and how this would be applied to Towednack Parish. This was followed by a daytime training event on Saturday 13th July 2019 where the landscapes of Towednack were explored further and training in the field was provided by CEC Ltd.




Penwith Landscape Partnership		Kynsa ha Diwettha – Agan Tirwedh Bewa ha Gonis	
		First and Last – Our Living Working Landscape	
<b>Structure for the Day</b>			
<b>10am</b>	Arrival and tea / coffee		
<b>10.10am</b>	Welcome and Introductions – What to expect from the day. Housekeeping. Signing in.		
<b>10.15am</b>	<b>Workshop 1 – Outdoors</b> – Reviewing Field Survey Forms and how the different categories may be presented in the field / what to look for.		
<b>11am</b>	<b>Workshop 2 – Indoors</b> – Understanding the Landscape Character Hierarchy- Reviewing the National Character Area 156 West Penwith profile, Landscape Character Area descriptions for CA03 Penwith Central Hills and CA02 West Penwith North and West Coastal Strip. Looking at the draft Landscape Character Types for Towednack to compare to NCA and LCA. Discussion.		
<b>11.30am</b>	<b>Workshop 3 – Indoors</b> - Reviewing the Parish Packs – Maps and Background Information. Marking up Maps and reviewing Draft Key Features Map. Reviewing LCTs and example photos. Discussion. Summary of Morning Session.		
<b>12.00pm</b>	Lunch break (Pasties, tea and coffee provided).		
<b>12.20pm</b>	<b>Presentation</b> – Introduction to Field Work.		
<b>12.30pm</b>	<b>Workshop 4 – Outdoors</b> - Field Work Practice - completing survey sheets and taking photographs at two locations.  This is an outdoor activity and we will drive in shared cars to suitable areas to practice. Please wear suitable clothing and sturdy footwear (walking boots or wellies, <b>do not</b> wear sandals or shoes with no grip). Bring drinking water and sun screen / hat.		
<b>3.30pm</b>	Return to venue – tea, coffee, biscuits. Informal discussion / questions.		
<b>4.00pm</b>	<b>What next</b> – dates and survey timeframes, marking up plan of Parish survey areas per team. Distributing survey material and equipment to volunteers. Agreeing two follow up survey dates.		
<b>4.30pm</b>	Close		
That's our Parish Yth yw agan Pluw		Local Landscape Character Assessment for Penwith Parish LLCA Training	
		 	

Figure 2 – Programme for the volunteer training day

## 2.2. Field Work

Following on from the introductory and training day sessions, volunteers chose groups to work in and decided which of the defined Parish-wide LCTs they wished to survey and report on.

Once geographical areas of landscape (single or several LCTs) were assigned, volunteers began their work in the field. They systematically visited their LCTs by car and foot, and always from publicly accessible vantage points.

Volunteer survey work started in July 2019 with a small group of volunteers venturing out in the field - exploring and collating information on the landscape of their Parish. Using maps, survey forms and photo sheets to record their findings and submit them for processing by PLP and CEC Ltd.



Figure 3 - Field survey photo record with corresponding field survey photo

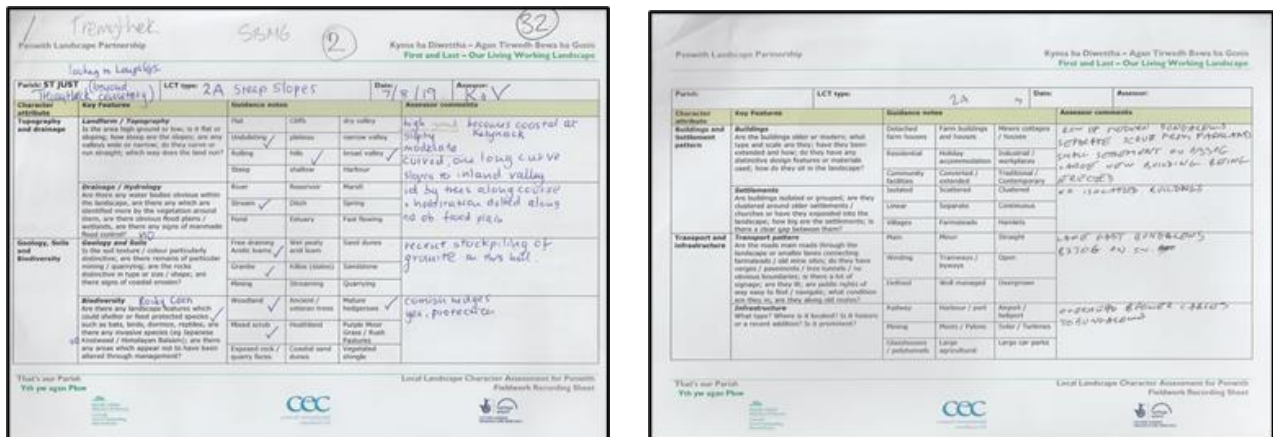


Figure 4 - Extracts from completed survey form



## 3. Character of Towednack's Landscapes

### 3.1. Introduction

Landscape character information for Towednack is available from a number of existing sources, including the generic Penwith-wide LCTs specifically defined as part of this project and set out within Volume 01. These sources provide the overall framework of landscape character within the Parish and sets the scene for identifying those aspects of the Towednack landscape that make it special and distinctive. The following sections provide an overview of existing landscape character studies that cover the Parish.

The landscape of the Towednack Parish is described by Natural England at a national level through the National Character Areas, and at a county level by Cornwall Council through the 2007 Landscape Character Assessment. These descriptions are broad and cover land beyond the Towednack Parish boundary. Nonetheless, they provide the framework of landscape character for the Parish (with identified LCTs broadly aligning with both the national and county level character areas) and set the scene for identifying those aspects of the Towednack landscape that make it special and distinctive.

### 3.2. National Character Areas (Natural England)

On a national level, Towednack lies wholly within the northern parts of the West Penwith National Character Area (NCA) 156. Full descriptions are available on the government website, link as follows:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-south-west-england>

The profile for NCA 156 give a high level summary of landscape character information and provides:

- a description of the landscape character of West Penwith.
- highlights key characteristics and ecosystem services.
- evidence of landscape change and the drivers for that change.
- statements of environmental opportunity and how these could be achieved.
- links to Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Park Management Plans.

### 3.3. Landscape Character Areas (Cornwall Council)

On a more detailed county level, West Penwith is overlain by four of the 40 landscape Character Areas - CAs) which make up the 2007 Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment. The parish of Towednack is covered by two of these CAs (refer to Figure 5 and Figure 6 below):

- **CA02 West Penwith North and West Coastal Strip** – overlies the northern section of the parish, covering the coastal plateau that slopes down to the spectacular granite cliffs.
- **CA03 Penwith Central Hills** - the majority of the parish to the south of the coastal strip

Summary descriptions for CA02 and CA03 are provided in Volume 01 Penwith LLCA Overview.

Underpinning each LCA are Landscape Description Units (LDUs), the building block for the Cornwall CAs. These were used in the initial preparation of the parish's Landscape Character Types (LCT). Within the Towednack parish, there are 4 LDUs, each linked to an overarching CA:

- LCA02 West Penwith North and West Coastal Strip – LDU no. 283
- LCA03 Penwith Central Hills – LDU no. 276, 282, 274

Full descriptions of CAs are also available in Volume 1 – Overall Report. These, as well as details of

LDUs are also available from the Cornwall Council’s interactive map, follow this link:

<https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=3&xcoord=145558&ycoord=31505&wsName=ccmap&layerName=Landscape%20Character%20Areas:Landscape%20Description%20Units>

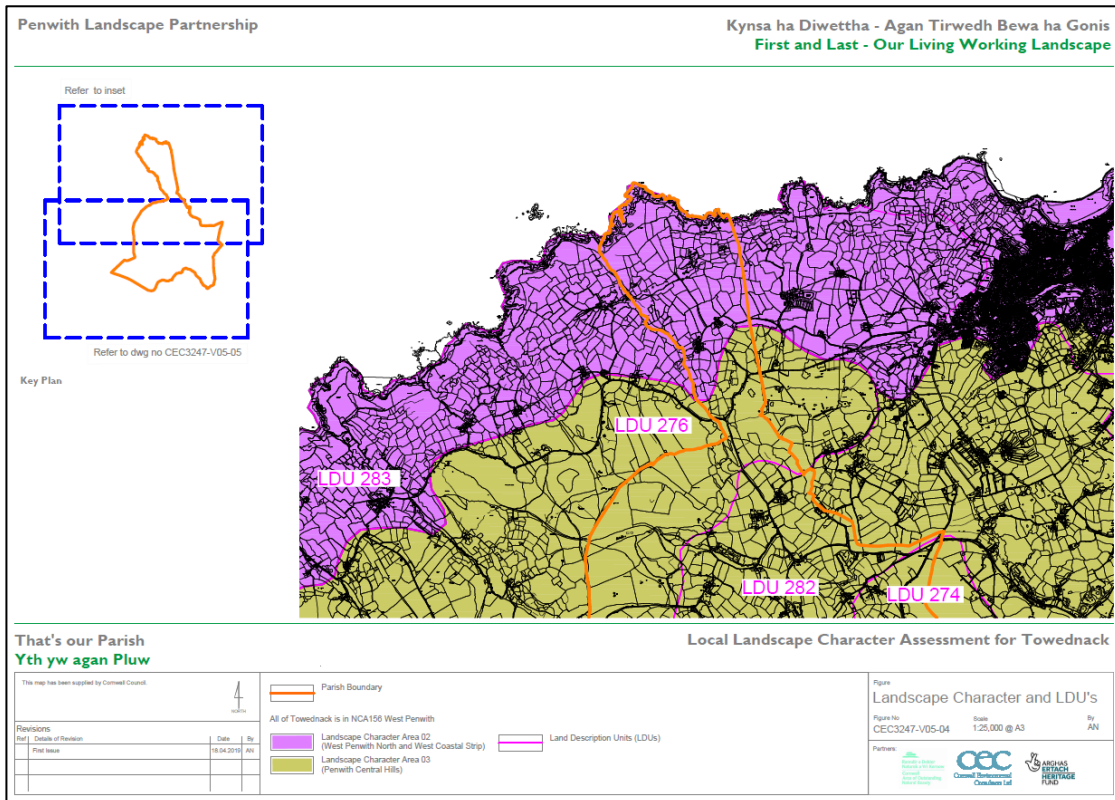


Figure 5– Cornwall Landscape Character Areas and Landscape Description Units in the north of the Parish

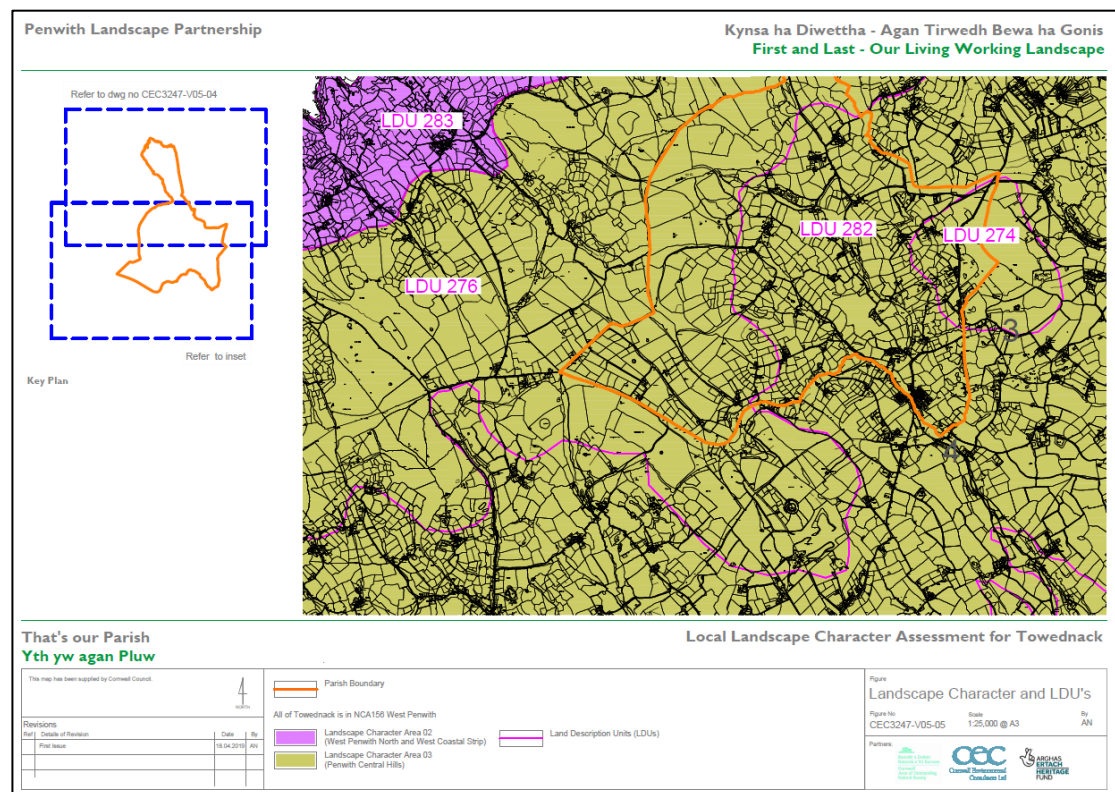


Figure 6– Cornwall Landscape Character Areas and Landscape Description Units in the south of the Parish

### 3.4. Historic Landscape Character Overview

Cornwall Council holds a wealth of information on designated historic areas and assets and has also undertaken an extensive study of the historic landscapes of Cornwall – the Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) (Cornwall Council 2014). Refer to Figure 7 and Figure 8 below.

This study was undertaken to help understand the origins and components of Cornwall’s historic character and issues affecting it. The HLC mapping and summary descriptions for each historic character type can be found on the Cornwall Council web site at:

[https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=7&xcoord=150332&ycoord=37243&wsName=CIOS\\_historic\\_environment&layerName=Parishes:Historic%20Landscape%20Characterisation](https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=7&xcoord=150332&ycoord=37243&wsName=CIOS_historic_environment&layerName=Parishes:Historic%20Landscape%20Characterisation)

This map provides a very important online portal to access this historic information. The parish can be zoomed in to on the map, and then the desired layers can be brought up. Selecting the “Landscape Assessment” map layers gives you the option of clicking “Historic Landscape Characterisation” which displays the historic landscape types identified by the Cornwall HLC study. Alternatively, selecting “Historical” map layers lets you display a wide range of features, including all those on the Historic Environment Record.

The Cornwall Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) published in 1994, gives an excellent snapshot of the pattern of historical landscape survival. Towednack Parish reflects the very special historic landscape pattern of West Penwith, which combines large swathes of Prehistoric Farmland interspersed with Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern farmland, alongside the Upland Rough Ground and areas of Industrial landscape. Within each historic landscape character area, a predominant proportion of features will date from the time period that gives the area its name. Of course, as this is a landscape that has been farmed for millennia, all landscape character areas will include some features which have been added or modified in all subsequent time periods (e.g. altering of field boundaries or the construction of buildings) to make up today’s living landscape.

The HLC identifies the historic landscape of Towednack Parish as principally characterised by extensive areas of Prehistoric Farmland, with either medieval or prehistoric origins. This is known to be the agricultural heartland, with farming settlements documented before the 17th century AD and whose irregular field patterns are very distinct from the generally straight-sided field shapes of later enclosure. Here the impact of human action is often underestimated and this HLC is regularly regarded as largely ‘natural’ or ‘wild’. In fact, it usually has the longest history of human interference/utilisation with its principal attribute, impoverished soil supporting essentially heath/scrub vegetation communities, usually being a product of prehistoric human intervention. A vegetation type which was maintained through medieval and early modern land use systems. Today this is a landscape of small scale fields accessed by sinuous narrow lanes bounded by granite Cornish hedges.

The Prehistoric Farmland covers the coastal plateau and gives way to the north to a narrow strip of Coastal Rough Ground. Here the semi-natural habitats are still to a considerable extent the product of thousands of years of human activity, particularly summer grazing, turf-cutting and the extractive industry. Now almost entirely neglected with very little grazing, heathy or impenetrable scrubby vegetation dominate the cliffs. Open clifftops have been encroached upon as farmers took their cultivated land beyond present margins. The abandoned edges of prehistoric and medieval field systems survive in good condition along the coast.

The more elevated parts of the parish of Trendine, Rosewall Trevaglan and Trink Hills are all described as Upland Rough Ground, typically areas of rough grassland, heathland, and open scrub. Over time parts of these extensive historic areas have been enclosed by both industrial labourers and by an expanding agricultural population in the 19th century. This is the case with the landscape around Lady Downs and Georgia. Here today there is little enclosure and the landscape remains open and exposed with granite outcrops protruding from rough grassland and heath.

There are a number of Grade II and Grade II\* Listed buildings in the parish, predominantly farmhouses, outbuildings, and cottages. Both the Church of Saint Towennac (and a number of headstones, tombs and crosses in the grounds at Towednack) and the Methodist Chapel and Gilbert Hall in Nanledra are all also listed.

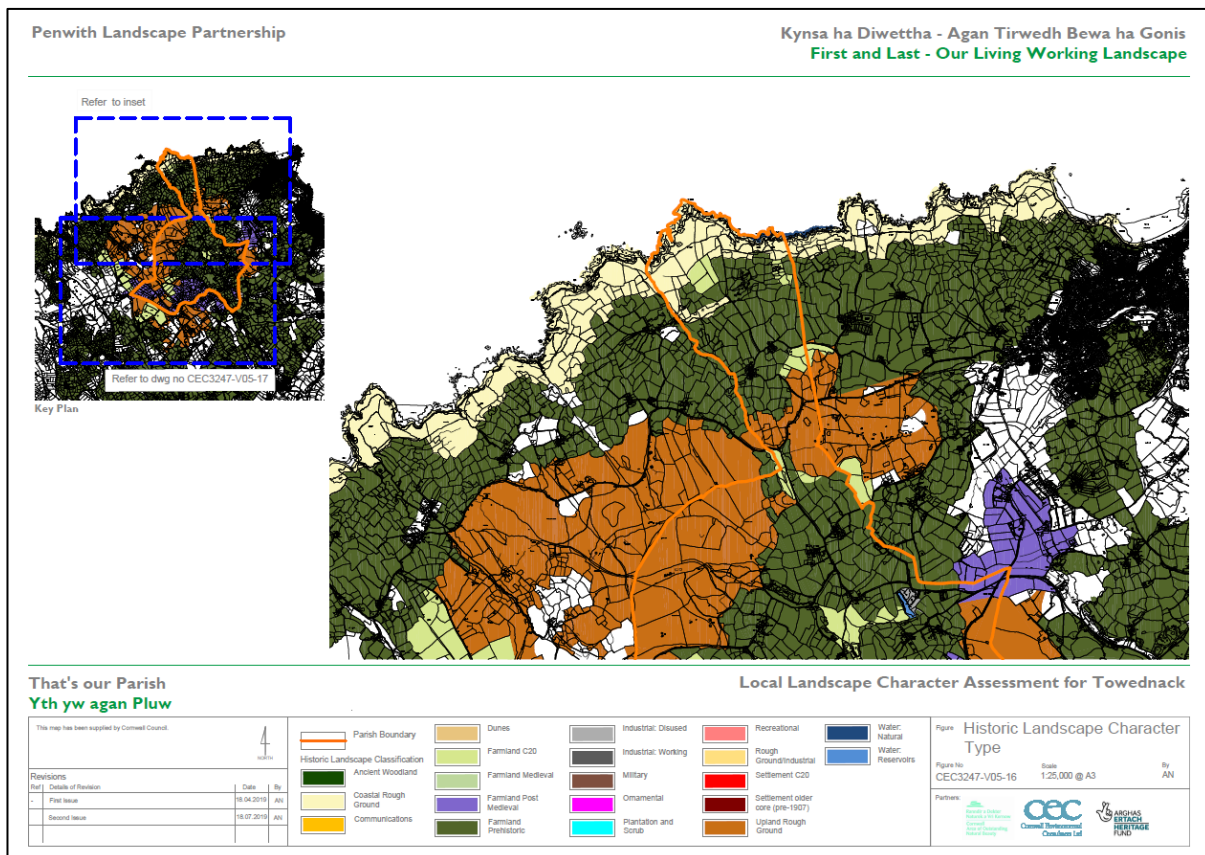
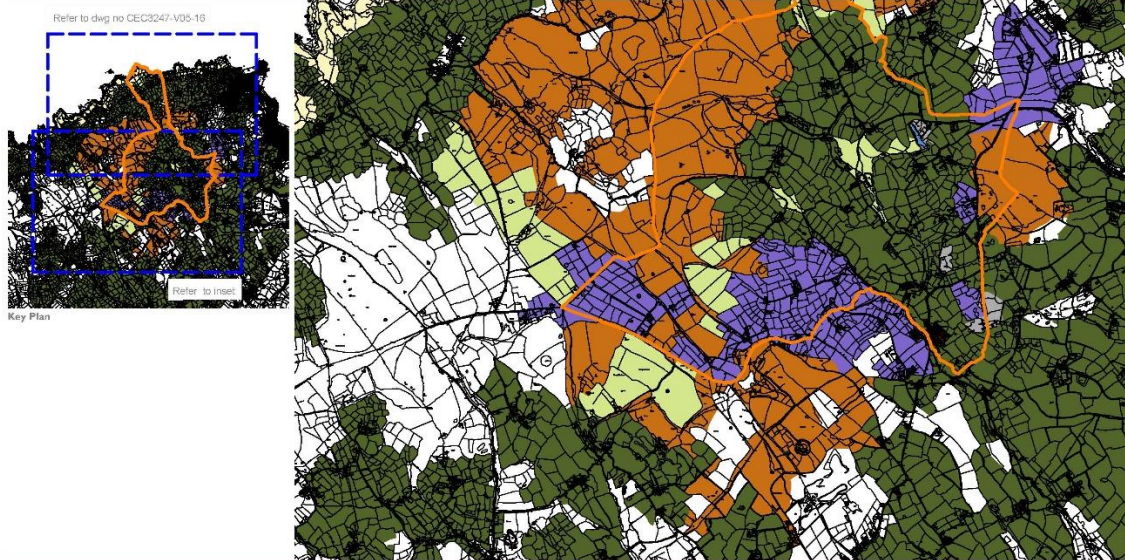


Figure 7 - Historic Landscape Character (taken from the Towednack Parish Pack) – northern parish



**That's our Parish**  
**Yth yw agan Pluw**

**Local Landscape Character Assessment for Towednack**

This map has been prepared by Cornwall Council

Revisions	Date of this issue	Issue	By
1	10/02/2023	1st Issue	CEC
2	23/07/2023	2nd Issue	CEC

Parish Boundary	Dunes	Industrial Disused	Recreational	Water Natural
Historic Landscape Classification	Fairland C20	Industrial Working	Rough Ground/Industrial	Water Reservoirs
Ancient Woodland	Fairland Medieval	Military	Settlement C20	
Coastal Rough Ground	Fairland Post Medieval	Ornamental	Settlement older than (pre-1907)	
Communications	Fairland Prehistoric	Plantation and Scrub	Upland Rough Ground	

**Historic Landscape Character Type**

Project No: CEC3247-V06-17  
 Scale: 1:25,000 @ A3  
 Date: AN

Partners:

**Figure 8 - Historic Landscape Character (taken from the Towednack Parish Pack) – southern parish**

### 3.5. The Landscape Character Types in Towednack

The LLCA process has identified the following Landscape Character Types (LCTs) within Towednack Parish. These are illustrated on **Figure 9** below.

- **LCT1 – High Ground and Plateaux**
  - LCT1A – Hills and Carns
  - LCT1B – Coastal Plateaux
  - LCT1C – Inland Plateaux
- **LCT2 – Hillsides and Slopes**
  - LCT2A – Steep Slopes
  - LCT2B – Shallow Slopes
  - LCT2C – Coastal Slopes
- **LCT3 – Valley and Lowland Areas**
  - LCT3A – Coastal Valleys
  - LCT3B – Inland Valleys
  - LCT3C – River Valley Floor
- **LCT4 – Coast**
  - LCT4A - Cliffs

Descriptions of the Penwith-wide LCTs can be found in Volume 01 Appendix 4. They are broad in nature and focus on the key defining attributes associated with landform and land-cover that apply generically across the whole of Penwith. They may occur in multiple places in West Penwith.

The Parish LLCA process has built on the generic LCTS, providing community-led descriptions of the locally distinctive characteristics, features and special qualities that are unique to the landscapes of Towednack Parish. The summary findings of this process of presented in the remaining section of this report, with full Parish LCTs included within Appendix 2.



### 3.6. Describing Towednack's Landscape Character

This section provides the summary findings of survey work undertaken by community volunteers and the PLP project team. It presents an overview of the landscape of Towednack, and broadly follows the headings used in the survey forms:

- Topography and Drainage
- Geology, Soils and Biodiversity
- Land Cover and Land Use
- Field and Woodland Pattern
- Buildings and Settlement Pattern
- Transport and Infrastructure
- Experiencing the Landscape

These summarise more detailed descriptive text on elements that make up the character of the individual LCTs within Towednack (provided in Appendix 2). Details on the Parish's historic and distinctive features, and cherished views and special places is provided in Section 4.

#### ***Topography and Drainage***

Landform within the Parish is illustrated on Figure 10 and Figure 11 below.

Vertical cliffs eroded by the waves from the Atlantic ocean rise to meet a narrow strip of steep coastal slopes which in turn lie below the coastal plateaux. This extensive area of relatively flat landscape has gentle undulations and extends the length of the north coast of West Penwith. The northern area of this plateaux lies at approximately 100m AOD and rises gently as you move inland to the south to height of 130m AOD where the coastal plateaux meets the slopes of the imposing Tendrine, Treveglan and Rosewall Hills.

These hills are part of a larger linear mass of much higher ground rising above the coastal plateaux which runs along the northern coast of West Penwith.

A northern section of the Parish boundary lies within a coastal valley, extending inland along rising ground associated with the River Cove to meet the inland plateaux. This valley creates a noticeable break in the elevated ground of Tendrine Hill and Rosewall Hill. These two hills and the third, Trink Hill to the east (only partially in the Parish) form the highest ground in the Parish. The south facing slopes (north west facing for Trink Hill) of these elevated areas fall to meet areas of inland plateaux which lie at 165m AOD to 225m AOD, a much higher level than the coastal plateaux.

To the south east of the Parish is the head of a valley system which extends south beyond the Parish boundary. Springs drain into this inland valley from the inland plateaux to the east and shallow slopes to the west. Within the inland plateaux to the south east of Cold Harbour the redundant China Clay excavations have now become flooded, now forming a freshwater lake.



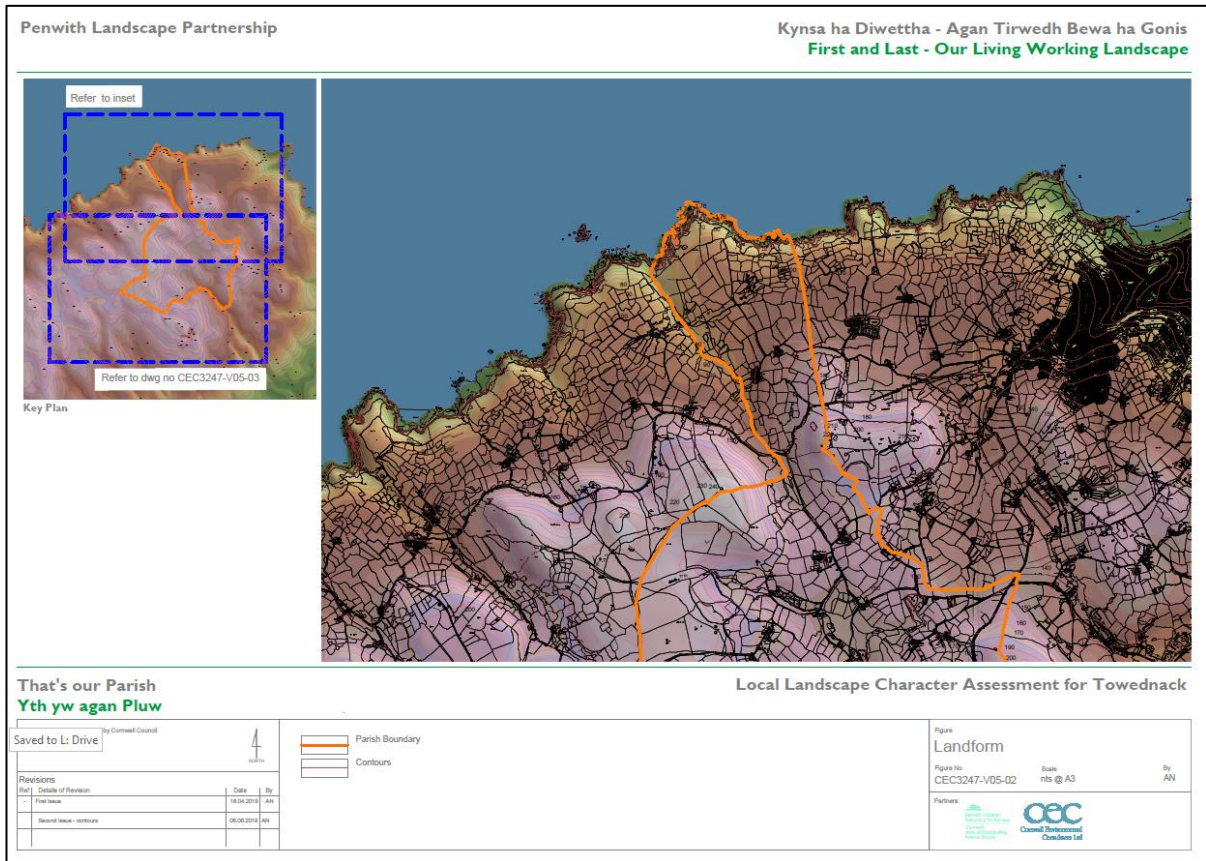


Figure 10 - Landform in the north of the Parish (taken from the Towednack Parish Pack)

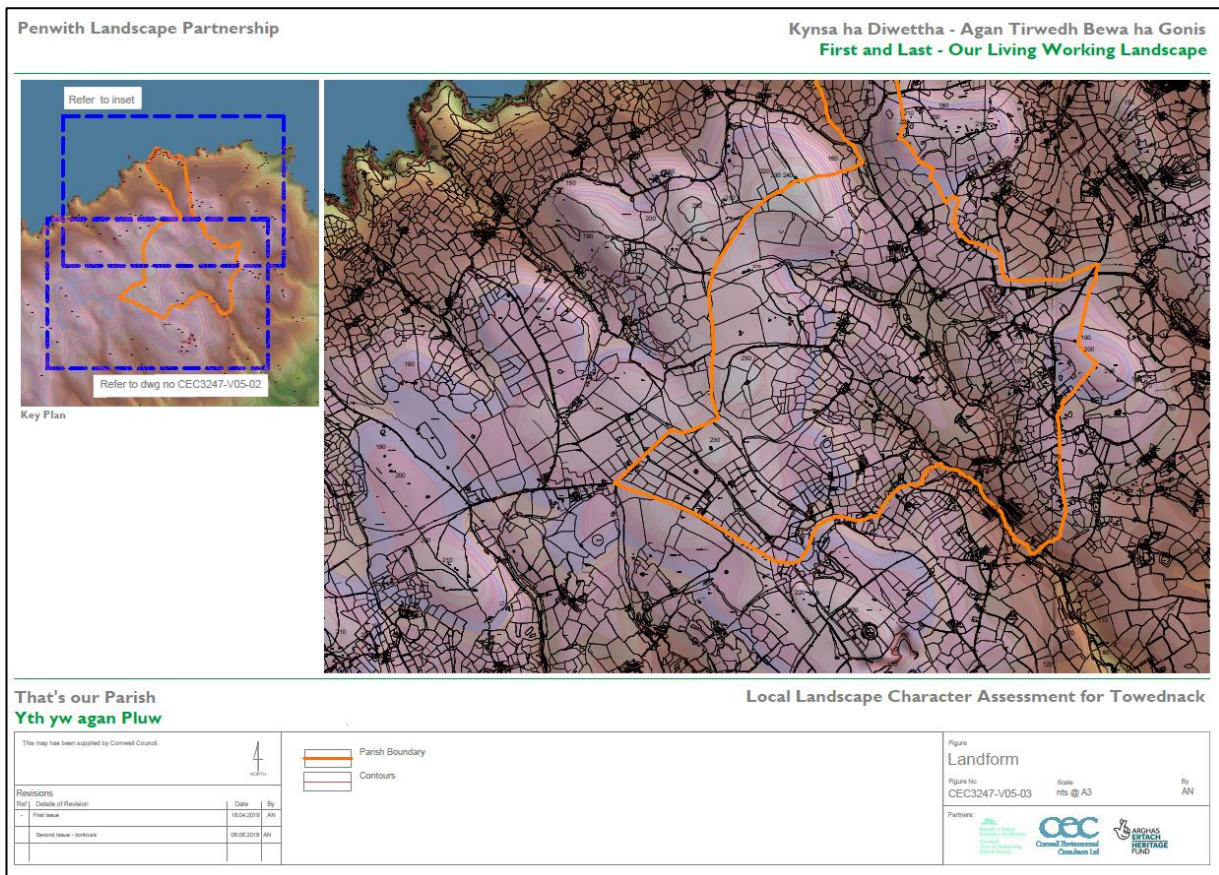


Figure 11 - Landform in the south of the Parish (taken from the Towednack Parish Pack)



**Figure 12 – The varied topography of Rosewall Hill (LCT1A) and the Inland Plateaux (LCT1C)**

### ***Geology, Soils and Biodiversity***

Impoverished, thin and stoney soils and acidic loams often with poor drainage are typically associated with the hills and carns. Here exposed granite outcrops of rock and boulders are highly visible on Rosewall Hill. Trink Hill has evidence of previous mining activity, but this is not extensive across the Parish. Farming practices have influenced the soils over time on the plateaux and valley slopes.

Mineral Safeguarding Areas are located around Trink (Giew) Mine on Trink Hill (for metals) and to the north of Little Carnquidden in the south of the Parish (for aggregate).

The Parish is dominated by largely managed farmland with reduced overall biodiversity value. The key habitats are the interconnecting Cornish hedge field boundaries, which are important wildlife corridors. Spring and summer sees many of these burst into life with wild flowers benefitting butterflies, invertebrates and insects, in turn feeding larger birds and mammals. Pockets of mixed scrub gorse, moor grass and heath create valuable habitats and areas for feeding protected species of small mammals, birds and reptiles.

The higher ground in the Parish is largely designated as part of the Penwith Moors Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) affording protection to the extensive areas of heathland, rocky hill tops, acid grassland and wetlands. This landscape supports one of the largest expanses of lowland heath in Britain, a habitat characterised by ‘dwarf-shrub’ plants such as heather and gorse. The designation reflects the rich diversity of flowering-plants, lichens, insects and birds that find their home on the Penwith Moors.

A second SSSI can be found along the cliffs and coastal slopes, the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest where the grassland communities of the cliff slopes are dominated by red fescue, which often forms a matressey sward, and Yorkshire-fog. The maritime communities support Red Data Book plant and moss species, with wild carrot, sea campion, sea plantain and ox-eye daisy are common. Where trampling occurs, or on thin soils, the grassland is characterised by buck's-horn plantain, ribwort plantain, kidney vetch and spring squill. Scrub communities, including pure stands of bracken can be found on the slopes, with large areas of European gorse, bramble and blackthorn sculpted by the coastal exposure.

County Wildlife Sites can also be found at

- Cold Harbour Marsh (south of Towednack)
- Churchtown Common to Trendine Hill (to the west of the Parish including Trevalgan Hill)
- Rosewall Hill
- Trink Hill

- Towednack Quae Head to Clodgy Point (around Treveal extending east)

On the coast a large variety of seabirds and Choughs can be seen.



**Figure 13 – The varied habitats of the River Valley Floor (LCT3C) and Hills and Carns (LCT1A)**

### ***Land Cover and Land Use***

The type of land cover is directly related to the topography, underlying geology and soils. The poor thin stoney soils of the highest ground in the Parish over the hills and carns are open with little enclosure, small areas of scrub with parts used for grazing.

On the lower slopes of the hills, the shallow open valleys, and both the inland and coastal plateaux, there is evidence of the intact Prehistoric field pattern of enclosure. Here the small scale field pattern is created by granite Cornish hedges. This landscape is dominated by pasture with some arable use and pockets of scrub and trees. Both the coast and hills are popular for recreation with small public car parks on the B3306 on the northern slope of Rosewall Hill, and off the B3311 to the west of Trink Hill.

There is some evidence of past mining activity associated with western slopes of Trink Hill and a caravan and camp site to the west at Higher Penderleath.



**Figure 14 – The distinct land cover of the Hills and Carns(LCT1A) and the pasture of the Inland Plateaux (LCT1C)**

### ***Field and Woodland Pattern***

The strong pattern of small and some medium sized irregular enclosures over much of the Parish is described by the Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) as being of Prehistoric origin, where

farming settlements are documented before the 17th century AD. There has been some localised removal of Cornish hedges to increase the overall field scale, but the Prehistoric field pattern remains largely intact across the coastal plateaux and the eastern area of inland plateaux. The Cornish hedge field boundaries are different in construction to the stone faced hedges with an earth core. Here hedges are constructed using large pieces of granite (known locally as grounders) at the base with smaller stones forming the upper courses. Their nature and the exposed conditions mean that these field boundaries support little vegetation, only low growing scrub, and wild flowers.

Irregular boundaries are a key characteristic of the Prehistoric field pattern, rather than the straight sides of later enclosure. Land to the west of the Parish has been enclosed from previously upland rough ground and here the Post-medieval Enclosure is one of straight sided fields.

There is little enclosure on the tops of the hills which make up the highest land in the Parish.

Groups of trees can be found on the lower lying land in the valleys and the shallow sloping land associated with them. The shelter afforded by the topography has enabled these trees to develop, although a much slower rate than elsewhere in Cornwall due to the coastal exposure. These areas have developed over the last 100 years from unenclosed rough ground. The higher ground and hills are devoid of woodland.



**Figure 15 – Differing forms of tree growth in the Parish**

### ***Buildings and Settlement Pattern***

This is a largely unsettled Parish with isolated farms and small clusters of properties forming hamlets at Towednack, Trevega and Georgia – and usually forming around a place of worship. Farms are often made up of a farm house and a number of out-buildings constructed in granite, with larger more modern timber clad barns.

The largest settlement within the Parish is Nancledra which has developed from its historic core of granite terrace houses with a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, school and mill. Bungalows and two storey properties of more modern design and construction have infilled in the centre of the hamlet and extended out to the north east and north west of the historic core.

There are a number of Listed Buildings and structures across the Parish including the Parish Church, chapels, tombs, headstones and crosses, farmhouses mills and bridges.

### ***Transport and Infrastructure***

The B3306 crosses the northern area of the Parish and the B3311 runs down the eastern side. Across the Parish there is a limited network of narrow rural lanes concentrated within the centre of the Parish between the elevated hills. The roads are sinuous following the irregular field boundaries and are bounded by granite Cornish hedges up to 1.2m in height. Small public car parks can also be found at both Trink Hill and Rosewall Hills.

The Parish does have extensive areas of open access land associated with the high ground of the four

hills, as well as a network of public footpaths and a small number of bridleways and byways. The South West Coast Path runs along the cliffs in the north and is popular for recreation.



**Figure 16 – Character of the rural highways in the Parish**

### ***Experiencing the Landscape***

There is a distinct lack of both development and roads on the elevated exposed hills which creates a sense of wildness and tranquillity. The four hills make up some of the highest ground in West Penwith with outstanding elevated, open and panoramic 360 degree views extending across neighbouring LCTs and wider Penwith to St Ives, Castle-an-Dinas, the Isles of Scilly, and Mounts Bay. At lower levels the landscape becomes more enclosed with Prehistoric field patterns remaining largely intact today. The fields are bounded by Cornish hedges thought to be among the oldest surviving man-made structures that have been in continuous use for their original purpose since the time they were built, many being older than the Egyptian pyramids.

Whilst the landscape remains tranquil there are now sounds from tractors and farm vehicles, and cars on the narrow winding lanes. There are few modern detractors or features of infrastructure in this landscape, where the most noticeable are the overhead cables strung between wooden poles.

The majority of the Parish with the exception of the south eastern area, is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) for its exceptional scenic quality. The purpose of the AONB designation is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the landscape and carries the same weight in planning terms as a National Park.

The coastal exposure has stunted vegetation growth and shaped the growth of the few trees found on the coastal and inland plateaux, contorting them to face away from the prevailing wind. Although often very windy, it is still possible to experience the sound of skylarks and buzzards overhead. In the spring and summer many of the Cornish hedges bust into life and give varied colourful displays of wild flowers.

The sheltered valleys have a very different more intimate feeling created by both the topography and pockets of woodland, than the exposed coastal plateaux and elevated hills. Here the open landscape creates a strong visual relationship with the four hills and the sea is ever present in the experience of the northern area of the Parish.

West Penwith has also been designated an International Dark Sky Park in 2021.

## 4. What makes Towednack special to its local community?

### 4.1. A Wealth of Designated Areas and Assets

A landscape can be considered special or valued by both the designations which have been placed upon it, as well as the values and feelings that local people have towards features and elements of the landscape character and their associations.

The local people of Towednack have identified those aspects of their landscape that are important to them, be they historic and distinctive features, special or valued places, or cherished views.

This section provides a brief summary of those areas and features of the Towednack landscape whose value is already recognised and protected through designations and presents those aspects of the landscape recognised as being of importance to the local community.

The landscape and heritage of Towednack are valued and protected through a wide variety of international, national and local designations that help convey the recognised importance of features within the Parish. Figures illustrating the presence of such designation are included within the Towednack Parish Pack.

All of the Parish apart from the far south eastern area lies within the **Cornwall Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – Section 7 West Penwith**. These unique and ancient landscapes have been shaped by their granite geology and geographical location at the end of the land. Of relevance to the parish and noted within the AONB Management Plan’s Special Qualities of West Penwith, are the Penwith Central Hills, known locally as the Penwith Hills which form a granite spine along the northern edge of the peninsular. Within the Parish these include Trendrine, Rosewall, Trevalgan and Trink Hills. The AONB Management Plan describes these open elevated moors as being interspersed with granite outcrops that are evident in the Parish and include Twelve O’clock Rock on Trink Hill. Interspersed between moorland, the Parish also contains an intricate network of small pasture fields bound by the ancient local style of Cornish hedge that is prehistoric in origin and unique to West Penwith. As well as a rich history in hard metal mining, archaeological interest in West Penwith is of international importance with a range of features that include Prehistoric field systems.

All but the far eastern edge of the Parish, lies within the **Heritage Coast** (Penwith area). These areas are defined rather than designated and were established to conserve the best stretches of undeveloped coast.

The Parish is covered by a number of designations relating to flora and fauna including both the Penwith Moors and Aire Point to Carrick Du Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and a number of County Wildlife Sites. These were described in section 3.

There are two Scheduled Monuments within the Parish. A record of SMs within Towednack Parish is included within Table 1 below.

Table 1 - List of Scheduled Monuments within Towednack	
1.	Wayside cross immediately south of St Towennicus' Church
2.	Brunnion Cross, at Brunnion Carn

There are a number of **Listed Buildings** and structures across the Parish including mills, chapels, farms and a bridge.

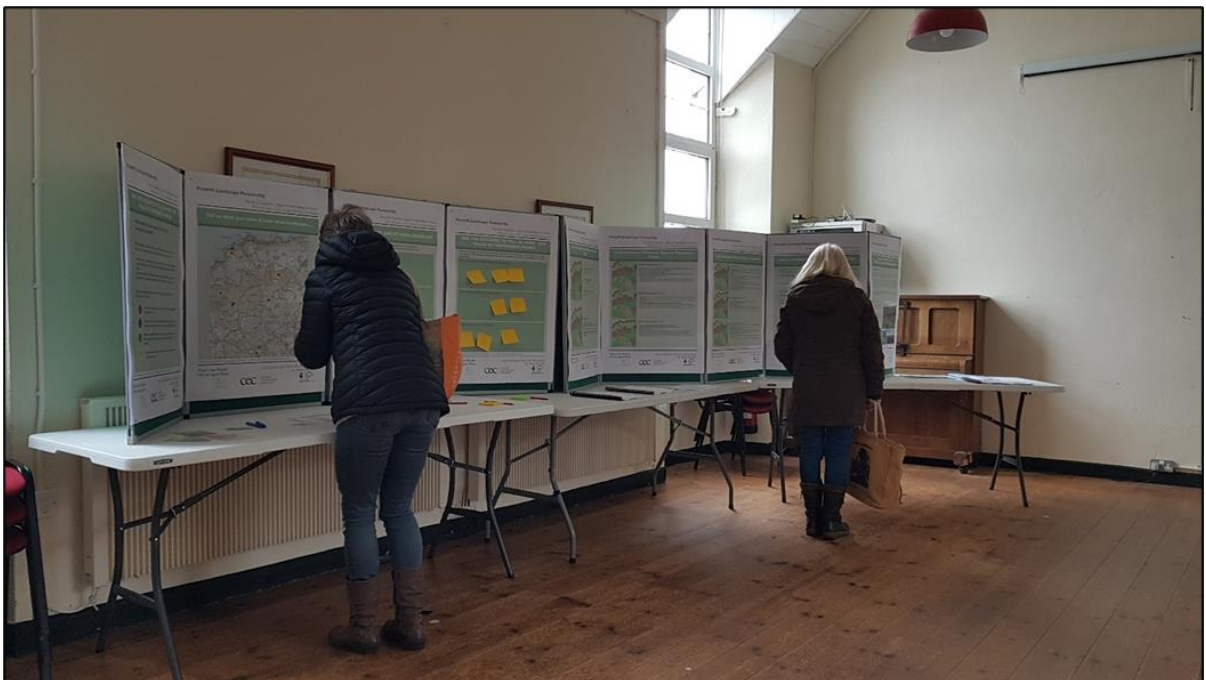
The **South West Coast Path** (SWCP) runs along the north coast in an east/west direction

The Parish also contains extensive areas of **Open Access Land** (OAL), notable ones are those associated with the Penwith Hills area including Trendrine Hill, Rosewall Hill, Trvalgan Hill and Trink Hill.

## 4.2. Community Consultation

The local landscape character assessment (LLCA) carried out by the community volunteers is a factual account of the elements and feature which come together to make the landscape of the Towednack Parish distinct from other areas of West Penwith and Cornwall. Being a factual description this assessment did not look at the value placed on the landscape by the local residents. Understanding what it is that the community values about their landscape and why they consider it important is more subjective and personal but an important final part of the LLCA. So the LLCA looked to gather this detail from the community towards the end of the Project.

A community consultation was held on Saturday 28th January in the Gilbert Hall in Nancledra between 10-4pm to coincide with opening time of the local shop, also in Gilbert Hall. Display boards were put up for the community to see the work carried out by the volunteers in recording landscape character, and also to give an opportunity for the community to comment on the value they place on their local landscape, identifying those features and characteristics that make the landscapes of the Parish unique and special to them.



**Figure 17 – Members of the local community providing feedback on landscape value in the Parish**

Those who came to the consultation were impressed with the work undertaken by the volunteers and provided feedback by adding comments on Post-It notes and also adding stickers to the Parish map to indicate places of importance to them. The key boards at the consultation were the last displays asking people to record what they valued by adding coloured spots to an OS map of the Parish refer to Figure 19 – Towednack valued places and cherished views:

- **Red** spot for a valued place for recreation
- **Green** Spot for a valued place for nature
- **Blue** spot for a valued historical or cultural place
- **Yellow** spot for a valued view

The feedback received from the community included the following:

**Tell us what historic or natural features you know about...**

- The Church and graveyard at Towednack – very old graves.
- The bronze age settlement patterns at Amalveor – treasure was found here.
- Sperris Croft – hut circles
- Wheal Sanwich and Wheal Sperris mine remains.
- Trendrine Barrows
- Mine remains at Georgia and Tin stamps along the Red River
  
- Blue spots indicating a valued historical or cultural place were put on the map at:
  - Towednack Church
  - Amalveor
  - Penderleath
  - Bishop’s Head
  - Land south of Georgia
  - Land south of Woonsmith
- Green spots indicating a naturally important place were put on the map at:
  - Rosewall Hill
  - Towednack village
  - Amalveor
  - Trink Hill
  - Land south of Georgia
  - Amalebra

**What places are special to you and why?**

- The church and surrounding area – very special – the church in the fields beautiful.
- Bishops Head and Foot – secluded and lovely.
- Nancedra village – such an unusual, bendy, hole in the ground place.
- Sperris Croft – the hut circle remains are quire magical.
- Ladydowns – beautiful moorland habitat – loads and loads of wildlife – birds, bats and stoats especially.
  
- Red spots indicating places valued for recreation were put on the map at:
  - Tregega Cliff
  - Carn Naun Point
  - Rosewall Hill
  - Amalveor
  - Footpaths at Penderleath
  - Trink Hill
  - Booby’s Castle
  - Bishops Head
  - Woonsmith
  - Land south of Georgia

**Tell us where your favourite views are and why?**



- Trevalgan Hil – wide views!
- Trevega Cliffs
- Trendrine Hill – easy walk and great views across the Parish
- Beagletodn – expansive view, isolation and quiet as well )(except when it’s windy!)
- Woonsmith – even though it’s not as high as some other places in the Parish it’s still a magnificent viewpoint
- Trink Hill – 360 view!
  
- Yellow spots to indicate a valued view were placed on the map at:
  - Tevega Cliff
  - River Cove
  - Towednack Quae Head
  - Trevail Mill
  - Treveglan Hill
  - Trendrine Hill
  - Towednack Road
  - Towednack
  - Trink Hill
  - North of Nancledra
  - West of Woonsmith
  - Penderleath

**When asked if the public had any comments on the work completed so far, the response was:**

- It has been a really good way to get to know the area better – as a fairly new resident it’s been good.
- The Landscape Architects have been so helpful and it’s been good to work with them.
- Hopefully this will help us all to value our landscape a bit more.

**When asked if the public had any ideas for future landscape projects, the response was:**

- Even though the PLP can’t help us in the future the groups going our walking are going to continue.
- It has helped us to think about our Parish Plan.
- During the work we saw that there are neglected/overgrown footpaths so the Parish will be looking at those.

## 5. Future project ideas

The community were asked at the consultation event for ideas for future projects which could build on the work carried out by the volunteers which has been compiled by CEC into this LLCA. The following are some ways in which this LLCA could be used to inform, and be a part of future work involving the landscape of the Towednack Parish:

- identify and monitor changes to the landscape character brought about by altering land management practices or the introduction of new development. Record the environmental implications of current examples to positively inform future change.
- identify priorities for future land management and the siting of new development to conserve and enhance the distinct landscape character.
- carry out village and town character appraisals - the LLCA provides descriptions of the pattern of settlement across the Parish describing the character of individual farms and small hamlets in the landscape, but does not describe the historic development/character of the larger settlements such as Nancledra. Further studies could look to map and describe the varied building types, how the settlement has grown, what features make the settlement distinctive, and what issues are having a negative effect on character.
- add further detail to the LCT descriptions, building upon the existing descriptions, and linking with the LLCAs of adjacent parishes.
- working with farmers and land owners explore ways to conserve and enhance Cornish hedges across the Parish, recording the varied traditional construction styles to inform future new construction.
- further explore landscape value and links with the other PLP Projects completed to June 2023.
- identify ways to protect key characteristics, distinctive features and cherished views to maintain the distinct character of the Parish for future generations.
- explore setting up working groups to maintain historic and naturally distinct features across the Parish identified in this assessment.
- develop the LLCA further to be a landscape evidence based document to support a Neighbourhood Development Plan.

# Appendix 1 – Figures

This Volume contains only the most relevant selection of Figures to complement the report with the local information prepared as part of the LLCA process. Further background information and figures are included in the Parish Pack.

- Figure 18 – Landscape Character Types across Towednack
- Figure 19 – Towednack valued places and cherished views

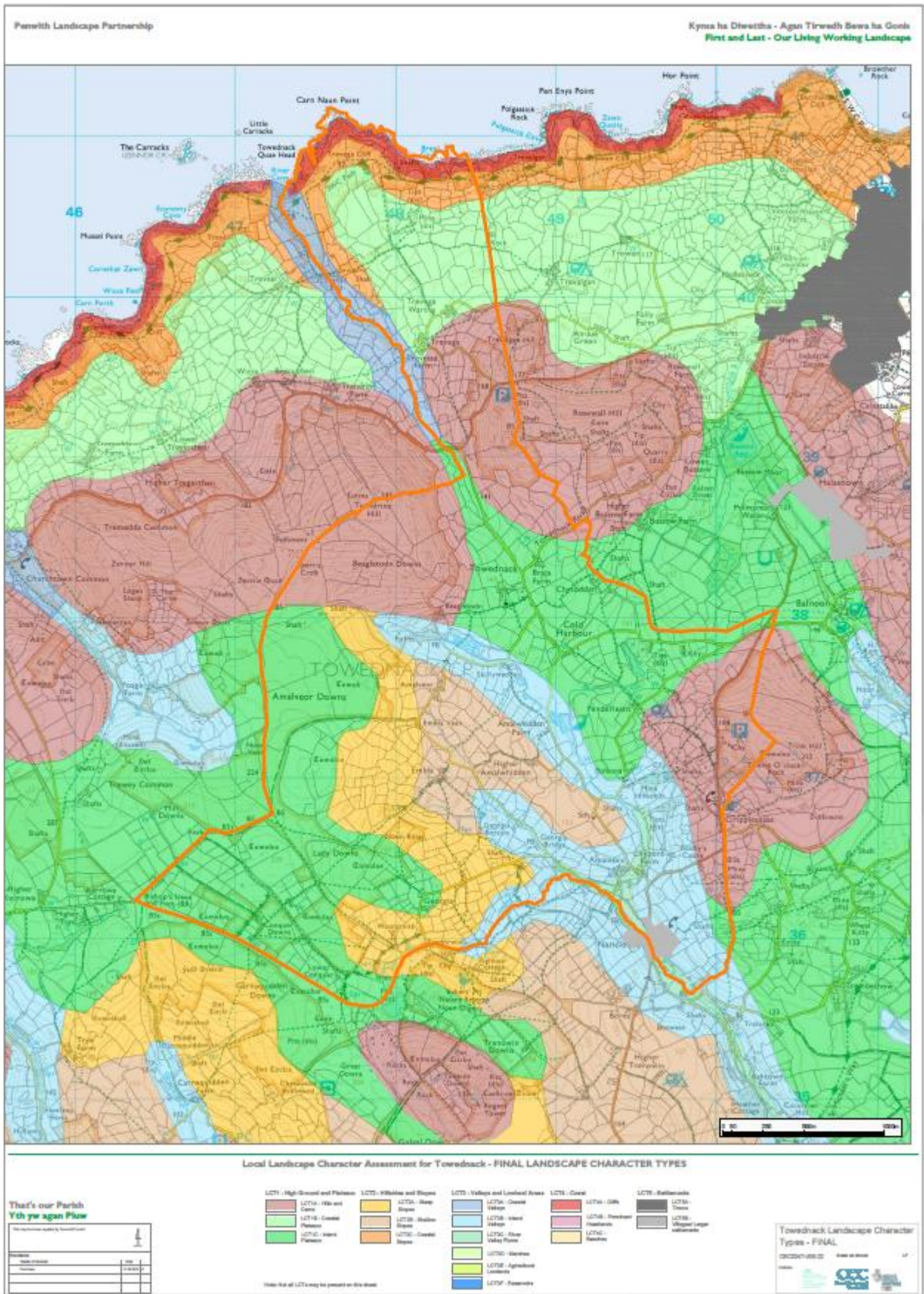


Figure 18 – Landscape Character Types across Towednack

Towednack Parish Landscape Character Assessment – June 2023

That's Our Parish – Penwith landscape Partnership

CEC3247 Cornwall Environmental Consultants



Figure 19 – Towednack valued places and cherished views

# Appendix 2 - Towednack Parish LCT Character Descriptions

The section contains the character descriptions of each of the Parish LCTs and is based on the desk and fields surveys undertaken by community volunteers including photography work. LCTs described include:

## **LCT1 – High Ground and Plateaux**

- LCT1A – Hills and Carns
- LCT1B – Coastal Plateaux
- LCT1C – Inland Plateaux

## **LCT2 – Hillsides and Slopes**

- LCT2A – Steep Slopes
- LCT2B – Shallow Slopes
- LCT2C – Coastal Slopes

## **LCT3 – Valley and Lowland Areas**

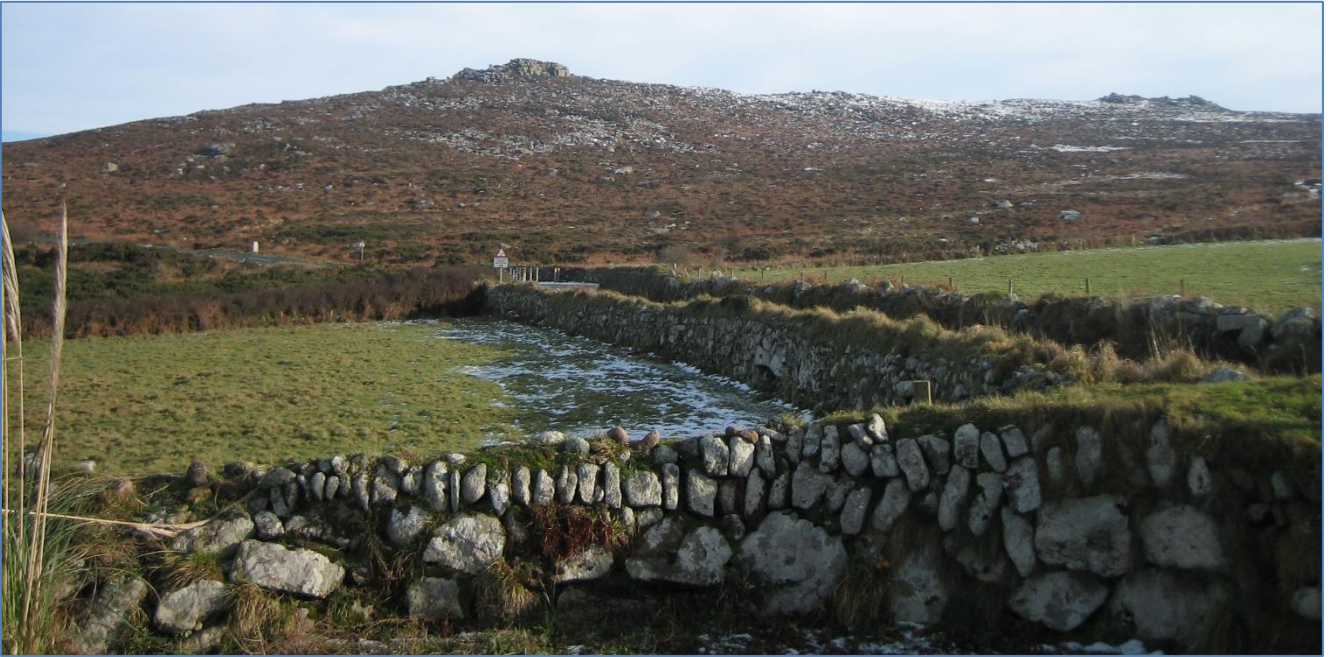
- LCT3A – Coastal Valleys
- LCT3B – Inland Valleys
- LCT3C – River Valley Floor

## **LCT4 – Coast**

- LCT4A - Cliffs

## LCT 1A - Hills and Carns in Towednack Parish

Description of elements that make up the character of this Landscape Character Type (LCT) with key distinctive characteristics



View of Rosewall Hill from the west



Mosaic of vegetation, grasses with heath and gorse on Rosewall Hill



Trevalgan Hill



Mine shaft on Trink Hill

### Key distinctive characteristics

- Four hills (Trendine, Rosewall, Trevalgan and Trink) rising steeply from the coastal plateaux, with Trendine the highest in the Parish at 247m AOD.
- Rocky, rough moorland with granite breaking through the ground. Large grounders and layered rock formations.
- Shallow soils.
- Low growing plant species have adapted to the exposure and high winds including heath, scrub gorse and grassland designated as a County Wildlife Site.
- Wild and unspoilt, with a sense of remoteness and wilderness.
- No buildings within this landscape.
- Some footpaths and a bridleway, with Common Land to the west of the Parish.
- Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality. Outstanding high, open and panoramic views extending across neighbouring LCTs and wider Penwith to St Ives, Castle-an-Dinas, Scilly, and Mounts Bay.
- Trendine, Rosewall and Trevalgan Hills lie within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access.

### Topography and Drainage

Landform and topography	These granite outcrops are the highest areas of land in the Parish and dominate the landscape. Trendine Hill is the highest in West Penwith at 247m AOD with Rosewall reaching 227m AOD, Trevalgan 185m AOD and Trink 212m AOD. These landforms are exposed and visible from long distances.
Drainage/hydrology	Poor thin soil over granite bedrock has led to marshy areas on the lower slopes.

### Geology, Soils and Biodiversity

Geology and soils	Granite outcrops typically associated with the hills and carns with no evidence of mining on all but Trink Hill. Impoverished soil often with poor drainage. A mineral safeguarding areas are located around Trink (Giew) Mine on Trink Hill (metals) and to the north of Little Carnquidden in the south of the Parish (aggregate).
Biodiversity	A variety of habitats for protected species including mixed scrub, gorse, brambles heathland, moor grass, bracken, and low wind sculpted trees. Lots of insects and bird life including Choughs and seabirds. All four hills are designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest, and County Wildlife Sites of Churchtown Common to Trendine Hill (including Trevalgan Hill) Rosewall Hill, and Trink Hill.

### Land cover and Land Use

Vegetation	There is a mosaic pattern of vegetation across these hills dominated by mixed grassland areas of heath scrub, rough ground and gorse.
Land use	Predominantly used for rough grazing cattle and ponies with few enclosed areas and the scattered remains of predominantly ancient local style Cornish hedges. Natural



	revegetation is widespread. Rosewall and Trink Hills are popular for recreation, with a small public car park off the B3306 at Chapel Carn Brea
<b>Field and Woodland Pattern</b>	
Field pattern	There are few irregular stone wall field boundaries in these areas some of which have collapsed. Those few that are present are prehistoric in origin creating small and medium irregular field patterns
Woodland	None present.
<b>Buildings and Settlement Pattern</b>	
Buildings	No buildings within these elevated areas
Settlements	No modern settlements.
<b>Transport and Infrastructure</b>	
Transport pattern	There are no roads onto Rosewall, Trevalgan and Trink Hills, however the B3306 skirts the lower northern slopes of Trendine Hill. All four of the hills forming the highest ground have open access. Public footpaths with gates and stiles, and a bridleway also provide access onto Rosewall, Trevalgan and Trink Hills. Common land can be found to the west of the parish at Sperris Croft, Lady Downs and Conquer Downs.
Infrastructure	None
<b>Historic and Distinctive Features</b>	
Historic features	Brunnion Cross Schedule Monument, at Brunnion Carn, and two round barrows on Trendine Hill on the western Parish boundary. Grade II and Grade II* listed buildings associated with historic farms. Largely intact irregular stone field boundaries of prehistoric origin.
Distinctive features	Exposed elevated land with commanding open and expansive views. Free of modern development having a timeless wild character
<b>Experiencing the Landscape</b>	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	The lack of modern development and roads on these elevated exposed hills creates a sense of wildness and tranquillity. Although often very windy, it is still possible to experience the sound of skylarks and buzzards overhead. Other sounds from tractors and farm vehicles.
Key views and visual amenity	Outstanding elevated, open and panoramic 360 degree views extending across neighbouring LCTs and wider Penwith to St Ives, Castle-an-Dinas, Scilly, and Mounts Bay. Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality. A strong visual relationship between the four hills.
<b>Condition</b>	
Much of the land is largely unenclosed and managed by the National Trust, left to naturally revegetate and return to wildlife, with some grazing. Paths and gates have been maintained but it was noted that this management is not obtrusive on the wild, natural exposed character.	
<b>Relationship to adjoining character types</b>	
There is a distinct change in the topography where these four hills forming the Landscape Character Type of 'Hills and Carns' (LCT1A) rise abruptly and steeply from the surrounding 'Coastal Plateaux' (LCT1B) or 'Inland Plateaux' (LCT1C). It is noted there is less of a discernible change, more of a merging with LCT2A 'Steep Slopes' and the Inland Plateaux (LCT1B) to the east.	

## LCT 1B - Coastal Plateaux in Towednack Parish

Description of elements that make up the character of this Landscape Character Type (LCT) with key distinctive characteristics



Coastal Plateaux looking north from the B3306



View at Trevega Wartha

### Key distinctive characteristics

- Relatively flat landscape with gentle undulations.
- Distinctive irregular field boundaries of granite Cornish hedges with stunted vegetation.
- Strong agricultural land use.
- Granite is the predominant building material.
- Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
- Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and

undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access.	
<b>Topography and Drainage</b>	
Landform and topography	An open largely flat coastal shelf with gentle rises and falls. This plateau lies between the coastal steep slopes and high ground inland to the east. The land lies at between approximately 100 and 115m AOD and begins to increase in height as you move inland to the east.
Drainage/hydrology	None visibly evident in field work. Some areas of boggy soil noted.
<b>Geology, Soils and Biodiversity</b>	
Geology and soils	Granite stoney soil and acidic loams. Farming practices will have influenced the soils over time.
Biodiversity	Largely managed farmland with reduced biodiversity value. Pockets of scrub and heath create valuable habitats and areas for feeding protected species of small mammals, birds reptiles and invertebrates. Interconnecting Cornish hedge field boundaries are important wildlife corridors. Spring and summer sees many of these burst into life with wild flowers benefitting butterflies, hover flies and moths and the creature that feed on them.
<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	
Vegetation	Predominantly pasture with some arable crops. Areas of heath scrub and bracken, small area of woodland at New Town. Greater tree growth in the south of the Parish than the north. The coastal exposure strongly influences the growth of the vegetation.
Land use	Agricultural pastoral farmland with historic farm complexes at Trevega and Trevega Wartha.
<b>Field and Woodland Pattern</b>	
Field pattern	Intact small scale irregular field pattern towards the coast, however moving inland some of the historic field boundaries of granite Cornish hedges up to 1.2m in height have been removed to increase the scale of the individual fields. Vegetation on Cornish hedges is low growing and sparse controlled by the coastal exposure.
Woodland	No woodland, small pockets of wind blown trees associated with farm buildings.
<b>Buildings and Settlement Pattern</b>	
Buildings	Granite houses with out-buildings - some of granite and others timber clad more modern structures at Trevega and Trevega Wartha. Trevega Farmhouse and Trevega Cottage are both Grade II listed. The remains of an engine house can be found to the northern edge of the coastal plateau.
Settlements	Isolated historic clusters of houses creating hamlets at Trevega and Trevega Wartha. Expansion of the original hamlet at Trevega Wartha in the early 1900s.
<b>Transport and Infrastructure</b>	
Transport pattern	A narrow winding minor rural lane skirts the southern edge of this LCT following the irregular field boundaries. Bounded on either side by Cornish hedges. Public footpaths and a bridle way cross the LCT in an east west and north south direction connecting historic farms, the South West Coast path in the north and the wider rural highway network to the south.
Infrastructure	Some overhead powerlines on wooden poles
<b>Historic and Distinctive Features</b>	
Historic features	The historic small scale irregular field pattern. Trevega Farmhouse and Trevega Cottage are both Grade II listed.
Distinctive features	Overhead power lines stand out in this open landscape. Granite hedges separating small scale fields and bordering rural lanes. Stiles built of granite. Building material for houses is predominantly granite.
<b>Experiencing the Landscape</b>	
Aesthetic/Sensory	This relatively flat landscape forms the coastal hinterland where the trees that are present are stunted and sculpted by the strong coastal winds. The sea is also ever present

	to the west having a strong influence on the landscape character. Largely undeveloped tranquil and calm landscape with two small hamlets at Trevalga and Trevalga Wartha. The Cornish hedges burst into life in the spring and summer with a splendid display of wild flowers.
Key views and visual amenity	The land is not flat but gently undulating and rising as you move to the south. The coastal plateau is dominated by the hills to the south. The character of this LCT can be appreciated fully when looking north from the higher ground in the south. The landscape is designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality
<b>Condition</b>	
Manged farmland for grazing and arable crops. Some hedges have fallen into disrepair, with broken gates, but overall in a good state of repair.	
<b>Relationship to adjoining character types</b>	
There is a clear distinction between this and the adjacent LCTs. This is the relatively flat area of land which lies at the top of the cliffs and coastal slopes (LCT4A and LCT2A) and at the foot of the rising ground to the hills to the south in LCT1A.	

## LCT 1C - Inland Plateaux in Towednack Parish

Description of elements that make up the character of this Landscape Character Type (LCT) with key distinctive characteristics



A farm complex within the Inland Plateaux



The hamlet of Towednack, with the Parish church



Character of the rural highway in this LCT



The relationship between the Inland Plateau and the Hills and Carns LCT1A) beyond

### Key distinctive characteristics

- Open, gently undulating natural landscape of pasture designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
- Rocky, rough moorland with shallow soils, and granite breaking through the ground. Large grounders and layered rock formations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific plant species that have adapted to the exposed often windy conditions predominantly heath.</li> <li>• Prehistoric field enclosure in the east. Some evidence of granite outcrops in fields</li> <li>• Little modern development, only isolated farms</li> <li>• Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access.</li> <li>• Lies within the Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</li> <li>• Extensive County Wildlife Sites</li> </ul>
<b>Topography and Drainage</b>	
Landform and topography	This inland gently undulating plateau area lies at a much higher level than the Coastal Plateaux LCT1A. Ground level varies from 235m AOD in the west to the south of Amalveor Downs to 145m AOD to the west of Cold Harbour.
Drainage/hydrology	Location of springs and small streams flow west feeding into the inland valley to the south west of Penderleath. Flooded disused Porthia China Clay works.
<b>Geology, Soils and Biodiversity</b>	
Geology and soils	Shallow soils, some granite outcrops in fields.
Biodiversity	Extensive Cornish hedge network supporting varied wildlife. Penwith Moors Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSI) covers both the eastern and western areas of this LCT. County Wildlife Sites can be found at Cold Harbour Marsh, and Churchtown Common to Trendine Hill.
<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	
Vegetation	Mixed scrub and heathland within a pastoral landscape. Some trees (both broadleaf and coniferous) associated with dwellings at Cold Harbour and Penderleath. The Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) designated to protect an extensive area of heathland, acid grassland and wetlands. This landscape supports one of the largest expanses of lowland heath in Britain, a habitat characterised by 'dwarf-shrub' plants such as heather and gorse.
Land use	This LCT is a mix of pastoral farmland of sheep and cows and open common ground with some isolated farms. Some camping and caravan sites. Former China Clay works at Cold Harbour.
<b>Field and Woodland Pattern</b>	
Field pattern	Fields are small scale with some medium scale in the west. There is little enclosure on Amalveor Downs. Fields to the south west around Conqueror Downs are regular and straight sided associated with Post-medieval Enclosed Land that was enclosed from land that was previously Upland Rough Ground or medieval commons. This enclosure is generally found in relatively high, exposed or poorly-drained parts of Cornwall. To the north east the largely intact field pattern is more irregular and part of the Prehistoric farmland landscape dating before the 17th century.
Woodland	Small areas of woodland have developed in the last 100 years around Cold Harbour and Penderleath.
<b>Buildings and Settlement Pattern</b>	
Buildings	A small number of isolated farms buildings constructed in granite, and Grade II* Parish Church of Saint Towennac at Towednack.
Settlements	The historic hamlet of Towednack.
<b>Transport and Infrastructure</b>	
Transport pattern	A network on minor rural lanes bounded by Cornish hedges supporting low growing shrubs and grass due to the elevated and exposed position. Extensive network of footpaths and bridle ways in the south western area follow routes of historic tracks shown on the 1st Edition mapping of 1875, with fewer footpaths in the north eastern area. A tangled network of public footpaths cross the Common Land, however these are not the only routes used. Further paths have been worn through the heath vegetation on the

	Commons.
Infrastructure	Overhead powerlines.
<b>Historic and Distinctive Features</b>	
Historic features	Grade II* Parish Church of Saint Towennac with associated Grade II church yard wall, crosses, tomb and headstones, and Grade II Schoolroom at Towednack. Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access. Historic mines include Wheal Lady, Embla Downs Wheal Sperris, and Wheal Cleveland. Prehistoric field pattern.
Distinctive features	Relatively flat elevated topography.
<b>Experiencing the Landscape</b>	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	There is a lack of development and a strong sense of wilderness and tranquillity. The exposed elevated topography means they are often very windy, with plentiful birdsong.
Key views and visual amenity	Distant views are enclosed by hills and slopes. However where there is a view between the hills to the sea it was noted as a focal point. A strong visual relationship with the Hills and Carns LCT to the north. Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
<b>Condition</b>	
Field enclosures are managed, some evidence of collapsed hedges. Some grazing of cattle.	
<b>Relationship to adjoining character types</b>	
The boundaries of adjacent LCTs are determined by the changes in the topography. This relatively flat inland plateaux changes to LCT1A Hills and Carns as the ground rises to the north, and falls to LCT3B Inland Valleys and as you move east.	

## LCT 2A - Steep Slopes in Towednack Parish

Description of elements that make up the character of this Landscape Character Type (LCT) with key distinctive characteristics



Looking south west at Embla at the Steep Slopes in the Parish



Looking south west at Embla at the Steep Slopes in the Parish

### Key distinctive characteristics

- Topography is more steeply sloping land marking the transition between the Inland Plateaux LCT1C and the shallower slopes of the east into the inland valley.
- Predominantly pasture grazing in small irregular fields.
- Small area of open rough ground at Noon Billas.
- Central area lies within the Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Churchtown Common to Trendine Hill County Wildlife Site.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A quiet and tranquil landscape.</li> <li>• Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access.</li> <li>• Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.</li> </ul>	
<b>Topography and Drainage</b>	
Landform and topography	This LCT consists of steeper slopes that form the north south transition between the lower lying Inland Valleys LCT3B and the elevated Inland Plateaux LCT1C. The ground rises from around 140m AOD to 225m AOD towards Amalveor Downs.
Drainage/ hydrology	Springs can be found which flow to the east towards the Inland Valleys LCT3B.
<b>Geology, Soils and Biodiversity</b>	
Geology and soils	Granite. Much of the area is covered by free draining acidic loams with exposed granite rock.
Biodiversity	This is a farmed landscape where the greatest biodiversity is found in the hedges and field margins which form a continuous interconnecting habitat. The central area of this LCT lies within the Churchtown Common to Trendine Hill County Wildlife Site and Penwith Moors Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) designated to protect an extensive area of heathland, acid grassland and wetlands.
<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	
Vegetation	Largely enclosed pasture and grassland with open heath and scrub at Noon Billas Low growing trees sculpted by the wind with areas of scrub.
Land use	Enclosed farmland.
<b>Field and Woodland Pattern</b>	
Field pattern	Prehistoric Farmland in the north and Post-medieval Farmland in the south. Predominantly small scale field pattern, many with irregular boundaries. Fields bounded by Cornish hedges with sparse or low growing vegetation
Woodland	Some wind sculpted trees and groups.
<b>Buildings and Settlement Pattern</b>	
Buildings	Isolated granite farm buildings.
Settlements	None present.
<b>Transport and Infrastructure</b>	
Transport pattern	The LCT is crossed by 2 narrow minor rural lanes, bordered by Cornish hedges and scrub. A series of footpaths also cross the LCT connecting to a wider network of public rights of way beyond this LCT to the south west and south.
Infrastructure	Overhead power lines.
<b>Historic and Distinctive Features</b>	
Historic features	None noted in fieldwork.
Distinctive features	Granite Cornish hedge field patterns.
<b>Experiencing the Landscape</b>	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	An exposed and tranquil landscape with little development.
Key views and visual amenity	The landscape is designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality. Views increase as you move west to the higher ground.
<b>Condition</b>	
Largely well managed. Some Cornish hedges in need of repair.	
<b>Relationship to adjoining character types</b>	
This LCT is the more steeply sloping land between the flatter Inland Plateaux LCT1C and the slacker slopes of LCT2B Shallow Slopes which lead down to the inland valley to the east.	

## LCT 2B - Shallow Slopes in Towednack Parish

Description of elements that make up the character of this Landscape Character Type (LCT) with key distinctive characteristics



Shallow slopes around Embla and Higher Amalwhidden



Shallow slopes around Embla and Higher Amalwhidden

### Key distinctive characteristics (only LCT area east of Castle an Dinas surveyed)

- Topography is more gently sloping than that found with the Steep Slopes LCT to the west which rises to the Inland Plateaux. Open rolling slopes
- Predominantly arable and pastoral land use within small irregular fields following the intact Prehistoric

	<p>field pattern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A quiet and tranquil landscape with only a couple of minor narrow rural roads.</li> <li>• Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access.</li> <li>• Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.</li> </ul>
<b>Topography and Drainage</b>	
Landform and topography	<p>This LCT consist of shallow slopes that form the transition between the Inland Valley LCT3B and the more elevated land of the Steep Slopes LCT2A and Inland Plateaux LCT1C to the west.</p> <p>The topography varies between 150m AOD in the east and 175m AOD in the west.</p>
Drainage/ hydrology	<p>A stream crosses the LCT from Ebla Vean flowing east to the Inland valley LCT3B.</p> <p>Areas of marshy ground recorded around Nancledra School.</p>
<b>Geology, Soils and Biodiversity</b>	
Geology and soils	<p>Much of the area is covered by acidic loams with exposed granite rock breaking through the topsoil in places.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>Arable and pastoral farmland where the greatest biodiversity is in the Cornish hedge field boundaries. Other areas of scrub with trees developing will have created important habitats for wildlife.</p>
<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	
Vegetation	<p>Largely arable and pastoral farmland with some larger areas of scrub with trees developing. Cornish hedges with gorse, bracken, bramble and scrub, with wild flowers in spring and early summer.</p>
Land use	<p>Arable and pastoral farmland. Evidence of cattle grazing.</p>
<b>Field and Woodland Pattern</b>	
Field pattern	<p>The Prehistoric field pattern remains largely intact across this LCT apart from an area to the west of Nancledra Primary School, and south of Lower Amalwhidden Cottage where a significant number of historic field boundaries have been removed to increase the small scale fields of less than 1Ha, to 2 large fields of approximately 6.9Ha. Most boundaries are Cornish Hedges with low growing vegetation</p>
Woodland	<p>No woodland, but areas of scrub are developing with trees within them.</p>
<b>Buildings and Settlement Pattern</b>	
Buildings	<p>Isolated farm buildings and houses.</p>
Settlements	<p>No settlements.</p>
<b>Transport and Infrastructure</b>	
Transport pattern	<p>Minor narrow rural lanes with no street lights, minimal verges bounded by Cornish hedges with low growing scrub cover.</p> <p>Some public footpaths cross the area following the historic routes between farm steads.</p>
Infrastructure	<p>Overhead power lines and small wind turbine noted.</p>
<b>Historic and Distinctive Features</b>	
Historic features	<p>Old industrial buildings. Nancledra School. Building constructed of granite.</p>
Distinctive features	<p>Largely intact Prehistoric field pattern. Landscape sloping to the south east into the Inland Valleys LCT.</p>
<b>Experiencing the Landscape</b>	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	<p>This area is quiet, tranquil farmland. Passing bird-sound overhead with insects and butterflies. Seasonal interest in the Cornish hedges.</p>
Key views and visual amenity	<p>Long distance views limited by topography and vegetation, views are more enclosed which makes it much different to the rest of the Parish. The landscape is designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.</p>
<b>Condition</b>	
<p>Managed grazing and maintained Cornish Hedging with some areas of farmland. Tree growth is stunted due to</p>	

the exposure. Evidence of collapsed Cornish hedges recorded.

**Relationship to adjoining character types**

There is no marked change between the adjacent LCTs - the change from one to the other is more of a transition across this area, with the Steep Slopes of LCT2A and Inland Plateaux LCT1C to the west and Inland Valleys LCT3B to the east.

## LCT 2C - Coastal Slopes in Towednack Parish

Description of elements that make up the character of this Landscape Character Type (LCT) with key distinctive characteristics



Coastal slopes

### Key distinctive characteristics

- Transitional landscape between the cliffs and the coastal plateaux.
- Largely unenclosed, wild undeveloped and exposed to all the coastal forces.
- Coastal rough ground – grassland, wildflowers and occasional gorse and blackthorn
- South West Coast Path is popular for recreation.
- Little modern development.
- Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
- The LCT is covered by the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access.

### Topography and Drainage

Landform and topography	This LCT consist of undulating slopes that form the transition between the cliffs and the coastal plateaux. It has a very strong link with the cliffs and the sea to the west. There is evidence of costal erosion
Drainage/ hydrology	No evidence of surface water

### Geology, Soils and Biodiversity

Geology and soils	Extensive granite outcrops
Biodiversity	The mosaic of habitats, support diverse and abundant invertebrates. Good habitat for reptiles and birds including Peregrine Falcon, Chough and Raven nest on secluded cliff slopes. Seagulls and Buzzards recorded. LCT lies within the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

### Land cover and Land Use

Vegetation	All lies within the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) where the grassland communities of the cliff slopes are dominated by red fescue, which often forms a matresy sward, and Yorkshire-fog. Thrift, wild carrot, sea campion, sea plantain and ox-eye daisy are common. Where trampling occurs, or on thin soils, the grassland is characterised by buck's-horn plantain, ribwort plantain, kidney vetch and spring squill. Scrub communities, including pure stands of bracken occur on the slopes. European gorse, bramble. and blackthorn are frequent.
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Land use	Combination of unenclosed land too steep to farm, and enclosure of small scale fields. The South West Coast Path runs the length of the LCT and is very popular for recreation.
<b>Field and Woodland Pattern</b>	
Field pattern	Some enclosure of small scale fields, the rest is unenclosed. Historic Landscape Characterisation shows this land to historically be Coastal Rough Ground.
Woodland	None present
<b>Buildings and Settlement Pattern</b>	
Buildings	No buildings.
Settlements	No settlements.
<b>Transport and Infrastructure</b>	
Transport pattern	No roads. The South West Coast Path runs across this LCT.
Infrastructure	None.
<b>Historic and Distinctive Features</b>	
Historic features	Cornish hedges.
Distinctive features	Coastal vegetation, granite outcrops, presence of the sea.
<b>Experiencing the Landscape</b>	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	A landscape directly associated with the sea and cliffs. Undeveloped rugged and wild. Experiencing the coastal exposure first hand with strong winds, low growing vegetation which becomes clothed in flowers in spring and summer.
Key views and visual amenity	Magnificent and dramatic expansive views from the South West Coast Path for much of the coastline. The landscape is designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality. Views to Scilly on a clear day.
<b>Condition</b>	
Largely unmanaged, some grazing. Low growing vegetation stunted by the coastal exposure.	
<b>Relationship to adjoining character types</b>	
The area of transition between the vertical Cliffs LCT4A and the Coastal Plateaux LCT1B.	

## LCT 3A - Coastal Valleys in Towednack Parish

Description of elements that make up the character of this Landscape Character Type (LCT) with key distinctive characteristics



The lower slopes of Rosewall Hill are part of the LCT of Coastal Valleys – upper head of the valley



Looking north west from the lane to Trevega

### Key distinctive characteristics

- An open wide valley which becomes more intimate and enclosed in its character as you move north created by the topography and trees.
- The streams are often fast flowing and shallow with visible stream bed (consisting mainly of rocks and gravels). Vegetation typically associated with stream edges i.e. rushes/ grasses, trees and linear belts of woodland, hawthorn and willow carr as well as small areas of wet meadow and rough pasture.
- Irregular fields on the valley sides bounded by Cornish hedges.
- Enclosed and intimate landscape away from busy road networks and villages which becomes more open and exposed as you reach the coast.
- Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
- Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and

undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access.

- The LCT is covered by the Aire Point to Carrick Du, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

### Topography and Drainage

Landform and topography	The valley lies at the bottom of the rising slopes of Trendrine Hill and Rosewall Hills connecting to the inland plateaux at approx. 130m AOD. To the south the slopes are more open and more gently sloping, and as you move towards the coast the valley shape narrows and the sides become much steeper.
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Drainage/hydrology	A single fast flowing stream has its source where this LCT meets the Inland Plateaux to the south, and runs down the valley to the sea. Occasional tributary streams along the course.
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### Geology, Soils and Biodiversity

Geology and soils	Thin soils over granite
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Biodiversity	Tree cover of willow carr offer important habitat for birds and small mammals in the lower levels of the valley. This tree cover has developed in the more sheltered sections of the valley in the last 100 years. The mid-section of the valley forms the Towednack Quae Head to Clodgy Point County Wildlife Site and the coastal section of the valley is part of the Aire Point to Carrick Du, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
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### Land cover and Land Use

Vegetation	Willow carr and hawthorn associated with the stream, to either side of this and in the upper reaches the valley sides are enclosed pasture.
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Land use	Some pasture on the higher valley sides. The whole LCT lies within the Heritage Coast. Popular for recreation as the South West Coast Path passes the northern end of the coastal valley.
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### Field and Woodland Pattern

Field pattern	Irregular field enclosures are larger in scale on the valley sides than in the surrounding coastal plateaux LCT. Fields enclosed by stone hedges.
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Woodland	Willow carr and hawthorn associated with the stream.
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### Buildings and Settlement Pattern

Buildings	Grade II Treveal Mill lies within the woodland mid-way down the valley.
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Settlements	None.
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### Transport and Infrastructure

Transport pattern	A track crosses the valley connecting Trevega Wartha with Treveal. Public footpaths also crosses the valley in a north east to south west direction, and the South West Coast Path passes the northern end of the coastal valley.
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Infrastructure	Only telegraph poles which cross the valley.
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### Historic and Distinctive Features

Historic features	Grade II Treveal Mill lies within the woodland mid-way down the valley
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Distinctive features	Narrow steep nature of the valley as it meets the cliffs of the coast at River Cove. Willow carr associated with the stream. Very quiet and tranquil, only the sounds of wildlife and the occasional tractor.
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### Experiencing the Landscape

Aesthetic/Sensory	A tranquil and quiet natural landscape, with the sound of running water which is soothing. The character becomes more intimate and enclosed as you move north to the coast Part of the West Penwith International Dark Sky Park
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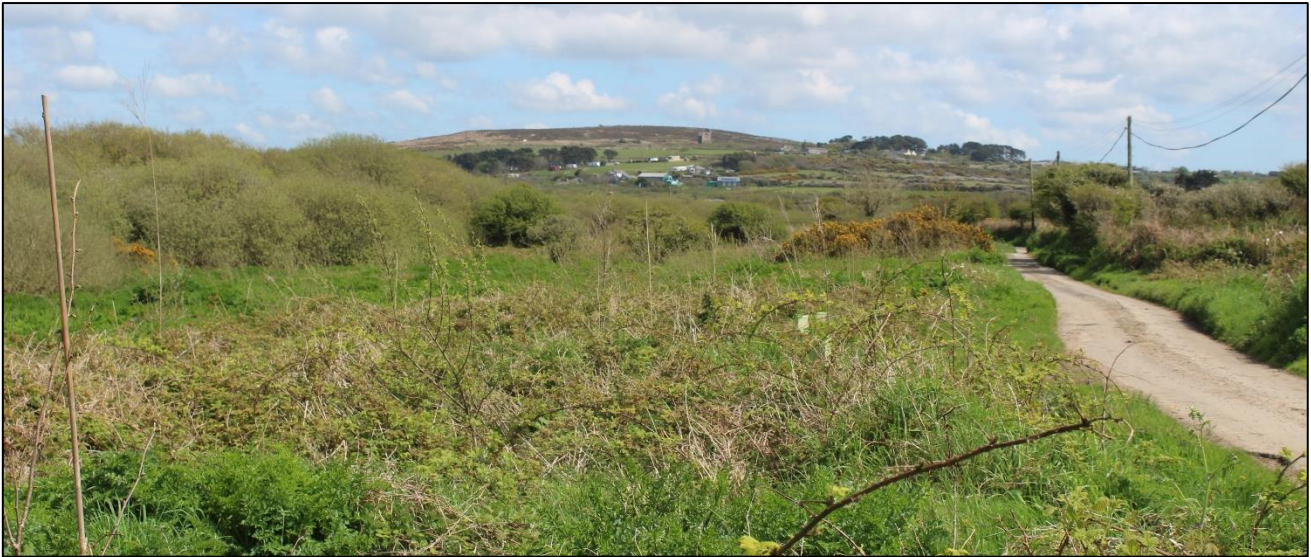
Key views and visual amenity	Views are enclosed and short within the lower reaches of the valley, typically limited by natural land form, and plants/trees for scenic quality. The elevation of the upper sections offers greater views of the wider coastal plateau and the hills of Trendrine and Rosewall to the south.
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<b>Condition</b>
Well maintained farmland.
<b>Relationship to adjoining character types</b>
There is a distinct change from the coastal plateaux to the north east and south west. The upper steeper slopes of Rosewall Hill and Trendrine Hill slacken as you enter the Coastal Valleys LCT, the distinction is not as marked between these character types.

## LCT 3B – Inland Valleys in Towednack Parish

Description of elements that make up the character of this Landscape Character Type (LCT) with key distinctive characteristics



Looking towards Skillywadden from the head of the Inland Valley



View from Skillywadden



Japanese Knotweed within the valley

### Key distinctive characteristics

- The heads of a number of small shallow valley systems containing small streams come together north of Nancledra to become a single wider inland valley, which has a distinct valley floor (LCT3C).
- Streams are often fast flowing and shallow with visible stream beds (consisting mainly of rocks and gravels).
- Vegetation typically associated with stream edges i.e. rushes/ grasses, trees and linear belts of woodland as well as small areas of wet meadow and rough pasture. Higher presence of scrubby woodland further inland i.e. hawthorn and willow carr.
- Enclosed and intimate landscape away from busy road networks and villages.

### Topography and Drainage

Landform and topography	A main valley leading south east with small tributary valleys at the head of the valley. Overall draining south east and continuing to the lower lying land at south east of Crowlas in Ludgvan Parish.
Drainage/ hydrology	Narrow small streams come together north of Newmill to form one watercourse.

### Geology, Soils and Biodiversity

Geology and soils	Gravels and rocks in stream beds with free draining acidic loams adjoining.
Biodiversity	Tree cover in the more sheltered lower sections of willow carr and hawthorn. Areas of marsh with associated vegetation cover, part of which is designated as the Cold Harbour Marsh County Wildlife Site. The watercourse itself is an active habitat with fish observed in the stream. Ponds can be found in the upper reaches of the valley system.
<b>Land cover and Land Use</b>	
Vegetation	Riparian species (including rushes and marsh), meadow grassland, woodland and tree cover. Some areas of Japanese Knotweed observed on the banks of the stream.
Land use	Rough grazing adjoining the river.
<b>Field and Woodland Pattern</b>	
Field pattern	Small scale irregular field pattern, fields enclosed by hedges.
Woodland	High presence of scrubby woodland i.e. hawthorn and willow carr.
<b>Buildings and Settlement Pattern</b>	
Buildings	Building associated with isolated residential/farm properties.
Settlements	Village of Nancledra lies in the valley bottom with buildings now extending up both of the valleys sides.
<b>Transport and Infrastructure</b>	
Transport pattern	Small winding rural lanes with larger B3311 running across the valley in a north south direction.
Infrastructure	Telegraph poles.
<b>Historic and Distinctive Features</b>	
Historic features	Grade II listed bridges cross the streams with Grade II listed boundary stones.
Distinctive features	Vegetation in sheltered areas and use of local stone.
<b>Experiencing the Landscape</b>	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	A predominantly quiet and tranquil landscape with occasional sound of cars or tractors. Sound of running water is tranquil and soothing. Noted calls of pheasants.
Key views and visual amenity	Views are enclosed within this landscape. Views are typically defined by natural form, shapes and texture of land and plants/trees.
<b>Condition</b>	
Some areas of Japanese knotweed associated with the upper areas of the valley.	
<b>Relationship to adjoining character types</b>	
There is a gradual change between this and adjacent LCTs. The landscape character along the boundary of this LCT is one of transition with no obvious topographical changes	

## LCT 3C – River Valley Floor in Towednack Parish

Description of elements that make up the character of this Landscape Character Type (LCT) with key distinctive characteristics



Red River valley floor



Vegetation encroaching on narrower sections of the stream



The character of the rural highway running through this LCT.



Residential properties and businesses lie along the stream in the River Valley Floor LCT

### Key distinctive characteristics

- Wide and flat area located either side of, and containing, a stream.
- Streams often fast flowing and shallow with visible stream beds (consisting mainly of rocks and gravels).
- Part of the floodplain and subject to flooding. Some areas of impeded drainage evident in marshy areas.
- Vegetation typically associated with stream edges i.e. ferns, willows, rushes/ grasses, trees and linear belts of woodland as well as widening flats areas of wet meadow and rough pasture.

- Predominantly enclosed - views foreshortened by vegetation beside the river and floodplain as well as rising land associated with steep sided valley sides.
- Quiet, natural and tranquil. Sound of river could be heard. Feels remote. Less tranquil nearer settlements and busy roads.
- Upper parts of this LCT lie with the Heritage Coast.
- Upper parts of this LCT lie with the Penwith International Dark Sky Park.

### Topography and Drainage

Landform and topography	Flat land located at the bottom of a series of small valleys that run in south-easterly direction – draining towards Mount’s Bay.
Drainage/ hydrology	Typically characterised by fast flowing water courses located within clearly defined flat floodplains, some of which are marshy but generally free draining.

### Geology, Soils and Biodiversity

Geology and soils	Gravels and rocks in stream beds with free draining acidic loams adjoining.
Biodiversity	Woodland, scrub, riparian vegetation (some areas of rush, ferns and willow) and grassland. The watercourse itself.

### Land cover and Land Use

Vegetation	Woodland, scrub, riparian vegetation (some areas of rush, ferns and willow) and grassland.
Land use	Areas of woodland and scrub with varying management. Residential properties have developed along this valley floor LCT, extending beyond historic buildings shown on the 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition mapping.

### Field and Woodland Pattern

Field pattern	None.
Woodland	Native woodland and areas of willow carr associated with the watercourse.

### Buildings and Settlement Pattern

Buildings	Individual dwellings some dating back to the 1875 1 <sup>st</sup> Edition map. Also modern housing development .
Settlements	Nancledra lies in this LCT and extends to the east and west up the inland valley sides (LCT3B).

### Transport and Infrastructure

Transport pattern	Minor winding rural lanes run alongside and cross the streams via bridges. Some footpaths and bridleways cross the LCT, and are largely well-maintained and signed.
Infrastructure	None identified.

### Historic and Distinctive Features

Historic features	Grade II listed bridges.
Distinctive features	Peace and tranquillity of the landscape.

### Experiencing the Landscape

Aesthetic/ Sensory	Quiet, natural and tranquil. Sound of river could be heard. Feels remote although it is very near to settlement of Nancledra. Upper parts of this LCT lie with the Penwith International Dark Sky Park.
Key views and visual amenity	Views foreshortened by vegetation beside the stream as well as rising land associated with valley sides.

### Condition

River is very clear, flows freely.

### Relationship to adjoining character types

Distinct change where the flat valley floor rises sharply to form the slopes of the Inland Valley (LCT3B).

## LCT 4A - Cliffs in Towednack Parish

Description of elements that make up the character of this Landscape Character Type (LCT) with key distinctive characteristics



The cliffs at Towednack Quae Head and Carn Nuan Point

### Key distinctive characteristics

- The cliffs carved by the sea into precipitous drops.
- Dominated by the sounds and smells of the sea below.
- All of this LCT lies within the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
- Landscape designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
- Lies within the Heritage Coast a designation which represents stretches of the most beautiful and undeveloped coastlines, managed to conserve their natural beauty, and where possible improve access.

### Topography and Drainage

Landform and topography	High vertical cliffs extending along much of the Parish's coastline cut into and eroded by the power of the Atlantic waves.
Drainage/hydrology	No surface water noted.

### Geology, Soils and Biodiversity

Geology and soils	Granite cliffs eroded by the action of the sea.
Biodiversity	Inaccessible cliff ledges provide nesting sites for seabirds including fulmar, shag, black-legged kittiwakes and gulls. Also hunting ground for Buzzards and Kestrels.

### Land cover and Land Use

Vegetation	All of this LCT lies within the Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) to conserve maritime grassland, heath and scrub communities which are found here and the fauna which live in this habitat. The maritime communities support Red Data Book plant and moss species. Scrub is sculpted by the strong coastal winds.
Land use	Aire Point to Carrick Du Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Natural vegetation and

	seabirds. The south West Coast Path runs along the tops of the cliffs along much of the coastline.
<b>Field and Woodland Pattern</b>	
Field pattern	None.
Woodland	None.
<b>Buildings and Settlement Pattern</b>	
Buildings	None.
Settlements	None.
<b>Transport and Infrastructure</b>	
Transport pattern	No roads, some public access down section of the cliff to beaches below.
Infrastructure	None identified.
<b>Historic and Distinctive Features</b>	
Historic features	Small scale fields enclosed from Coastal Rough Ground.
Distinctive features	Vertical ragged cliffs. Many seabirds.
<b>Experiencing the Landscape</b>	
Aesthetic/ Sensory	Rugged wild vertical cliffs can be appreciated from a distance along the coast, from a few beaches, and from out at sea. The cliffs change, varying with the underlying rock, carved by the sea into precipitous drops and odd shapes, their colours ranging from greys to reds, deep purples to near-black.
Key views and visual amenity	Magnificent broad expansive views from the tops of the cliffs on the South West Coast Path for much of the coastline. The landscape is designated as an Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty for its exceptional scenic quality.
<b>Condition</b>	
Some natural coastal erosion, also exacerbated by public access.	
<b>Relationship to adjoining character types</b>	
There is a clear distinction between the dark vertical Cliffs and the coastal slopes.	

## Appendix 3 – Parish Pack’s mapping and survey forms

This section contains the survey forms and mapping used by the community volunteers to carry out the field work assessments to create the Landscape Character Type Descriptions. Due to its size this Appendix is saved as a separate document to accompany this LLCA:

- Survey Form
- Photographic record
- Location Plan
- Landform Plan(s)
- Landscape Character Plans (Cornwall Council 2007)
- Landscape Designations Plan(s)
- Public Rights of Way Plan(s) (PRoW)
- Ecological Designations Plan(s)
- Historical Designations Plan(s)
- Historic Landscape Characterisation Plan(s)